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GROUP OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION

From a Photograph taken before the Beautiful Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

In Snow Storm, October 11, 1906.

The Thirty-Second Annual Session

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR
AND CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HELD AT

WARREN, PA.

OCTOBER 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1906

WARREN MIRROR PRINT

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DR. J. LEWIS SHRODES, Allegheny	President
WHITNEY BRAYMER, Meadville	Vice President
J. M. STAUFFER, Hazelton	Vice President
JOSEPH O. MILLER, Uniontown	Vice President
MRS. FLORA CHRISTIE, Butler	Vice President
MRS. FLORENCE S. WOOD, Warren	Vice President
MRS. L. B. WALTON, Chester	Vice President
JOHN H. McDOWELL, Montgomery	Vice President
J. O. SMITH, Erie	Vice President
THOS. CASSIDY, Luzerne	Vice President
J. R. PILGRIM, Franklin	Vice President
L. C. COLBORN, Somerset	Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer
P. H. BRIDENBAUGH, Hollidaysburg	Recording Secretary
E. P. GOULD, Erie	Assistant Secretary

COMMITTEES

OFFICERS.

FRANK T. REDMAN	Allegheny County
LEVI H. ROLAND	Erie County
SIMON SHOEMAKER	Blair County
MRS. L. B. WALTON	Chester County
CHARLES STILL, Jr.	Germantown

AUDITING.

H. W. OCHSE	Allegheny County
THOMAS HUGHES	Cambria County
CHARLES HUSTON	Williamsport

PLACE OF MEETING.

CHARLES S. SNYDER	Philadelphia
JEROME DEITRECH	Franklin County
DR. W. A. PAINE	Lackawanna County
MRS. H. S. RANKIN	Fayette County
W. C. GINBEE	Lancaster County
C. A. WESTFIELD	Luzerne County
JOHN L. SMITH	Chester County
MRS. SUE WILLARD	Indiana County

RESOLUTIONS.

S. W. DAVENPORT	Luzerne County
W. W. WILBUR	Warren County
CHAUNCEY DICKY	Somerset County
MRS. FLORA CHRISTIE	Butler County
F. H. NIBECKER	Philadelphia
H. H. BROWN MILLER	Schuylkill County
ROBERT McMILLAN	Carbondale
A. S. BINBOKER	Lancaster
PROF. BURT	Edgewood Park

LEGISLATION.

E. P. GOULD	Erie
P. H. BRIDENBAUGH	Blair County
EMORY DAVIS	Cambria County
W. O. NICKOLAS	Franklin County
W. W. WILBUR	Warren County
JOHN SCROGG	Lackawanna County
S. W. DAVENPORT	Luzerne County
BENJ. CLARK MARSH	Philadelphia
L. C. COLBORN	Somerset
P. H. BRIDENBAUGH	Blair County

COMMITTEES.--Concluded

PROGRAMME.

WHITNEY BRAYMER	Crawford County
THOMAS HUGHES	Cambria County
JOHN L. SMITH	Chester County
MRS. M. C. ZAHNIZER.....	Mercer County
P. H. BRIDENBAUGH	Blair County
L. C. COLBORN	Somerset
MISS ELIZABETH KERR	Philadelphia

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
ASSOCIATION
OF
Directors of the Poor and Charities
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
HELD IN THE
COURT HOUSE, WARREN, PA.
October 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1906

The Thirty-second Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania convened at the Court House, Warren, Pa., at 9:30 A. M. October 9th, 1906, and after a half hour spent in greetings, during which time the delegates were favored with several selections by Reig & Barth's orchestra, which were highly enjoyed, President Frederick Fuller called the convention to order, and requesting Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes of Allegheny and Mrs. E. S. Lindsey of Warren to take seats at his side, as his "Cabinet," stated that the Convention would proceed with the program.

Prayer was offered by Dr. J. W. Smith, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Warren.

Hon. E. H. Beshlin, burgess of Warren was introduced to the Convention by President Fuller, and extended the freedom of the City in the following words:

Mr. President, Members of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania:

I am sure that I would be remiss in my duty if I should not say to you that the people of Warren are glad to extend to you the freedom of this town.

Some of you possibly have never been in Warren before. If that is so I might say that Warren is a town of which we as citizens are proud. We have a population of about 13,000. We are located about 180 miles from Pittsburgh and 66 miles from Erie, and we count it a privilege to live here. We have many industries that employ numbers of our citizens, and many things that will interest you. I only hope we may have pleasant weather during the week, so that the delegates may have an opportunity to see what we have here and how pleasantly we are located.

I like the name of this Association. It seems to me it is one of the good signs of the times that we have organizations all over the State for the purpose of caring for the needy. I like the spirit of the Irishman who came to this country a few years ago in company with an Englishman: They were about to sail from Liverpool, but the Irishman got the first boat and the Englishman was obliged to wait. He arrived in New York two or three days after the Irishman got there, and it happened to be the 4th of July. The Irishman met him at the boat, and he asked: "what means all this bloody noise?" The Irishman says: "O, we are celebrating the day when wes licked yes." (Laughter)

Now we want you all to become acquainted with our people. If you need anything to recommend you I think your badge is all that is required, and I hope our citizens will extend to you the glad hand of welcome.

Your organization has for its purpose of uplifting of humanity; you are not looking entirely to your own purposes, but rather stretching out a hand to help the needy. The positions that you occupy enable you to do much good.

The story of the Dutchman who had his house insured might be used as an illustration of the spirit of some people. His house was insured for \$800 and they wanted to pay him \$600 or they told him they would build a new house equally as good. He took the money, and the same agent afterwards wanted to insure his wife for \$2,000. He says: "Oh no, you insure her for \$2,000 and she die and you want to settle for \$600, if I no take the money you say you will get me a bigger and better wife for \$600." (Laughter)

That is not the spirit of this organization. It is seldom that a town like Warren is honored by the presence of an organization representing the whole State, but we hope to make you feel that what we lack in numbers we make up in quality. The burgess will be glad to remit any fines, and I have no doubt Judge Lindsey will be glad to exercise judicial clemency, if there is any occasion for it, and then there are the County Commissioners, and their solicitor is here and he will be glad to do anything he can for you, but I hardly think any occasion will arise. But we trust that this Association will not only receive benefit but that you will be able to give and that we may all be inspired by your presence.

We had in mind the construction of a key to allow you to open the door of the town, but that isn't necessary, it is wide open; the air is free, there is plenty of water, if there is anything else you need just make it known. (Applause)

PRESIDENT FULLER: It is gratifying to know that we are in the hands of the Court and that the jury are favorable to us, but don't abuse your license.

President Fuller here introduced Hon. W. M. Lindsey, President Judge of the 37th District of Pennsylvania, who was received with applause and delivered the following address of welcome:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention:—

We live in an age of progress; an age of refinement and culture; an age in which the humanities of life are far in advance of any past age. In the provision that is made for the care and comfort of the poor, the helpless, the unfortunate, the insane, the feeble minded, the orphan children, the aged and infirm, the present age towers above all past ages.

Orators point us to ancient Greece and Rome as examples of civilization and refinement, but the humanities of life were little regarded in those countries save for the benefit of particular orders and favored

classes. There stood the Coliseum, the most stupendous of Rome's monuments, its crumbling walls still standing, a living commentary upon the civilization of the time in which it was built; more instructive than any written description of the society at that period; built at the public expense, at the height of Roman glory, for exhibitions of brutality more than sufficient to gratify the ferocity of savage natures. Hither resorted all the dignitaries of Church and State to behold men, women and children torn to pieces by wild beasts in the arena, or to witness the scarcely less brutal exhibition of the gladiatorial combat, the victor in which was hailed with loud acclaim by a hundred thousand spectators. Cradled amid such scenes, how could humanity have a home or justice a mercy seat? It is a melancholy fact, that wherever these ancient Republics reared their temples of education and refinement, there they also built their amphi-theaters for brutal and coarse exhibitions, far more debasing and uncivilizing than the former were elevating and ennobling. The weak and feeble were crushed before the strong and powerful. No sympathy or charitable aid was ever given to the suffering and needy. In respect to charitable and humanitarian efforts, the present age is far in advance of any former period in the world's history, for the education of its youth begins with the inculcation of that great maxim of human life, "whatsoever ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them" and is continued through life with those other kindred lessons of the brotherhood of man which were first taught around the sea of Galilee, and along the hill sides of Judea.

These are the principles, that in this age and in this land have softened the hearts of men, tempered justice with mercy, erected altars to the true instead of to the unknown gods, crowned liberty with brighter than Corinthian laurels, raised humanity to a higher plane, and richly earned for this Republic the appellation so often given to it "the home of the oppressed of all nations."

Members of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, you have come to this Convention from all parts of the Commonwealth,—a Commonwealth founded on the principles of the broadest philanthropy. It was by peaceful negotiations and honest purchase that Penn obtained from the Indians the territory on which to build his Commonwealth. That he built broadly and firmly its strength and grandeur at the present day fully attest. It stands a monument to the simple Quaker faith and broad charity of its noble founder. Pennsylvania has more colleges and pays more to her public schools and for the education of her children than any other state in the Union. Her people pay more for charitable work, and do more for the good of humanity and the spread of benevolence and kindred enterprises than the people of any state in the Union.

She is rich in mineral products, rich in agricultural resources, rich in material prosperity, rich in men and women who are devoting their time and means to philanthropic enterprises, rich in all that goes to make a happy, peaceful and progressive Commonwealth, and justly stands as the "Keystone State" in the great archway of states that span the Continent.

And now, what shall we say of Warren? Leave you to form your own impressions of it. I will, however, venture to suggest that if any of you should be taken ill while here, you will find an ample number of Warren's most excellent physicians ready to heal you. You can have alopatic, homeopathic or osteopathic treatment, and I don't know how many other kinds. You can have blue-mass pills, little sugar pills, or no pills, and have every bone in your body twisted and broken and come out of the treatment as good as you were before.

If you will remain here over Sunday, you can hear good orthodox Calvinism preached in the Presbyterian church in an earnest and impressive manner, and in strong English. Only a block away from this church you

can hear the strong doctrines of Martin Luther presented with less harshness than he presented them, and in eloquent and polished language. Near the center of the town you can hear the truth as it was once preached by John Wesley still upheld in scholarly language and in thoughtful and earnest manner. Passing on to the church near the Park, you can there hear the simple faith, christian charity and the brotherhood of man, presented in original language, original thought and original style.

There are many other churches here. I believe eight or nine others, where you will be equally welcome, but for lack of familiarity with them I am unable to speak with more particularity.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Poor of the County and the people of this community, I welcome you to Warren,—Warren with its homes, its schools, its churches, its charities, its business places and public buildings. I am proud of it! Beautiful Warren! Pearl of the Allegheny.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME ON PART OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Mrs. Edward Lindsey, of Warren, was received with applause, and gave the following address of welcome to the Children's Aid Society:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I do not believe that this Association will ever believe that putting me under bonds to keep the peace will do any good. A year ago, in Washington I solemnly promised never to appear again, and I want to say that this is not my fault. We had hoped that the address of welcome to the Children's Aid would be given by Mrs. Smith, one to whom the Society owes so much, but she could not be present and as all others refused it devolved upon me to give you this welcome. I think it is a little untair that I should follow my honored father, the Judge. It makes me think of the story of William Jennings Bryan and his goat. Mr. Bryan said he wanted to protest against his taxes, and among other things was \$25 on the goat. He was very much incensed over it and he went to the assessors with the matter, and one of the assessors, an old gray-haired man, said, "if you will come upstairs we will look into the matter and see if we can reduce the tax on the goat." They looked the matter over and he said: "Mr. Bryan, does that goat run out on the highway?" Mr. Bryan said he believed he did; that he had a recollection of seeing it on many occasions on the highway. The old man consulted the law again and said, "does that goat butt," and Mr. Bryan said, "he did butt; in fact he had a lively recollection of that;" and the old man looked over his glasses and said: "Bryan, you have lost your case; we have to go by the law and the law says that 'anything found running and a butting on the highway must be taxed.'" (Applause and laughter)

I think I am running and a butting on the highway, after following the Judge.

Before I welcome you in the name of the Children's Aid Society I desire to say that what we are and what we accomplish we owe to the sympathy and support of the Commissioners of Warren Co.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, to me has been given the honor of welcoming this association on behalf of the Children's Aid Society, of Warren County, a small but very vigorous band of women, well known to the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, as the most aggressive, pugnacious, law-affirming, politic, charming, specimens of 20th Century womanhood with a mission to perform.

A year ago this association met in the beautiful city of Washington and many of us felt that we played Hamlet with Hamlet left out for death had robbed us of Mr. Robert McGonnigle, the genial founder of this association, the warm friend and supporter of the Children's Aid Society.

He had looked forward to the convention meeting sometime in Warren with so much of interest and pleasure. May we not feel that the radiant spirit is with us today, breathing the prayer of tiny Tim, "God bless us every one." One other "barque from our sea of shadows has drifted to the high white cliffs of Heaven." Last June in Somerset, the Society listened to the farewell letter of Mrs. Virginia Blood of Brookville. The clear call had come for her and she met it as she had met years of suffering courageously, finding time to enlist her associates in the Children's Aid in a grander service, sacred forever to those of us who knew and loved her as her, and as we look up through tears may there fall upon us as upon the faithful Elisha of old, the mantle of love and gentleness for all God's poor, that she wore upon this earth.

I am welcoming you to Warren in behalf of a Society whose watchwords are "home" and "love". Not long ago an institution for the care of orphan children made its annual report and the Superintendent closed his report with these words: "We have failed to develop children, we have developed little automatic creatures." The Children's Aid takes the child deprived of parental care and finds for him the foster parent and the helpless, dependent child unconsciously molds the man and woman into the sacred order of father and mother. I cannot express the joy I feel in welcoming to Warren this association, which has been to me an inspiration and an incentive. I feel like Mr. Dooley's definition of a poet. A **man** Hennessy, who is bursting to express himself and don't know how, but at least I may offer you the right hand of fellowship from the Warren County Society founded many years ago, passing through changes and vicissitudes, but like the sacred Vestal flame never permitted to die out. It is fitting that the response to my welcome should come from Mrs. Christie, who though now a resident of Butler, Warren still claims as her daughter one honored State President for two years and an exponent of Warren intellect and energy.

Across the portal of the Roman house was written "Welcome" and over every portal in Warren today appears the ancient inscription blazoned for this Convention, whose object and aim is ever "lifting better up to best." (Applause)

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Emory H. Davis, of Cambria, responded to the Address of Welcome in the following happy manner, being received with applause:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

We are very thankful for the cordial words of greeting and warm assurances of welcome that we have just received from the lips of these representatives of this beautiful and progressive city. We appreciate very much the consideration shown this Convention by their generous hospitality and the forethought that has planned so much of pleasure and of profit to us.

When I received a copy of the program for this 32nd Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, I was very much surprised to find my name inserted therein for a response to the address of welcome. I read the entire program and must congratulate the Committee for the care exercised in its arrangement. This caused me to wonder all the more why this part of it was left to me. The more I thought of it the more I was impressed with the idea that this Committee resembled and stood in the same position as the vast majority of the clients of my profession. As all are no doubt aware at least 75 per cent. of all clients are in trouble of some form or other before they consult a lawyer. This is especially true of the country practice. The client comes into your office, tells his tale of woe, deposits your fee and expects you

to get him out of his difficulty. Now, I have an idea that this Committee has had its troubles. When they came to this part of the program they did not know whom to ask to make the same and passed it over for the time, completed the balance of the program and found their available material used. The Committee having met in Johnstown and finding themselves in a difficulty, naturally turned to the nearest lawyer they could consult. The lightning struck me and I am expected to get them out of their trouble. This is all very well, but this Committee differs very materially in one point from the usual client, I presume it was an oversight, but they have neglected to contribute the usual retainer.

I know there is a general impression abroad that lawyers do not care for money and merely take the few small fees offered them to purchase the actual necessities, but let me tell you that I know of one, at least, who likes it and thinks it a very convenient and necessary commodity. We are all after the same thing. We are like the Frenchman who came to this country some time ago to look for an American girl who was willing to swap a goodly portion of the hard earned American eagles of her father for a share in his empty title. He was one of the many of such paupers who are now menacing this country. He was a Count somebody, or a No-account, or counterfeit nobody who should not have been allowed to land on our shores. On board the same steamer were a number of actors who became acquainted with the Frenchman and learned from him his object in coming to this country, and during one of their conversations one of them asked him what style of an American girl he would prefer, one with dark hair and brown eyes, or whether he would like one with light hair and blue eyes? The Frenchman without a moment's hesitation replied, "that he did not want ze girl with ze brown eyes, he did not want ze girl with ze blue eyes, that he wanted an American girl with ze green-back." That is what we are all after—the greenback. In this age of commercialism all else seems to be lost sight of. This Association is one of the exceptions that stand out prominently against a clouded horizon. If we came here for the money we were to get out of it I feel certain that this Association would have been a thing of the past 30 years ago.

The care of the poor, the aged, the homeless and the afflicted appeals to us, as humanitarians. Each man is his brothers keeper as much today as centuries ago. "Mankind" says Kossuth "has but one single object, mankind itself, and that object, one single instrument, mankind." The strong must look after the weak. The betterment of humanity is the loftiest purpose of mankind.

It appeals to us who are of philanthropic spirit. Indiscriminate giving is often folly, it makes the giver and the receiver alike poorer, but organized charity is wisdom as well as righteousness. Charity to some, means the giving of cast off clothing, a small coin, a loaf of bread, but true charity is shown by the kindly interest taken in those who are less fortunate than ourselves, the placing of them in beneficial surroundings and helping them to help themselves. True charity not only cares for the unfortunate and poverty stricken, but as far as possible, removes the prolific causes of misfortune and pauperism.

It appeals to us as patriots. Popular government is no better than any other except the virtue and wisdom of its people make it so. The making of strong men and pure women is the most important duty of a government. We must not forget the country's wealth is the welfare of her people, the well being of all her subjects, and the true glory of a nation lies in the dissemination of honorable happiness and the suppression of vice.

Because of the public necessity of providing homes for the care of the weak, helpless and aged dependants, and schools for the training of the feebly endowed little ones, there have been chosen superintendents, stew

ards and managers of this work who have come to confer and discuss plans, that best results may be obtained and thorough co-operation secured.

The Program Committee has prepared a list of subjects, each of which should be of interest to every member of this Association, and they have been placed in hands of persons who are eminently fitted to give very intelligent discussions of the same.

The cry throughout our state and indeed throughout most of the states of the Union at the present time is Reform. I would like to see a little of that reform enthusiasm brought into this Convention. The most needed reform in our line, in my opinion, is a uniform system of Poor Laws, whereby all districts should be working under the same laws and established upon the same basis. Our Legislative Committee is in capable hands and I expect to hear from them before the Convention adjourns.

We are looking forward to a very pleasant, entertaining and profitable session, and on behalf of the members of this Convention permit me to again thank the people of Warren for their cordial, generous and hospitable welcome.

RESPONSE ON PART OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Mrs. Flora G. Christie, of Butler, Pa., responded to the Address of Welcome on part of Children's Aid Society in the following happy manner: Mr. President, Members of the Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Certainly with water, water everywhere, this will not be a dry Convention. This is the first time I ever stood before the Bar, to plead my own cause or the cause of others, but after listening to so much eloquence, oratory and wit I feel like the woman on the street car in Brooklyn, who said to the conductor "does this car stop at the Brooklyn bridge?" and he responded "yes, would you like to get off there," and she said to him "yes, I want to get off, but I can't."

It is a privilege, and I appreciate it to stand here as a representative of that most useful and efficient organization, the Children's Aid of Pennsylvania, and on their behalf to accept this cordial greeting. Mrs. Lindsey always reminds me of a soda fountain; she is filled with good things. You turn the stopper (I don't mean that, for you can't stop her) (laughter) but you start her going and you always get a flow of good things.

I regret that there are not more of our celebrities here. Our lobbyist, Mrs. Rankin always has something appropriate to say, and she makes her appropriate remarks to the appropriation committee; our lobbyist, Mrs. Willard will ride her hobby this afternoon, and there will be no postponement on account of the weather; she rides quite as well with or without rain (rein).

The success of this Convention has been assured from the day Warren was chosen as the place of meeting, as Warren stands for success. One never loses interest and pride in their native town, and it gave me great pleasure when I learned that the Convention was to be held here. One cannot but be impressed with the beauties of this city; her fine residences, splendid public buildings and business blocks—nesting at the feet of these majestic mountains, the flow of the placid river winding its way like a silver thread through the peaceful valley. Is she not beautiful for situation? And the whirr and buzz of the machinery, indicate only too well the industry and prosperity within her gates.

I feel confident that this gracious welcome is but a token of the hospitality of her people, which is unsurpassed and equal to every and all occasions, and I sincerely trust that by our counsels whether they be wise or otherwise, or the mere inspiration of our presence, may be some assistance in solving the problems that may arise in a Convention of this

character, for we have but one great theme for discussion and that is charity. It has been well said that one good "theme" well cultivated, is worth a dozen where the ground is scarcely scratched.

I hope that these good people who have labored so untiringly for the success of this Convention may find, in the members of the Children's Aid Society most appreciative, well-come and joyous guests. I thank you again. (Applause)

MRS. E. S. LINDSEY: I want the opportunity of thanking Mrs. Christie for publicly calling me a fizzle; I admit that I am one. (Laughter and applause)

MRS. CHRISTIE: I admit that the fountain is always full of gas, but it is always good gas.

The Convention was here delightfully entertained by Mrs. L. L. Orth, accompanied by Mrs. Yates, her first number being "When the Heart is Young," and in response to a hearty encore the old favorite "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs."

PRESIDENT FULLER (turning to Mr. Colborn): "What does this mean, 'President's Annual Address'?"

MR. COLBORN: It means just what it says: Ladies and gentlemen I introduce to you President Fuller of Scranton. (Applause)

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

PRESIDENT FULLER: I have an announcement to make and I think it will meet with your approbation. I have no speech to make. Some time ago I began to cast about among my friends (for I have some friends, at home) but I didn't find anyone who would prepare a speech that would satisfy me; I finally thought of Colborn, but I thought that, whether or not he had anything in his head, his hands were full; so I am "up against it for fair" as the boys say. (Laughter)

I am reminded of a story: A very prominent man lost his wife. After she died he employed a sculptor to erect a monument over her grave and told him to inscribe these words: "She sleeps here" and a day or two later he came back and the sculptor says: "That is pretty brief; there ought to be more than that," and he says, "you may add 'Let no one awaken her.'" (Laughter) I am glad you see the point.

I attended as a representative of the National Conference, at Philadelphia, and our lamented Secretary, Joe Gillespie was with me, and we met Mrs. Willard and Mrs. Rankin there, and I want to say that there was an inspiring gathering there of very able men and women. They represented this whole country and to see so many magnificent men and women assembled, with the one purpose of the elevation of mankind, was certainly inspiring, and the short speeches that were made, only a minute or two, were very bright and covered almost every phase of the subject. I tried to gain some information and wisdom; I don't know whether I did or not until I find how ignorant I am. I thought of the great apostle when he said "If a man would become wise he must first become a fool." There is some hope for the fool who wants to learn something, but none for a fool who is wise in his own conceit. So I just throw that out to you. (Laughter)

Now I do not compare this Convention to the National Conference, but it occurred to me that this Annual Convention is our Mecca, but we are actuated by entirely different motives from those that actuated the degraded visitors to the ancient Mecca. We are brought together by the most noble spirit that could animate the human breast. Many of us have left our homes and business at a sacrifice, we consider it not only our

duty but our pleasure to be here. We are here with one thought only, and that is the welfare of suffering humanity in this Commonwealth. We do not need to call attention to the necessity for organized charity in public and private. It is absolutely necessary. We couldn't accomplish anything without. Charity as sometimes administered is a crime. We cannot reach this great army of suffering humanity without organized charity.

We are now thirty-two years old. How much this Association has accomplished in that time we cannot tell. But when we compare the condition that existed thirty-two years ago with the conditions today anyone can see a great improvement all along the line, and it is not conceited in us to say that this Association has been no small factor in bringing this change about. I am glad to say that it has been, and will continue to be a great factor.

We are along the line of reform. Someone asked the other day what reform was, and the answer was "it is to compel a man to stop doing things his own way, and making him do things your way". (Applause)

Now our guns are loaded for this Session, and they are loaded with grape shot and canister, of ideas. We are here for the purpose of being hit with that kind of firing. We expect these shots to hit the mark, and it is possible that some of the shots may go clear through some heads and leave no impression on them at all. But I want you all to give special attention to the firing of these guns. I want this to be a breezy Convention. I thought of that last night as I lay dozing on my pillow, and as the hurricane rattled the windows and doors I thought if that was any indication we certainly would get there. (Laughter)

It was a regular tornado. I never heard such blowing. It simply drove sleep from my eyelids. I am very fond of gentle zephyrs, but when it comes to a hurricane and tornado combined I am not in it. (Laughter)

Now this is serious business we are engaged in but at the same time I don't believe in wearing long faces about it. I think if there is anyone who needs a cheerful heart and countenance it is those who are engaged in this work. If any of the orators perpetrate a good joke without knowing it just give them applause. Be cheerful and have a little fun out of it, if we can. I think we can go away from here wiser and better able to discharge these solemn and holy duties that rest upon us. (Applause)

MR. L. C. COLBORN: Death has entered our ranks the past year, and has taken away three or four of the active members, and it is appropriate and befitting for this Association to take some action. Mr. John L. Smith, of Chester will present a memorial for Preston Thomas, of Chester County: We will ask Dr. to say something about the member that passed away in Scranton during the summer months. And I was pained to learn, last week, of the death of Frank H. Voorhees, of Montgomery: We will ask some member to say something in regard to his death, at a time specified by the President. It is sad to hear of the death of Mrs. Blood. This afternoon we will ask Mrs. Rankin to prepare a memorial for Mrs. Blood.

PRESIDENT FULLER: The latter part of the afternoon Session will be given to these memorial addresses.

On motion of Mr. Colborn, seconded by Chas. Snyder of Philadelphia, the President is empowered to name the Committees at the opening of the afternoon Session.

The Convention was here favored with a beautiful lullaby by Miss Leonora Knopf, accompanied by Mrs. Yates, after which upon motion it was adjourned until two p. m.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES.

Names of Delegates in attendance at the Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, at Warren, Pa., Oct. 9, 10 and 11, 1906.

Allegheny County—Allegheny County Home, William H. Guy, President; Frank T. Redman, H. W. Ochse, Secretary; S. W. Lea, Superintendent; Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Supt.

Pittsburgh City Home—W. R. Williams, Superintendent, Boyce.

Allegheny City Home,

Bedford County—J. B. Fisher, Loysburg; Samuel Shaffer, Bedford, Directors; Harry C. James, Attorney; M. D. Diehl, Steward; Mrs. M. D. Diehl, Matron, Bedford.

Berks County—Jacob C. Kessler, Director; William J. Hollenbach, Steward.

Blair County—Simon Shumaker, Director; P. H. Bridenbaugh, Superintendent; Mrs. P. H. Bridenbaugh, Matron; Mrs. Simon Shoemaker, Visitor, Hollidaysburg.

Cambria County—William D. Miller, Philip Hartzog, Directors; Thomas Hughs, Steward; Mrs. Thomas Hughs, Matron, Ebensburg; Mrs. William D. Miller, Mrs. Philip Hartzog, Visitors; Emory H. Davis, Solicitor; Mrs. Emory H. Davis, Visitor.

Erie County—Levi H. Roland, Clark McAllister, J. O. Smith, Directors; C. M. Zuck, Steward; Mrs. Olly Zuck, Matron; Miles R. Mason, Solicitor; Dr. R. W. Battles, Phys.; E. P. Gould, Attorney and Secretary of Association; R. H. Stenberg, Treasurer.

Chester County—John L. Smith, Dr. P. J. Michol, Levi S. Thomas, Directors, Emberville.

Carbon County—Middle Coal Field Poor District—J. M. Stauffer, Hazelton, Frank White Weatherly, Dr. W. E. Waaser, Mau-Chunk, Directors; Samuel Ganguer, Rockport, Steward.

Franklin County—John R. Pilgrim, Jerome Detrich, David Greenwalt, Directors; Isaack Lehman, Steward; Mrs. Jacob Lehman, Matron; W. O. Nicklas, Esqr., Solicitor; John L. Black, Treasurer; Mrs. Jerome Detrich, Visitor.

Fayette County—E. Crossland, James P. Barnhart, Directors; J. O. Miller, Steward; Thomas Love, Director; Geo. Patterson, Solicitor; Mrs. Carrie Miles, Asst. Matron.

Lackawanna County—Scranton Poor District—Frederick Fuller, Samuel Williams, Directors; Geo. W. Beemer, Steward; Mrs. George Beemer, Matron; Dr. W. A. Pain, Physician; Mrs. W. A. Pain, Visitor.

Lackawanna County—Carbondale Poor District—Robert McMillan, James F. Burk, John Kearsay, John McCabe, William F. Isgar, J. P. H. Raynor, Directors, Carbondale.

Lackawanna County—Blakely Poor District—James W. Smith, Peekville; James W. O'Brian, Olyphant; Thomas Grier, Dickson City; J. F. Ackley, Olyphant, Steward.

Lancaster County—Frank B. Bausman, M. K. Christ, Millersville; Sheoffer Wost, Salisbury, A. B. Brubaker, Manheim, Directors; W. C. Grube, Steward; Mrs. W. C. Grube, Matron.

Luzerne County—Abram Nesbit, President, Kingston; S. W. Davenport, Treas., Plymouth; George H. Butler, Secretary, Dorranceton; C. A. Westfield, Wilkesbarre; L. P. Childs, Alden Station; Maurice Gaerture, Thomas Cassidy Ashley, George W. Mitchell, Plains, Directors; Charles Mayberry, Supt. of Hospital; D. A. Macken, Supt. of Home and Hospital.

Luzerne County—Pittston and Northern Luzerne Poor District—M. Cummings, President, Pittston; John Mullen, Secretary, Pittston; John P. Thomas, Treas., Yaylor; T. J. Zllewellen, Avoca; Thomas Maloney, Pittston, Directors.

Lycoming County—Williamsport Poor District—C. T. Huston, N. B. Wilson, R. B. Staner, Directors, Williamsport; E. E. Ohl, Steward; Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Matron, South Williamsport.

Montgomery County—John R. Kendig, John H. McDowell, James K. Thompson, Directors.

Mercer County—J. H. Fyffer, Secretary; A. F. Baker, President, Sharon; J. T. Hoovler, Sandy Lake, Directors; T. C. White, Supt.; Mrs. C. E. White, Matron, Mercer.

Huntingdon County—George W. Hetrich, President; J. Q. Dell, John C. Baer, Directors; John S. Appley, Steward; Mrs. A. C. Appley, Matron; John Douglas, Clerk; Dr. B. B. Taylor, Physician; James S. Woods, Solicitor.

Philadelphia County—Blockley Alms-house and Hospital—W. M. L. Coplin, Director Department of Public Health and Charities; William J. Kerns, Assistant Director; Samuel Laughlin, Superintendent; Oliver P. Bohler, Steward.

Philadelphia County—Germantown Poor District—Charles E. Emes, Frank B. Stuart, Frank R. Wright, Charles C. Russel, Lemuel Z. Shermer, Charles O. Roop, Robert H. Aiman, Walter Bowditch, Charles Still, Secretary.

Philadelphia County—Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor District—George Hoff, President; William Caster, Secretary; George Nicholas, John Biddle, Benjamin Bona, Horace Shallcross, Casper Titus, Linwood T. Holm, Charles S. Snyder, 5037 Penn. St., Directors; Amos Shallcross, Treasurer.

Somerset County—Chauncey Dickey, President; William Brant, A. F. Swank, Directors; Harvey Shrock, Steward; Mrs. Harvey Schrock, Matron; Mrs. Chauncey Dickey, Visitor; L. C. Colborn, Secretary and Treasurer of Association, Probationary Officer and Advisory Counsel of Children's Aid Society.

Crawford County—W. P. Benner, Sagertown, Whitney Braymer, Meadville; M. G. Beaty, Meadville; L. J. Curtis, Clerk, Meadville; S. M. Patton, Asst., Clerk, Meadville, Leon D. Edson, Esqr., Solicitor; W. D. Thomson, Superintendent, Saegertown.

Venango County—H. A. Graham, County Commissioner; H. H. Baumgardner, Poor Director; John W. Phillips, Director; J. Homer Sutton, Steward; Mrs. J. Homer Sutton, Matron; E. K. Sniley, Clerk; H. C. Dorwork, Solicitor, Oil City.

Washington County—J. V. Dodds, Steward; J. L. Rockey, Steward of Children's Home; J. J. Emery, William Corson, John Irvin, Directors.

Warren County—Hon. W. M. Lindsey, President Judge of 37th Judicial District; E. H. Beshlin, Esqr., Burgess; Morris S. Guth, Supt. of State Hospital for the Insane; Edward S. Lindsey, Esqr., W. W. Wilbur, Esqr., F. M. Downing, Frank Hagberg, W. H. Houghtling, F. L. Barth, C. H. Lind, A. Jensen, E. Swinsen, L. Hardweg, F. Lohnes, Miss Rose Stricker, Mrs. Edward Lindsey, Mrs. A. D. Wood, Mrs. Theo. Messner, Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mrs. Dr. Haines, Mrs. George F. Yates, Mrs. W. M. Lindsey, Mrs. Morris Guth, Mrs. W. H. Houghtling, Mrs. F. M. Downing, Mrs. Frank Hagberg, Mrs. Leon Ball, Mrs. M. M. Sanderson, Mrs. J. O. Parmlee, Mrs. Filler.

Children's Aid Societies—Mrs. Sue Williard, Representative of Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania; Mrs. Hugh L. Rankin, Representative of Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Children's Aid of Chester County—Lydia B. Walton, Kennett Square; Mrs. Aimy L. Walton.

Children's Aid, Mercer County—Mrs. M. C. Zahniser, Mercer.

Children's Aid, Butler—Mrs. Flora Christie, Butler.

Children's Aid, Fayette County—Mrs. H. L. Rankin, Uniontown.

Children's Aid, Indiana County—Mrs. Sue Williard, Indiana.

Children's Aid, Venango County—Mrs. Belle K. Richards, Oil City.

Children's Aid Society, Warren County—Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Mrs. A. D. Wood, Mrs. Theo. Messner, Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mrs. Dr. Haines, Mrs. George F. Yates, Mrs. Leon Ball, Mrs. M. M. Sanderson, Mrs. J. O. Parmelee, Mrs. Filler, Mrs. W. M. Lindsey.

Rev. Charles Knox, Lancaster, Secretary for Organizing Societies.

Benjamin C. Marsh, Philadelphia, Secretary of Pennsylvania, Society for the Prevention of Children from Cruelty.

Prof. William N. Burt, Supt. of Deaf and Dumb School, Edgewood Park, Pa.

F. H. Nibecker, Superintendent of House of Refuge, Glenn Mills, Pa.

Dr. J. H. Mitchell, Secretary of Committee of Lunacy, Philadelphia.

Prof. John W. Cleland, Superintendent of Boys' Industrial School, Oakdale, Allegheny County, Pa.

Mrs. Sue Williard, Superintendent Girls' Industrial Home, Indiana, Pa.

Dr. Morris Guth, Supt. Warren Hospital for Insane, Warren, Pa.

Mrs. Morris Guth, Matron Warren Hospital for Insane, Warren, Pa.

Mrs. George W. McClen, Delegate W. C. T. U. of Penna., Warren, Pa.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Before the Convention was called to order Miss Gertie Greaves of Warren rendered several piano solos, which were greatly enjoyed by the members present.

President Fuller called the Convention to order at two o'clock, and announced the following Committees:

Committee on Officers—Frank T. Redman, Allegheny Co.; Levi H. Roland, Erie Co.; Simon Shoemaker, Blair Co.; Mrs. L. B. Walton, Chester Co.; Charles Still, Jr., Germantown Co.

Committee on Place—Charles S. Snyder, Philadelphia; Jerome Deitrich, Franklin Co.; Dr. W. A. Paine, Lackawanna; Mrs. H. S. Rankin, Fayette; W. C. Ginbee, Lancaster; C. A. Westfield, Luzerne; John L. Smith, Chester; Mrs. Sue Williard, Indiana.

Auditing Committee—H. W. Ochse, Allegheny; Thomas Hughes, Cambria; Charles Huston, Williamsport.

Resolutions—S. W. Davenport, Luzerne; W. W. Wilbur, Warren; Chauncy Dicky, Somerset; Mrs. Flora Christie, Butler; F. H. Nibecker, Philadelphia; H. H. Brown Miller, Schuylkill; Robert McMillan, Carbon-dale; A. S. Binboker, Lancaster; Prof. Burt, Edgewood Park.

Legislation—E. P. Gould, Erie; P. H. Bridenburgh, Blair; Emory Davis, Cambria; W. O. Nickolas, Franklin; W. W. Wilbur, Warren; John Seragg, Lackawanna; S. W. Davenport, Luzerne; Benj. Clark Marsh, Philadelphia; L. C. Colborn, P. A. Bridenbaugh.

Committee on Programme—Whitney Braymer, Crawford; Thomas Hughes, Cambria; John L. Smith, Chester; Mrs. M. C. Zolmizer, Mercer; P. H. Bridenbaugh, Blair; L. C. Colborn, Elizabeth Kar, Philadelphia.

Following the announcement of the Committees President Fuller requested Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes to take the chair and preside at the afternoon Session, whereupon Dr. Shrodes assumed the chair.

Mr. L. C. Colborn states that he would like to see the Convention go to Chambersberg next year, and that an invitation will probably be extended to that effect.

Dr. Mitchell of Philadelphia stated that Hon. Cadwalader Biddle, Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, who was to have delivered an address at this time, "Statistics in our Charitable Institutions," was sick and unable to be present:

COL. GOULD (Erie): I think the gentleman was authorized to make the address for Mr. Biddle.

DR. MITCHEL: I would not attempt to fill the place of Mr. Biddle. It is out of my line.

The chairman here called for Mr. Williams of Marshalsea, Mr. Thomas Shatton, of Scranton and W. C. Grube, of Lancaster, who were on the program for a discussion on the question of "Economy vs. Extravagance in Institutional Management," but none of the gentlemen responding, Mrs. Sue Willard of Indiana was called upon, and was received with applause and read the following paper:

THE DELINQUENT GIRLS AND REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

What is the need, or reason for the existence of such an organization as meets here today?

There must be a deep seated conviction of a great need. And while the development and education of neglected children may be the primary object, yet the reclaiming of our "Delinquent girls" is just as important; for well we know that these delinquents help to augment and increase that lower class of our population, that form the multitude of vagrants and criminals who are already such a burden upon the law-abiding part of the community.

You are all familiar with the history of "Margaret the mother of Criminals," and the contrast that might have resulted had her childhood and young womanhood been restrained, or led along different channels.

Educators and philanthropists are aroused to the value of every movement which tends to the moral upbuilding and uplifting of children who are classed as delinquents.

Civic authorities from their point of view see with alarm and solicitude the tendencies of young people to grow more defiant of law and more reckless of the consequences of wrong doing, because these are days of greater personal liberty and unfortunate relaxing of parental admonition and guidance.

And now, the question comes to us, how can we best counteract the first impressions made on these young minds by the influences brought to bear upon them in their earliest childhood.

Some would say, an institution with a code of laws and set rules for all alike would do the best work, but in my mind the Home and its influences is the most potent factor in the early education of a child.

Children are great imitators, and are most influenced by example and environment. Give them a homelike atmosphere with a living example of motherly tenderness and justice, a share and interest in the belongings of the home filling their lives so full of new interests that "Old things will pass away," fade into oblivion, and you have made a good beginning for a new life. Each child's nature and inclinations should be noticed and studied, and individual training and restraint given, and work pushed along the lines of least resistance.

All children have not the same range of capacities or tastes. To each one some duties are distasteful and some are pleasant. Seek to know what most interests, and work along these lines and the result will be greater.

Again, the old adage, "Variety is pleasing to youth," still holds true, and the "Home life" has variety, and affords endless opportunity for sowing the good seed.

"In the morning sow thy seed and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not which shall prosper the late or early sown."

But, it is perhaps our older delinquents who give us most trouble, and are our most difficult problem. "A Delinquent" is defined as a wrongdoer, and offender or a transgressor.

How shall we deal with these?

When our girls go out into sin after all our care and efforts, our hearts are sore, and we are cast down and discouraged. We can but turn to the great teacher, who says, "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God," and as we turn to his word for his example and guidance we find that he was, "The Sinners Friend" talking with woman at the well, forgiving the woman found in the act of sin. And, when we inquire how often shall we forgive them, "Until seven times." "I say unto thee not until seven times, but until seventy times seven." Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of these you have done it unto me.

Dr. Charles B. Mayberry, Supt. of Hospital, Luzerne, being absent, the chairman called the names of the gentlemen who were on the program to take part in a discussion of the subject.

"TRUSTEES FOR COUNTY INSANE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT; RELIEVING RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR."

H. H. Brownmiller, H. W. Ochse, Davis Garrett, George Gehring. Hospital Management; "Relieving Responsibility of the Directors of the Poor": H. H. Brownmiller, H. W. Ochse, Davis Garrett, George Gehring: Mr. H. W. Ochse (Allegheny) responded as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I would have preferred that Mr. Brownmiller should have spoken on this subject, but to my mind no person, whether they be trustees appointed by the court or by the Governor or a Director himself, could relieve a Director of the responsibility placed upon him by the people, after he has been elected as Director of the poor of a County. He might delegate part of the work to be done by others, but he cannot delegate the responsibility to anyone. He could not delegate to a trustee to sign an insane paper, the State Board of Lunacy wouldn't accept it, and if they took part in the management it would come in conflict with the Directors or the City Board.

A County looked after by the Directors I think is better taken care of than if there was an extra Board appointed. It seems to me the Directors of the Poor would not be capable of management if there were to be trustees appointed to relieve them of the management. The Director is obliged to investigate a case, and becomes acquainted with the facts, and if anything goes wrong they would naturally go to the Director to find the cause, and if he were to say "I am relieved from this and you must see the trustee" they would inquire "why were you elected a Director; you are responsible to the people, not the trustee". So to my mind such appointment would be entirely wrong in counties where they have regular Directors.

I don't know that I have anything else to say on the matter now.

The other gentlemen named on the program to discuss this matter did not respond.

Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchel, Secretary of Committee of Insanity, Philadelphia, was next introduced to the Convention by the chairman, Dr. Shrodes, who said: It ought to be a source of gratification that men of the type of Dr. Mitchel will appear and address this Association: coming the distance he has come, and I take great pleasure in presenting Dr. Mitchel to you this afternoon.

Dr. Mitchel was received with applause, and addressed the Convention as follows, on the subject:

"OBSERVATIONS ON COUNTY CARE OF THE INSANE."

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It is not often that one has to, at the very beginning of his address, introduce himself; but inasmuch as I do not like to travel under an alias I wish to say I am Dr. Nicholas Mitchel, of Philadelphia and not Dr. I. C. Mitchel. I should have been loth to respond at all if I had not noticed on the program that the speaker was to be the Secretary of the Committee on Insanity.

I wish to say that insanity is not under my care as a committee; that my title should have been published as Secretary of the Committee on Lunacy. With this introduction I wish to express the pleasure that it gives me to meet with so many of the members, with whom I am in correspondence, as Secretary. Many of the names I hear spoken here come under my observation in the office, but I have held it so short a time that I haven't had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of you all. You all know that my predecessor died last December and therefore I have only held the office a short time, since January 1st.

The subject assigned to me is a broad one, and I could occupy many hours discussing the advantages and disadvantages and the purposes and methods that the law had in view in the passage of the Act for county care, as it is technically known. That is the difficulty of knowing where to begin, and possibly you may think the difficulty comes in whether I will know where to end.

All of you know that the insane population of Pennsylvania has been gradually and steadily increasing for years. Our latest census, not in print yet, in the Report for the fiscal year 1904-05 gives the whole population of the insane in Pennsylvania as something more than 13,500. The increase of the insane population of the State has been on an average of about 500 a year, for sometime. Some years more and some years less. In this last report the increase is 713, for the year. This matter has been brought to the attention of the Governor and legislators, urging upon them the proper care of the insane. The State asylums and hospitals became overcrowded, so that it was not possible, with the funds furnished by the State, for the faithful officers of those institutions to continue their work. This dated back to 1897, and there was a proposition brought before the Legislature in the shape of what is now known as the County Care Act. It was then provided that the County should attempt to do the work. That they should furnish in their poor houses a portion of the poor house to be devoted to the care of the insane. And there was provision made in the Act that each County must come up to a certain fixed standard to make it a place in which the State would furnish the ordinary \$1.50 for each patient. But first of all they had to agree to make the changes, etc. that were called for in the Act, arranged by the Committee on Lunacy.

The original idea in the minds of the legislators, as I gather it, was that these County Homes, after they were properly equipped and with such buildings as would pass muster, should take care of the chronic insane, in order to relieve the State Asylums, which were overcrowded. Some of the Counties appropriated enough money for the purpose so that they have really created in their counties small Asylums, with resident physicians and with skilled attendants and Superintendents, and have developed beyond what was originally thought of in the Act. They have been more liberal than they were asked to be, and they deserve all praise for it. Suffice it to say that there are some that have all the qualifications of a small Hospital; except in size they compare favorably with Hospitals anywhere: They have skillful physicians and trained nurses and all that go to make the requisites of such an institution, and they are therefore able to take care of the acute insane as well as the chronic insane.

In other Counties, where there is no such provision, they should simply have supervision of the cases that need care in looking after, and no special medical care, the chronic insane. A class of patients who are unable to take care of themselves and yet able to work to a certain extent and only require to be looked after.

In making my rounds through the State I have noticed that in some counties, notwithstanding they had no resident physician and no skilled attendants they would still have a few of the acutely insane under their care. I want to call attention to the fact that that is not the intention of the Act: If you haven't the provisions to take care of the acute insane you should transfer such cases to some institution created by the State for the acute insane.

I think I can say officially, that the Committee on Lunacy are satisfied with the work that is being done. There are five thousand insane people now being taken care of by the counties, and I think everyone connected with the State Hospitals would agree that it would be a paralyzing fact to know what to do with them if the State hadn't come forward and taken care of them. Now this is a burning question with us all, and these insane must be looked after, and the paralyzing thought is that the Counties are reaching nearly to their limit of ability to care for them: A few more Counties may come under County care but we are soon going to reach the limit of County care. Our State institutions are more than full. But, let me say, there is much said in the newspapers, and some of the articles are decidedly sensational, attacking the State and the State authorities and the Hospitals, and the only real truth in any of the articles is the fact that the institutions are overcrowded. It gives me pleasure to state that everyone of the State Hospitals are well managed; that the hygienic condition of the hospitals is good and that the humane care of the insane is good: the only thing is there isn't room for the insane; but that duty doesn't fall on the Superintendents or on the Committee on Lunacy. It comes on the Legislature, to furnish means to care for the insane. These wards of the State must be taken care of by the Counties or the State, and it is the duty of us all to look to that.

Therefore when you read in the papers some of the articles in regard to the Hospitals do not believe them: Your Hospital in Warren is one that you can be proud of. (Applause) And so it is in regard to them all: we can compare them with those in any State or any country and be proud of our State Hospitals.

Now as I said, the County Hospitals are beginning to be overcrowded. They are reaching their limit, and the question comes what can we do, as citizens of the great State of Pennsylvania, with these insane people? Therefore it becomes the duty of every Director and Commissioner to use all his influence to bear upon those who have charge of the distribution of the money of the State, to see that there is a proper distribution and a proper housing prepared for the care of these people. It cannot be done as a political measure. It must be done regardless of politics. If the Hospitals are already overcrowded and the Legislature meets only once in two years you can easily see that before it meets again, after two years, there has been a thousand increase in the insane.

In my part of the world there have been some hysterical statements about the great increase of insanity: that the percentage is increasing from year to year.

An article was recently published in London by one of the most distinguished alienists in which he ventures the assertion that the whole world will soon have a majority of insane, and a minority of sane people will be left to care for them. Now that is hysterical and untruthful, but it is growing in the minds of people. I have had prepared a series of statistics, which will appear in the 1906 Report, and have had the matter

gone over thoroughly, and it shows but a very little increase, so far as we have gone, in the percentage of insane. So small that it comes to a small fraction of increase, and that is explained away by the fact of the more accurate diagnosis of insanity than formerly, and also the growing feeling of many people who used to keep their relatives who were insane in the background, who now place them in asylums.

It will be many years before the distinguished Londonist's statement will be borne out by the facts.

Now let me refer to another thing: it has attracted the attention of Mr. Biddle and myself as we have gone through the different County Homes, and it is a pleasure to state it, that we have been astonished to find how many good men and women can be found to take charge of these places. The Superintendents of some of the places, and their wives, would do credit to any institution that exists anywhere, but they are not trained to take care of insane people. Their ability as managers is very great, and where you can find them is a puzzle to me. They run the institution in a way that could not be excelled: from a business standpoint their management is perfect, but they are not trained to take care of the insane. In all of these institutions there must be a physician within telephone call.

Now how are these Superintendents elected and selected, and why is it that when we make a round one year we find a most excellent Superintendent at the head, and we train him how to conform to the law, and he just gets to know how to do it, when he is ousted? I would make the suggestion that you separate politics from these selections. Why should politics have anything to do with the matter? Why should politics cause interferences and the discharge of an able superintendent? Suppose you had a machine shop and had a first class Superintendent; would you discharge him and put an entirely green man at the head, right in the midst of business? Politics should have nothing to do with this question. I thank you. (Applause)

COL. E. P. GOULD (Erie)—Mr. Chairman: I don't think we should let this matter drop here: it is one of the most important subjects that can come before this Convention. It is something we have considered in the past and will have to consider in the future. We have been greatly favored today by having the Secretary of the Committee on Lunacy with us and hearing his views on this subject. I agree with him that there are no insane asylums in the world that have more experienced alienists at the head of them than those in Pennsylvania, but it is a fact that every Superintendent of a State institution for the insane is opposed to every advance step made by the Counties to take care of their insane. Their institutions are overcrowded; they have idiots and senile men, with no hope that they will ever improve, those that all you can do is to make them as comfortable as possible while they live, but let a county start to build a local insane asylum and these Superintendents rise up in active opposition to it and try to influence the communities against it. Now why is this? That is why some counties haven't any local institution, is because the Superintendents of the State institutions have influenced them against it. I agree with the doctor when he says that except in localities where the institutions are large enough to have an alienist of high rank there should be none kept but the chronic insane. All the recent, hopeful cases should be sent to the large institutions to be treated, but the chronic cases, where there is no hope of recovery, should be cared for in the County institutions.

CHAIRMAN SHRODES: We have Dr. Guth, Superintendent of the asylum at Warren, with us. This is a State institution, and I can certify to the very great ability of Dr. Guth, and I would be very glad to hear from him. Col. Gould has stated that the Superintendents of the State

Hospitals have objected to the county care of the insane. I would like to hear Dr. Guth on that subject.

DR. GUTH was received with applause, and said:

I did not hear Col. Gould. I do not know that there is anything more to be said than was said by Dr. Mitchel. That there is any opposition on the part of the Superintendents of the State institutions I was not aware. There may have been in the past, but I am quite sure there is a different feeling, because we recognize the overcrowded state of the Hospitals and that some remedy must be effected. We recognize that the State has failed to take care of the insane.

County care, if carried out according to the plan of the Act, would relieve us. But it never was intended that the acutely insane should be nervous diseases and who could command proper nurses and attendants to be cared for in such an institution, unless the hospital was properly officered by a Superintendent, a skilled man who was versed in the treatment of look after the patients: and people have a right to demand this. If patients are sent to a place not properly equipped then the Superintendents of the State institutions do oppose a policy of that kind.

In Pennsylvania there are several excellent County Homes. I know them to be excellent, from the statement of the Committee on Lunacy. I am not aware of any feeling towards the County care of the insane. The only relief left for the Committee on Lunacy was to create an enactment of this kind, for the care of the chronic insane. (Applause)

P. H. BRIDENBAUGH (Blair): I am very glad that we have had the two addresses, from Dr. Mitchel and Dr. Guth. It is a great pleasure to me to meet Dr. Guth in this Convention. Of all the State Superintendents and Superintendents of State Hospitals, whom I have met, I have received the most encouragement in this work from the honored Superintendent of the State Hospital at Warren. I was honored in our institution at Blair by a visit from him, and I have always found him open-hearted and ready to give me help in this work. I do not think that there is any organized effort on the part of the Superintendents of the State institutions, against County care. We all remember, however, that when this Act was passed in 1897 and a part of the Counties applied to the State Board for license to care for the chronic insane that there was a certain amount of opposition, and it did come from localities, often, where these State institutions were located, and my personal experience makes me assert here that I found a great deal of opposition from Harrisburg.

Now back in 1893 I was asked, as steward of the Blair County Home, by the State Board of Charities, whether or not we could care for some of the quiet chronic cases that were then at Harrisburg in the State institution. I replied that we could: That year we received a few from Harrisburg, and we continued to receive from 1893 to 1897, a few cases, when we asked for them. But after the passage of this Act they wouldn't admit any of our acute cases at Harrisburg without trouble, and our court had to direct the Sheriff to take them to other State institutions, as well as myself as steward.

That is why we have a few people here in Warren, and we have some at Dixmont. I am sorry to say this, but it is the truth that there was opposition from Harrisburg, and that that opposition focalized itself with the Board of Trustees, and the Superintendent of that institution, whereby they decreed that, owing to the overcrowded condition of their hospital, recent acute cases from Blair and other Counties would only be admitted upon order of Court. A certificate signed by two physicians will not admit any case at the hospital at Harrisburg; but our County has expended \$175,000 for a new building and we are now about to occupy it. I am glad that this opposition has ceased, and if the conditions could have been properly met when that Act was passed and Counties like ours, with in-

stitutions like ours, could have taken, as the law implied, only the quiet chronic cases, we would have gotten along very well, but on account of this opposition, that we had to have an order from court for every acute case and await our turn, from the State institution so near us, it has led the people to realize the necessity of building their own institution. I think this will all work out for the good of the cause. I believe harmony will exist between those at the head of the State institutions and those in the County institutions. There is no reason why there should be any difference of opinion, or any animosity. These State institutions, as well as the large institutions in Allegheny and Wilkes-Barre, are the colleges where we can all learn lessons in the care of the insane. I think this Convention should feel highly honored that we have the Superintendent from the State institution at Warren present with us this afternoon, and that he is going to address us, and that he has invited us to visit his institution and to enjoy his hospitality. I consider it a good omen for the work, and I am glad that Dr. Mitchel is here, and I hope we can all go away feeling that we are in earnest in this work, and that we desire to get along smoothly and treat one another with kindness. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN SHRODES: We have here the always-reliable Secretary, Mr. Colborn, who will read a paper on:

"THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF OUR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS."

Mr. Colborn was received with applause, and preceding the reading of his paper, said:

I appear partly as a Jack in the pinch. I blame it on our President, Mr. Fuller. He wanted me to make his speech, this morning, and he said that all delinquencies on the program I was expected to make good. He says "We shall call on you to deliver what you have prepared." I says how do you know I have prepared anything, and he says "You are like Lew Wetzel's gun, you are always loaded." (Laughter)

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of this Association:—

Time with its ceaseless wings glides so swiftly by that we scarcely note its passing, until we realize that another year is numbered with the ages of the past. It will continue to glide on until eternity is reached, if such is possible.

Since the last meeting of this Association the record of events of another year has been recorded. Let us open the record and read what has been recorded.

It has been said by someone, "It was a famous time long past; a time full of wrath and wrangle and wretchedness, for man remembers man when he is a combatant, or sufferer, or a tormentor." The sentiment presented in this sentence reminds us forcibly of the condition that existed among the poor and in the Poor-Houses long ago. When we stop and consider the condition of our Poor-Houses a half century ago, or even less, a flush of shame tinges our cheeks to think of the condition that existed, and the manner in which the poor and unfortunate were maintained in the Poor Houses throughout this great Commonwealth. Men, women and children of all classes, were huddled together like cattle, and no pretensions made for their comfort, or any system towards the management of these homes. They were mere places of vice, disease and degradation, than fit places for the poor and unfortunate in life. There may have been exceptions to this; a few, not many; here and there one, and it was a true saying and accepted by all, that "these poor and unfortunate in life were looked upon as inhumane, and deserving no better treatment than the dumb brutes of our farms.

The insane and feeble-minded received even worse treatment. They were denominated as demons, witches, devil-possessed, and were subject to the most brutal and cruel treatment. The woes of the poor insane were sung by Homer, and portrayed by Sophocles.

One who now reads of their treatment, his inmost soul revolts at the depth of degradation involved by man's ignorance and inhumanity. Dr. Pinel of France, whose nature was stirred at the terrible things he saw and the cruel punishment inflicted upon the insane throughout the prison--Houses in France, and through his undaunted purpose awakened an interest in these unfortunate beings throughout the civilized world, which was a beginning of the downfall of the gloomy mad-houses of the past, and made possible evolution of the modern Hospital for the Insane.

Our Dorothy Dicks, filled with a passion to relieve the sufferers of this class, devoted her life to bring about a system of reform, and drove the perpetrators of the harsh measures and treatment out, and brought about a complete reform in the care and treatment of these most pitiable objects.

Christian Charity was not to be shut out forever from the dark retreats of human torture.

The dawn of the 20th century was one of promise for both man and humanity; the splendid achievements of science; the wonderful discoveries; the marvellous inventions, and best of all the countless means for the relief and prevention of home suffering, have made the century just closed the most notable epoch in the world's history since the birth of Christ, and, with the great advancement of the achievement of the present day, most ultimately resulted in a permanent betterment of the races. But let us draw the curtain over the picture, and inasmuch as our power lieth, make atonement and reformation for our inhumanity and neglect of these, our unfortunate brethren in the future. On account of these sad conditions existing, so brought about the forming and organization of this Association. Thirty years ago in the city of Altoona and through its influence, has been brought about the splendid system of caring for the poor, and the entire change in the management of our Poor-Houses, and the splendid, comfortable and convenient homes throughout this Commonwealth. And with but few exceptions; a few, not many; here and there one, Pennsylvania ranks first of the states in the Union for the beautiful homes of caring of the poor.

It was Horace Mann who first enunciated the principle that the dependent insane are wards of the state. In the past half dozen years we have witnessed the triumph of state care, and developed the idea of home life for the treatment of the insane.

Through the advocacy of this Association to the Committee of Lunacy, and the untiring efforts of our very efficient Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, Hon. Cadwalader Biddle, our present law was enacted, authorizing Counties to make provision for the care of their insane, so that we can revise the saying as first expressed in our opening remarks, that "It is a famous time in the history of the world when wrath is turned to love, wrangle into forbearance, and wretchedness into pity." And this sentiment is the moving spirit upon which the Christian world acts towards the less fortunate fellow-beings. We are mindful that in the present age we often hear persons raise their voices in opposition to the Almshouses as being unwise and uncharitable, and requires for their maintenance expenditures of the Public revenues largely in excess of the amount to accomplish the work to which it is applied.

Unwise because it is productive of influences, which furnish an atmosphere favorable to the growth of pauperism.

We have 175 years of Almshouses history fraught with manifold blessings and achievements, too long indeed, to believe that the last page

is written and a new order of things is about to be inaugurated, or a turning back to a heart-rending scene of the care of the poor before the dawn of the 19th century, yet, I am aware that many in authority advocate that the primary object of Poorhouses is a home for the old, enfeebled and destitute people, the sick, lame and blind; for those lacking in will power, self helpfulness; a home for the outcast, for those who are crippled, maimed for life, without home or friends.

The inmates of the Poorhouses are not all depraved and unmanly, hence they should be indeed, a sheltering hospital for men and women who are incapacitated. It is a small person who would deprive these unfortunate persons the comforts and care they should receive at home. Protection is one of the blessings insured to a people by our government, and those who are unable to care for themselves. I believe that in the majority of our Institutions they are receiving this kind of treatment, but oftentimes the proper care is not exercised in the selection of Stewards, and are not selected on account of their intelligence or executive ability, which are both necessary to proper stewardship, and through the neglect of this, not unfrequently do we hear of investigations being made and a deplorable story of cruel and harsh treatment heralded through the Community which arouses the indignation of the people. There are not a great number of instances like this; a few, not many; here and there one, and if such do exist the remedy should at once be applied, swift and sure.

The humane disposition and business tact should be the indispensable qualifications of Directors and Trustees, and without these, they have no right to be either.

I am constrained to believe that DeQuincy in his "Allegory of Levana" and "Our Ladies of Sorrow," had in mind more of the woes and the miseries detailed to him that occurred in our Almshouses and places where the insane were confined in the days when children were permitted in the Poorhouses; in the days when there did not seem to be any place for them outside of the confines of the Poorhouses; a place in fact, if records of our Institutions are to be believed, where hundreds of children found birth from degenerate parentage, yea, through the animal passions of the insane, and as a result of our inhumanity and indifference to the cries of these neglected people, it has been recorded as a fact as the cause of the increase of the insane and feeble-minded of the present day, and when we recall the condition as existed in many of the Poorhouses a generation ago, the result is not wondered at.

In the Allegory of DeQuincy as he portrays it, he portrays most vividly the torments of a child from birth to old age; through the harrowing steps that one passes through in earliest history to our Almshouse, when our ears were deaf to the cries of the poor; charity a stranger to the needy and pity unknown to these people. I will give a brief picture of it as he portrays it in his classics:—

"Levana was a Roman Goddess whose duty was to perform for the new born infant the earliest offices of kindness. At the very moment of its birth, just as the infant tasted for its first time the atmosphere of our troubled planet, it was laid on the ground, but immediately, less so grand a creature should grovel for more than an instant, the paternal hand, as proxy for the Goddess Levanna, raised it upright, bade it look erect as the king of all the world, and presented its forehead to the stars and repeated: "Behold, what is greater than yourself." This symbolic act represented the function of Levana and seemed forever to control the acts of the child, and looks after and cares for its education, but by the education of Levana, is not meant the education that we receive from books or schools, but by that mighty system of central forces hidden in the deep bosom of home life, which by passion as by strife; by energies of resistance, works forever upon the children, resting not night or day, and more than the mighty wheel of day and night themselves, whose moments, like

restless spokes are glimmering forever as they revolve. If, then, these are the ministries by which Levana works, how profoundly must she reverence the agencies of grief. We, in the present day call this, environment. Children are liable to grief, and we know it not, and yet there are more than you ever heard of die of grief and degradation from these agencies.

Levana often communes with the powers that shake man's heart, therefore, it is she that dotes on grief. These powers, who are ministers with whom Levana converses, are the "Sorrows", who with her subtle arts of flattery, and with the conceit that human frailty is heir to, dresses man's life with beauty; but ere he is aware, weaves the dark areas of life in her mysterious loom, always with colors, sad in part, sometimes angry with tragic, crimson and black. Each of these "Ladies of Sorrow" are accompanied with muses who fit the harp, the trumpet or the lute to the great burdens of man's impassioned creations; each of these sorrows in sometime of our lives come to us and of which we know or shall know, and we see at times the imperfect linaments of the awful "sisters of sorrow." Sorrows that we mistake not and comes to us as individuals and their mighty abstractions incarnate themselves in individual sufferings of man's heart, and are abstractions presented as impersonations, and clothed with human attributes of life with functions pointing to flesh. These are the "sisters of sorrow" under the powers of Levana, and you and I have sometime or other walked in all of their kingdoms. Three Sisters they are, all of one mysterious household, their paths are wide apart, but of their dominion there is no end. They converse together and with Levana, yet the voice is not heard, for fantoms like these disdain infirmities of language.. Eternal sounds reign in their kingdoms.

Who are these Sisters? Let me describe them to you.

The first "lady of sorrow" is known as the lady of Tears; she it is that night and day raves and moans, calling for vanished faces. She stood in rama where a voice was heard of lamentation; Rachael weeping for her children, refusing to be comforted. She it was, who stood in Bethlehem when Herod's swords swept its nurseries of innocence and the little feet stiffened forever, heard at times, as they tottered over floors overhead, and woke pulses of love in household hearts that were not marked in Heaven. Her eyes are sweet and subtle; wild and sleepy by turns; oftentimes raised to the clouds; oftentimes challenging the Heavens. A diadem is on her head, we know by childish memory that she came abroad on the winds when she heard the sounds of litanies or a thundering of organs, when she beheld ministers of summer clouds. This sister carried keys, more than a papal at her girdle, which opened their cottage and other places. She it was, who sat beside the blind beggar and talked to his loved daughter and companion, who was but 8 years old, with sunny countenance, and who refused to play with the children of the village on the green, and who traveled all day long on dusty roads with her afflicted father, yet in the springtime of the year, whilst yet her own spring was budding, the "lady" took her from the father, and the blind father mourns for her and dreams at night that the little guiding hand is locked within his own, and wakens to a darkness that is darker than his own. She visits the Palaces of the Czar, as well as the hovel of the poor, and by the power of the keys she glided like a ghostly spectre of the chambers of sleepless men, women and children, and every wail constantly echoes throughout the land.

The second "Sister of Sorrow" is known as "Our Lady of Sighs." She never sails the clouds, nor walks abroad upon the winds. She wears no diadem, her eyes are neither sweet or subtle; no one is able to read their story. If they could, they would be found filled with perishing dreams and with wrecks of forgotten delirium. She weeps not, and never clamours; never defies; dreams not of rebellious aspiration; she is humble to abjectiveness; mutters she does at times, but only in places that are deso-

lated, in ruined cities and when the sun has gone down to rest. She is the visitor to the desolate; to the bondsman to the oar in the Mediterranean galleys, and those whose remembrances are blotted out forever, of their own country, to every slave that at noon day looks up to the tropical sun with timid reproach as it points with one hand to the earth and the other to the Bible, but against him sealed forever. Every woman sitting in darkness with no love to shelter her head or hope to illuminate her solitude, because the Heaven born instincts kindling in her germs of holy affection, which God implanted in her womanly bosom, now burns sullenly to waste. All these walk with the "Lady of Sighs," for her kingdom is chiefly amongst the tenants of Shem and the houses of every clime, yet, in the very highest walks of man, she finds chattels of her own, and many of these have secretly received her mark upon their foreheads.

The third "sister" is the youngest. Her kingdom is not large, but within that kingdom all powers are hers. Her head, turreted like that of Cybele, rises almost beyond the reach of sight, darkness is her sphere, and in which she revels. She is the mother of lunacies and suggestress of suicides. Her name is our "Lady of Darkness," and as she spoke in her mysterious way, she said, "Lo, here is he, whom in childhood I dedicated to my altar. This is he that once I made my darling; him I led astray; him I beguiled, and from Heaven I stole his young heart away. Through me he became an idoltraus, and through me it was by languishing desires, that he worshipped the worm. For this have I seasoned him for the "Sister of Sighs," and to the other sister, this "sister of darkness" enjoined he to see that her scepter lie heavy on his head. Banish the frailties of hope, wither the relenting of love, scorch the formation of tears, curse him as only thou canst curse, and in the midst of all these wretchedness and misery, suffering the torments of the fruits of the evils of darkness. So shall he rise and so is accomplished the commission from which God has warned us from—to plague his heart, until we had unfolded the capacities of his spirit.

Thus briefly told and described is the Allegory and confessions of one possessed with the demons of the wicked portrays the stages through which many pass and whom you know and I have seen in our Institutions. Creatures of degenerate ancestry, or through their own passions and lusts, despoiled the temple of God and are now reaping the misery and shame of an evil life.

But happily this picture fades entirely away when held to the light for comparison of the beautiful and finely equipped institutions of the present day.

As a Commonwealth we are 130 years old; we are an enlightened and prosperous people; a Commonwealth that has more diversified interests than any other state; one whose hills are underlaid with untold wealth; whose valleys are fertile as the plain; one whose resources of coal, iron and ore are inexhaustible; one whose forests yields to us annually millions of feet of all kinds of timber; one whose springs, rivulets, streams and rivers furnish us with an inexhaustible supply of pure water; one that the sound of the hammer and the hum of her industries resound through every part of the state, and the light of its furnaces are seen throughout the land, and in which her churches bathe the spires in the blue of Heaven within all parts of her Borders; one with a School house on every hill, and institutions of Learning within sight of one another; one in which every man, no matter how humble, may have his own fire-side; a Commonwealth in which the American element has always dominated, and one that is finely expressive of the best in the land; the Commonwealth in which the first cry of freedom was heard and where the first peal of liberty rang out from the tower of Independence Hall. A Common-

wealth that stands first in her Charities and provisions made for the care of her afflicted, distressed and unfortunate citizens, Homes and Institutions where money has been lavishly expended, and that are models of beauty, convenience and comfort. No state in the Union, or Country in the world, can boast of greater or grander provisions made for these. A few may be equal; not many; here and there one, but none superior, and all has been achieved and accomplished within the dawn of the present. All accomplished and brought about through Christian men and women, whose hearts were stirred with pity and love for their afflicted brethren. With their examples before us, and we witness the work of their hands, shame be upon us if we fail to aid in carrying out their purposes in caring for and protect the unfortunate among us. And this appeal I make not primarily for the members of this Association, but for the founders of our Commonwealth.

In the name of the sincere and devoted men and women, who brought about and planned the splendid system of our Charities, and laid the foundations broad and deep, that you who follow them may never waver, or hesitate, or doubt in doing the work you find to do.

Having reviewed the past and presented a picture before you of the present, let us look a moment into the future. Gladstone as early as 1835 predicted that America would be overthrown and taken without the firing of a gun or the spilling of human blood, and this through discontent, envy, discord and strife within our borders and the opening of our gates without restriction to the countless thousands and hordes of undesirable persons who seek admittance to our country, lured here by the prospect held out to them for the possession of wealth and money, void of intelligence or morality or any appreciation of the business in our country. Many with anarchistic sentiments, and the caution and warning of our beloved President against the evils of Race-suicide, the prophecy while made years ago, has in it at the present day a note of warning that all should heed. For in a few years this more undesirable element, untutored in the laws of our country, and in this day of commercialism they will soon be the majority classes, who will dictate to us who shall be our rulers; who shall be the makers of our Law and representative of our people. A few that come here are welcome, who come for the purpose that instigated our forefathers, who come here to establish a home, but in the present there are only a few, not many; here and there one, and while I am not a Pessimist by any means, yet I sound this note of warning that we may profit by it.

Macaulay, the Historian, wrote a letter, a striling letter, in 1857 to H. S. Randall, of New York, which was published in the Boston Transcript, in which he says "I have long been convinced that Institutions purely democratic must sooner or later destroy liberty or civilization, or both. In Europe, where the population is dense, the effect of such Institutions would be almost instantaneous. What happened lately in France is an example and will happen with you. In 1848 a pure Democracy was established there. During a short time there was reason to expect a general spoliation, a National bankruptcy, and new partition of the soil; a maximum of prices; a ruinous load of taxation laid on the rich for the purpose of supporting the poor in idleness, and predicts that our Country is not exempt from the evils that beset France; he says distress everywhere makes the labor mutinous and discontent, and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million while another cannot get a full meal.

In bad years there is plenty of grumbling and sometimes rioting. It is quite plain that your Government will never be able to restrain the

distressed and discontented majority, for with you the majority is the Government, and as the rich who is always in the minority, absolutely at their mercy. And the time will come when the people, none of whom has had more than a half of a breakfast, or expects to have more than half of a dinner, will choose a Legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of a Legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman preaching patience and respect for vested rights, strict observance of Public faith, on the other is a demagogue ranting about Tyranny of the captives and usurers and asking "why" anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to drive in a carriage while thousands of honest folk are in want of necessities. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by the working man who hears his children cry for bread, there will be, I fear, spoliation. Spoliation will increase the distress; the distress will produce fresh spoliation, there is nothing to stop you, your Constitution is "all sail and no anchor". The editor was curious that Macaulay's fears for America should not have been felt by Americans themselves until now, even today when in some degree, the symptoms he described a half century ago, are making their appearance. It is a fact that Commercialism over-rides the rights of all other questions in the business world, the trusts and monopolies of the country are so gigantic that they have multiplied by thousands the millionaires of the country all at the expense of the people, and eventually, should a financial crisis overtake us, will be at the distressed condition of the poor. Let us hope these conditions may be averted, and that the prophecies recited, may be a mere myth and rely with confidence upon the Anglo Saxon genius, together with the shrewdness and tact of our own people for working things out.

I see another danger signal that might result in disaster if not heeded, and it is this: It is the danger of extravagance and the fostering of idleness. The last 8 years have been years of the greatest prosperity that our country has ever known, and on account of this great prosperity in all lines of trade, our people have run into a system of extravagance that cannot be maintained, should adverse conditions arise or a financial crisis come, and the burdens which seem now easily to be borne on account of the prosperous condition of the country will be a galling yoke. Money has been lavishly appropriated by our Legislature without stint, and the Charities of our people know no bounds, which, if adverse conditions arise, these will suffer more greatly than any others. We have today nearly 600 Charitable Institutions of various kinds in the state of Pennsylvania, all maintained and kept up by the people. For the past several years about six and one-half millions of dollars have been appropriated annually by the state to help maintain these. It is my opinion that one-half of this number could be so equipped that they could care for the inmates of these various Institutions better than they are now taken care of, and with far less expense to the people. I do not speak of Corrective or Reformatory Institutions, but I have in mind several institutions or Homes, as they are called which I have visited, where boys and girls are cared for and reared by rule and order, and are not taught the things useful in life to make them good citizens. It would be better if they were out on some farm, in some workshop, learning to plant, sow and reap, or some useful trade in the industries of our country. In the present day, I fear, we are trying to make a science out of Charity; Schools for organizing charities; schools for Philanthropy and Psychology are being opened and maintained in some part of our Community, what for? I am not impressed with the idea of making a business of Philanthropy. For instance, the idea of giving tickets to a tramp, so they may go to the Charity Society Office for inspection before they are given a chance to saw a cord or two of wood, before breakfast, is hideously unchristian. Think of it, a way-faring man stranded by the wayside, comes to your door for something to eat.

You thrust a ticket into his hands and tell him to go on and pass an examination somewhere before he can hope for a crust of bread, and often undergoes a Catechetical examination by the so-called scientific Philanthropists, who reported through observation to some dreary headquarters for tabulation. This may be drawn strong but is certainly inconsistent with the teachings of the great Master who taught us to be ever mindful of the poor, "That our right hand should not know what the left hand doeth. Happily these instances are only practiced in some places, a few; not many, here and there one. I have only noted these that you might think over them, and if emergencies arise, be prepared to meet them. The present is full of promise and from the lofty summit on which we stand, we look down on the years yet to unfold. We have it in our power to stretch out our hands in to the future and help mold the destinies of our Charities, and so long as the christian men and women of the Commonwealth have charge of them and are interested in them as they now are, I have no fears, for I know they are inspired with such a trust in God, and have such a measure of Charity, which rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth, that in the great day they may hear that commendation, "well done".

The past is one great record of what has been done, and the present an intimation of what can be done and acts as a beacon light for the future. Those who have been active and have helped build up our splendid system of Charities, and our magnificent Institutions will soon pass away. God grant, that in whose hands the work may fall, may be filled with the same spirit that has animated these of the present day and guard these Institutions throughout the enfolding ages.

"O, God, who rules the nation wide
 'Tis Thou alone canst save,
 And to the coming people grant,—
 That they be wise and brave,
 For as we love our starry flag,
 And to Thy goodness bow,
 O, bless our land as Freedom's land
 One hundred years from now."

MR. SMITH (Chester): I heartily agree with Dr. Mitchel as to the importance of retaining good and efficient stewards and superintendents in the County Homes and Asylums. I think if the people will select the very best Directors of the Poor that they can always have good stewards. As to the care of the insane I think we have ample provision now. I am sure that everyone who is familiar with this matter will agree that if we rise in our might and wipe out the accursed rum traffic we will have room enough. (Applause) Let us rise up as one mighty army and wipe that traffic out, that is filling our poor houses and asylums, and then we will have room to rent. (Applause)

DR. SHRODES: Our President this morning insisted on the Vice Presidents taking their places: Now he has discriminated and let Mrs. Lindsey run around all the afternoon and play, and made me sit here and work, but if she is at the reception tonight we will try and get even. We will now listen to a memorial to Preston Thomas, by Mr. J. L. Smith of Chester:

MEMORIAL.

Mr. Smith (Chester) read the following Memorial to Preston Thomas: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Convention: Never have I felt so keenly my inability to do justice to a duty assigned to me as at this moment. Allow me to explain. I cannot but feel that there are few, indeed, in this assemblage who knew our late lamented and beloved J. Preston Thomas sufficiently to appreciate him at his true worth. You could not fully know him nor justly value him without being very closely



STY. PHOTO-ENG. CO.

J. PRESTON THOMAS
Chester Co., Pa.

identified with him in his great work of helping the Poor and Needy and uplifting those that are cast down, for he was a man of an exceedingly retiring, modest nature, a man who went about quietly devoting his life to helping others.

He was always in the front ranks of those engaged in bettering the conditions of those around him, and being possessed of a goodly estate, he was at all times ready with liberal hand, to aid a deserving person, or a benevolent cause. While ever a liberal contributor to charity, he was honest and upright in all his dealings. His aim seemed ever to be to do the greatest amount of good to his fellow man, but he did not let his nearest friends know of his many benevolences. My association with him as a Director of the Poor for almost eleven years, gave me a rare opportunity of knowing the man as he really was and as a result of this intimate acquaintance with him, I learned to appreciate and to love as I never loved man before.

My heart still aches as I recall the 18th day of last October when we met for the last time in a business capacity. Quiet, modest and unassuming as he was, his great worth and ability were not allowed to go unnoticed by the voters of his native county, so that at the time of his death, he had been re-elected for the seventh term as Director of the Poor in our County, and I embrace this opportunity of commending the wisdom of the voters of Chester County in thus continuing in this office a man who brought to it such marked ability and such intense interest in the welfare of those brought under his care. Indeed so marked was his ability and so wise his counsel that his services were sought by almost every charitable institution in Eastern Pennsylvania, including the boards of management of a number of Philadelphia institutions.

Permit me here to name some of the positions he held in connection with institutions with which he was identified and which were so fortunate as to enjoy the benefit of his judgment and counsel:

A Director of the Dime Savings Bank of Chester Co.; A Director of the Chester County Trust Co.; A Director of the Hospital for Epileptics, Chester Co.; A Director of the Chester County Hospital; Trustee of the West Chester State Normal School; Trustee of Haverford College; Director of the Poor, Chester County; Director of the Chester County Hospital for the Insane; Director of the Provident Life and Trust Co., Phila.; Director of the Rush Home for Incurables; President of the National Bank of Chester County. There are other positions and places of honor that might be named, but these will suffice to show in what esteem he was held by those who had the good fortune to have a more or less intimate acquaintance with him, and knowledge of his true worth.

Allow me, also to quote to you from the resolutions passed by the Board of Trustees of the West Chester State Normal School, of which as I have already said he was a member. Mr. Thomas has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the West Chester State Normal School for seventeen years and upwards, and during all of this time he unsparingly devoted himself to the welfare of the institution and evinced a deep interest in its work. He took incessant pains to inform himself of the wants of the institution and the best manner of meeting them. He brought to all his work and to all subjects that came before the Board for consideration, learning, marked business ability, sound judgment and the strictest integrity. uniformly modest, courteous, self denying and unobtrusive, he was characterized by a strong personality, he devoted his life in many lines to the welfare of his fellowmen and was loved and esteemed by all.

Permit me, also to quote briefly from resolutions passed by the Directors of the National Bank of Chester County of which institution he was a Director for thirty-five years, and for the last four years of his life its president. We desire to testify to the great ability, remarkable

judgment, unselfish faithfulness and absolute integrity with which he discharged every duty here and elsewhere, always modest and unobtrusive, never seeking honor or praise. Only those who came into close contact with him could appreciate his worth, his whole life was filled with good deeds and he was in the highest and best sense a Public Servant.

And may I in closing, recount briefly some of the things accomplished in our County during the years he was a Director of the Poor. The County Home was enlarged, the unfortunate poor were made more comfortable, the buildings and furnishings were renewed and modernized, a splendid hospital for the insane was built, on very liberal plans so that our insane are now carefully and comfortably provided for in commodious, well ventilated buildings, that are fire proof throughout. These buildings providing so well and so comfortably as they do, for the the comfort and welfare of their unfortunate patients, will stand as a memorial to him whose warm sympathetic heart not only reached out to his friends and loved ones, but to his poor, unfortunate fellowman, whose condition he was even anxious to improve.

By the death of our beloved Brother Director, a great and good man has passed away, but his works live after him. Of him it may truly be said that, within his humane limitations, he like our Lord and Master, went about doing good.

JOHN L. SMITH, Chester County.

MR. COLBORN: I want to say that I endorse all that has been so well said by Mr. Smith. Mr. Thomas was a man whose place will be hard to fill, and the highest encomium to his memory is that he was an honest man.

Mrs. Edward S. Lindsey, of Warren read the following memorial to Mrs. Virginia Blood:

MEMORIAL TO MRS. BLOOD.

Some one has said death is the opening of a more subtle life. In the flower it sets free the perfume, in the chrysalis, the butterfly, in man, the soul. Something of this comes to us when we recall Mrs. Virginia Blood, protector of the poor, mother of the motherless, a true friend, an ideal neighbor, and realizing to all who knew her in her broad sympathies and interests the true citizenship that all good women may aspire to.

The presence has gone from us but the fragrance of the flowerlike life on June 27, 1906 Mrs. Virginia Blood entered into life, leaving desolate the home she had illumined so long. Memories come crowding upon us of Mrs. Blood as she was to address a meeting. Someone said of her that she could combine dignity and grace as it was given to few women to do.

Mrs. Blood was present in 1882 in Somerset when this association was founded and was ever in warm sympathy with its work. She was a charter member of the Children's Aid Society, of Western Pennsylvania, when the division was finally accomplished that gave to the State the Eastern and Western Societies. What her work, her cheer and her advice have meant to our society, you all know. It is difficult to estimate the influence of that quiet life. It was felt of a large area, but it was at all times in her personal relationship that the true beauty and worth of the matchless spirit shown forth.

I am going to call on those who were associated with her for many more years than it was my privilege to be, to lay a flower of remembrance upon her grave today.

Folded hands
That wrote no work but Christs,
Now knowingly ye fulfil
Your Lord's command.



VIRGINIA S. BLOOD
Brookville, Pa.

Beloved soul
Prisoned in suffering flesh
Now joyful dost thou live,
Freed and made whole.

Mrs. Lindsey requests remarks from Mrs. Rankin and Mrs. Christie on the death of Mrs. Blood.

MRS. H. L. RANKIN (Fayette): It was impossible for me to prepare a memorial to Mrs. Blood. She was a very constant attendant at our meetings, and when not there was continually writing to know how the work was going on. She often took children into her own home and kept them until a home could be found for them, and enough cannot be said of the work that she has done for the Children's Aid Society. All her deeds were well done. She was a good woman.

MRS. SUE WILLARD (Indiana): I do not know that I can add anything to what has been said. I feel that the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania has lost a very valuable worker, and personally I have lost a very dear friend.

MRS. CALVIN G. CHRISTIE (Butler): I feel very much as Mrs. Willard feels, that I cannot add to the beautiful tribute paid to Mrs. Blood. My impression of Mrs. Blood was that she was a human woman. We hear of charity, but sometimes it is scientific charity. You could see shining in her face a throb and feeling for humanity. She was always ready to respond to an appeal. I cannot better describe her than by reciting that little poem by Henry Waterhouse, "The Man Who Feels".

"The man who feels is a dear God's gift
To a suffering travailing world:
By the hands which the burdens of life uplift
Is the flag of our peace unfurled;
And, after all 'tis the deed of love that lasts,
The rest is but chaff in the winnowing blast,
In the garden of life a weed".

MR. P. H. BRIDENBAUGH (Butler): I was surprised this morning to hear of the death of Mr. Voorhees. I received a letter from him for orders for tickets to this Convention, and he stated that he was ill, but he hoped if he did not come we would have a pleasant meeting and he hoped the members of his Board would be present. I can testify to the interest that he always took in our meetings.

MR. L. C. COLBORN: A lady who had been attending our meetings for years, and in later years unable to attend, on receipt of our Report turned to the frontice page and told me what pleasure it was to look upon the familiar faces of the workers of this Association.

Last year we had inserted in the proceedings pictures of Mr. McGonnigle and Mr. Hunker and Mrs. Kooser: Now I feel that we should have the pictures of those who have passed away in the past year inserted in our next Report, and I would move that the pictures of the deceased members be procured and inserted in the Report of the proceedings of this Convention. (The motion is agreed to).

MR. SMITH (Chester): I cannot fail to bear testimony to the worth of J. Frank Voorhees. While he was firm in dealing with the inmates of the institution he was kind and beloved by all. I don't think we had a more upright and honest steward than he, or a man more generally beloved by all who knew him. He was universally respected. It seems to me there should be a memorial prepared next year. He was a man deserving of more than passing notice.

Mr. Smith is requested to prepare a memorial on Mr. Voorhees, to be inserted in the Report of the proceedings of this Convention.

J. FRANK VOORHEES.

April 1, 1900, the subject of this sketch became Steward of the Montgomery County Almshouse, which position he held up to the date of his untimely death, September 30th, 1906. A descendant of old Hendrick Van Voorhees, one of the early Dutch settlers of New York, he retained the virtues, the enterprise and thrift of that sturdy stock. Born July 6, 1859, he was in the prime of life and in the height of his usefulness, when he was suddenly removed.

The management of the Montgomery County Almshouse, with an average of 220 inmates (in 1905) with a farm of 300 acres attached, requires an executive ability of no mean order. To him was intrusted the expenditure of over \$50,000 of the public money, annually, and no breath of scandal.

Under the management of J. Frank Voorhees, the Almshouse Farm became a model of its kind; the County's Poor and unfortunate enjoyed a Home, with constantly increasing comforts. The Sick were tenderly cared for and the Hospital ranked well in comparison with others of its kind. Under his administration, steam heat, modern home conveniences and water supply and increased Hospital accommodations have been adopted. And with it all the per capita cost to the County has been reduced to its lowest.

His aim was, not to stint his wards, the County's Poor, either at the table or in solid comforts, but rather to develop the resources of the farm and make it furnish a large proportion of the Institution's maintenance. He had rare tact in the management of his heterogenous household and succeeded in getting the Inmates to do most of the labor, both on the farm and in the Almshouse, and at the same time retained their good will and affection. The labor and care of the Directors he reduced to a minimum and it was seldom that they were called upon to hear a complaint or criticism.

His home life was ideal. He was blessed with a loving wife and dutiful children. Mrs. Voorhees as Matron of the Institution was a true helpmate and fittingly supplemented her husband in his work and materially aided him in his successful management of the Institution.

In the death of J. Frank Voorhees, the poor of Montgomery County lose their best friend, the County a competent and conscientious distributor of its Charity, the Taxpayers a most careful conservator of its funds and the Montgomery County Home a most efficient Officer.

CADWALLADER BIDDLE.

The last sound of the gavel, from President Fuller's hand as he proclaimed the Thirty-second Session of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania closed had scarcely died away, the good-byes said, and farewells given, and the Members of the Association homeward bound, and hardly were the happy greetings over, when all were shocked by the sad intelligence, that Cadwallader Biddle, the Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Public Charities was dead.

For twenty years he has been an active member of this Association and almost every year he has honored it with his presence, as well as words of wisdom. Our reports are full of his many addresses on almost every phase of Charitable work. At the meeting at Warren he was placed on the program and all looked forward to a great treat on the subject he was to deliver an address upon, when his friend and member of the Association, as well as Secretary of the Committee of Lunacy, Dr. J. N. Mitchel announced that on account of the sickness of Mr. Biddle it was impossible for him to be present, and further stated that he regretted his inability not to be present and sent kind words of greeting to all the members.



J. FRANK VOORHEES
Montgomery County Pa.

By a conference had, it was agreed to print a memorial of him in the proceedings and to send a letter of sympathy from the Association on his death to the Board of Public Charities. And we are glad to submit the following beautiful and worthy tribute of Mr. Biddle from the pen of Mr. E. K. Hart, a personal friend, and furnished to the Secretary of the Association by Mr. P. C. Boyle:

THE LATE CADWALLADER BIDDLE.

In the stillness of the Sabbath night a noble life has suddenly ended. Throughout a wide circle of friends there is sincere sorrow and many personal tributes will be paid to his memory. Yet the deepest grief will be felt and manifested where such demonstration of respect and love is seldom seen. In every public house of suffering in Pennsylvania today there are men, women and children, lowly and unknown, shut in from the great busy world without, who mourn for one whose presence was a benediction, whose visitation was the joyous event of the year, whose happy smile and cheery greeting shed rays of sunlight wherever he appeared. The tears that have been shed in the hospitals, asylums, homes, poorhouses and even the jails of this State, touchingly testify that in the death of Cadwallader Biddle humanity has lost a friend who could ill be spared. Men of mark in the community, professional contemporaries and official associates unite in fitting expression of the highest esteem; yet, the great heart that went out in such constant, loving sympathy was nearer the poor, the maimed, the sick, the blind, the unfortunate and the erring. For nearly five and twenty years he went in and out amongst them, carrying messages of good will and hope, watching over them, guarding them, pleading for them, defending their pitiful cause before strong men. He took pardonable pride in their improved condition, in the betterment of their surroundings, in the more general recognition of their just claims to public consideration, in the adoption of enlightened methods of care and treatment. To his intelligent fidelity to duty Pennsylvania largely owes the high character of its charitable institution today, unexcelled by those of any other State, as so abundantly shown through the great exhibit at the World's Fair of 1904. Recognized at home and abroad as the foremost expert in charitable work and superintendence, Mr. Biddle exercised a beneficial influence far beyond the borders of his own State. His correspondence was world-wide; his wise counsel was sought by public officials everywhere. His commanding presence, dignified demeanor, intellectual force and genial personality made him a central figure in all great assemblages of humanitarian workers. In the practical administration of the duties of his responsible office, he was zealous, impartial, courteous, and so trustworthy that his conclusions were rarely disputed. He was the eyes and ears of the Board of Charities not only, but of the Executive of the State and those legislators who listened to his well considered suggestions never found their reasonable constituents dissatisfied. He was thoroughly familiar with prevailing conditions in every community and with the capacity and resources of every institution receiving State aid. He served the State with unvarying faithfulness and not a dollar of the public money was wasted through his neglect. And all the while this gentle-mannered man was so modest in his work that he steadfastly sought public seclusion. He was quite content to perform his duty at all times without even suggesting the credit that was his due. His pilgrimages through the public institutions were a royal progress that filled his heart with joy. Monuments of granite and marble and bronze have been built to perpetuate the memory of men who were leaders in statesmanship, in science, in war, in the business world and the religious arena. Cadwallader Biddle, without a thought of self, has left a record of service to humanity that will abide in the grateful hearts of a multi-

tude who live in the shadow and who will bless his memory while life shall last.

Resolved that this Association learns with sadness of the sudden and unlooked for death of Cadwallader Biddle, Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Public Charities, as well as a friend and enthusiastic member of this Association, which occurred on the 14th of October, 1906.

Resolved that in the death of Mr. Biddle the Board of Public Charities, as well as the State of Pennsylvania has lost an efficient Officer and servant, the Charitable Institutions a great friend and earnest supporter, this Association an enthusiastic member, whose counsels and words of wisdom were greatly appreciated and sought for.

Resolved that a suitable memorial be published in the proceedings and if the same can be obtained, a picture of Mr. Biddle.

A photograph could not be obtained much to the regret of all.

COR. SEC'Y.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until morning.

On Tuesday evening, October 9th the delegates to the Convention were tendered a most delightful reception, at the "Conewango Club", prepared by the Committee on Arrangements, at which an opportunity was afforded to meet many of the citizens of Warren, and at which everything seemed to have been anticipated that would go to make the occasion a pleasant one. Most delicious refreshments were served, and the occasion will be remembered as one of the most enjoyable of the many enjoyable occasions during the meeting at Warren.

PROCEEDINGS OF OCTOBER 10, 1906.

The Convention was called to order at 9:30 A. M. by President Fuller.

The Baptist church quartette favored the Convention with a beautiful number, "Oh That I Had Wings", and in response to a demand gave a second number.

Rev. H. M. Conaway of Warren offered prayer.

Following prayer the quartette gave another number "Hark Hark My Soul", by Shelley.

CHAS. SNYDER (Philadelphia): The Committee on next place of meeting met, and Chambersburg was talked of, but the Directors from there don't want it. We would like to have someone suggest a place. We have no place in view.

THOMAS GREAR (Lackawanna): Mr. Colborn read a paper last evening, and I do not agree with him, as to some parts of it: the political part of it. I am opposed to any matter that refers to the State, that don't refer to us, unless we have a chance to discuss it. I simply want to cut it out, unless we have a free discussion of it.

MR. McMILLAN: I concur in what the gentleman (Mr. Grear) says. I think that portion of the paper should be cut out. So far as the State Capital at Harrisburg is concerned it has nothing to do with this Convention. I don't care to have my people say to me "why didn't you get up and attack this paper?" They might ask "Was that a political Convention". I move that that portion of the paper be stricken out.

The motion is seconded by Mr. Colborn

MR. COLBORN: In regard to the State Capital I said I was in favor of the Commonwealth spending that amount of money, and I didn't think there was any jobbery or graft in it, and that fifteen millions wasn't too much for this great State to expend, and that other institutions might be

cited where they had spent more money than they should spend. That side remark about reform wasn't in the paper.

COL. GOULD (Erie): It strikes me that if the author of the paper seconds the motion to strike out those portions that should be sufficient.

MR. McMILLAN: I think Mr. Colborn was entirely sincere, but outsiders might take it in another way. The Emery papers bring up this State Capital matter as a political job, and rather cast a slur on Stewart.

MR. COLBORN: I know Mr. Stewart and Mr. Emery and Mr. Black and Mr. Murphy, and I haven't seen anything that would convince me that there was any jobbery. I used this illustration only to show that everything has gone into a system of extravagance, so that if a crisis should come it could not be maintained.

MR. BRIDENBAUGH (Blair): I move that the entire paper be referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the chair, for revision.

PRESIDENT FULLER: The first motion is that the political portion be stricken out, and the second motion is that it be left to a committee to revise.

MR. McMILLIN: I accept the amendment, or second motion, and withdraw my motion.

MR. COLBORN: I was not on the program, but the committee asked me to prepare something, in case others were not here to fill the program. I have been made, for several years, a kind of convenience in these matters. Now I am perfectly willing that paper should not appear in the proceedings at all. I will gladly withdraw it. I will withdraw the paper, for fear of starting a strife.

A VOICE: We don't want the whole paper withdrawn: only the political part of it.

The motion that the matter be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the chair, is carried, and the chair appoints as a committee to revise the paper Robert McMillan, of Carbondale; John McCabe, of Lackawanna and Col. Gould, of Erie.

MR. COLBORN: If I can be of any assistance to the committee I shall be glad to assist them. (Laughter)

Mrs. Lydia Walton of Chester here read the following Report of the Children's Aid Society of Chester County:

One year older, one year stronger, as many of our faithful Sisters have grown in the Master's work, of caring for His helpless little ones. During the year several children have passed from the control of our Society. Some have arrived at manhood and womanhood, a few have been returned to relatives, one has been placed at Ehryn, another at an Industrial school. Within the year 28 children have been added to our number. At this date there are under our care 158 county wards, 134 in free homes, 24 in boarding homes.

In another phase of our work, that of assisting the unprotected and needy not chargeable to the County, we have 22 names recorded. Our Aid Society has been in existence twenty-two years and we have constantly endeavored to remove these little waifs beyond pauperizing influences, by placing them in private homes, where with patience, kindness and sympathy their caretakers may lead into proper paths the lightsome footsteps of our dependable children.

We strive to open the gate of opportunity for each boy and girl coming to our care, and to impress upon their minds that it does not matter so much what their line of work is, while it is within the limits of honest and honorable effort, thus to our great satisfaction many of our young charges, now "paddling their own canoe," have been prompted to

say: "I owe all I am to the Christian kindness of the Ladies' Aid Society, who gave me the right kind of a start".

Our worthy Board of Directors of the Poor have given us their co-operation from the outset of our work, and their substantial assistance in the way of finances has been invaluable and we believe in time they will reap the reward of seeing a goodly number of their county wards through their good citizenship, benefit the community at large. The laws of love and sympathy and self-sacrifice will ever remain the basis of all good and noble deeds.

"It may be only our part
To patiently turn the sod,
One plants, another waters,
But the increase comes from God".

Mrs. H. L. Rankin (Fayette) read the following Report of Children's Aid Society of Fayette County:

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

From October 1, 1905, to October 1, 1906.

Number of children in boarding houses Oct. 1, 1905	43
Number of children received from Supt. of County Home	34
Number of children received from Humane Agents	3
Number of children received from parents and other sources	28
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Total number received during the year	65
Total number received and in boarding homes during the past year ...	108
Number returned to parents and friends	51
Number returned to their own counties	3
Number placed in other counties	6
Number released to support themselves	7
Number married	4
Number adopted in our county	5
Number died in boarding houses	1
Number placed in Girls' Industrial School at Indiana	6
Number placed in hospitals and institutions	11
Number returned to this county	4
Number received from other counties	1
Number children working for wages, under our care	4
Number placed in free homes	14
Total number passed from our care during the year	77
Number fathers and mothers assisted	23
Number letters and postals written	636
Number letters and postals received	433
Number telegrams and telephone messages sent	396
Number telegrams and telephone messages received	316
Number visits made in interest of the Society	157
Number visits received in interest of the Society	501
Number children visited	301
Number children visited us	97
Number children belonging to last year's report, in boarding homes....	25
Number new children this year	19
Total number of children in boarding homes, Oct. 1, 1906	44
Total number under our care during the year	208
Total number under our care at present	131
Total number under our care since we organized	680

Of the forty-four children in boarding homes nineteen are partly paid for by parents. We find it extremely difficult to secure homes for the colored boys in our care. Our colored girls, if babies, or over ten years of

age, we can place as well as white children, but boys, white and colored, between the ages of five and eleven are apt to stay with us for some time. We occasionally receive applications for girls from fifteen to eighteen years old, the applicants indicating they do not wish to adopt the girls, but desire them for company and to raise as their own children, and stating they can furnish the right kind of home for a good girl, but we answer that girls of that age can make their own living and therefore we do not care to place them in these "good" homes offered, where they want hired girls without paying wages.

We in our county are anxious to have a home where we can have our children under our care, under one roof, and thus look after their welfare better than we can place as they are in different boarding homes, and the work being looked after by but a few as at present.

We are not able to look after the children in homes as we would like to do. We feel and know that the work of our Society is appreciated in our county but the people who could assist us very materially in a financial way do not seem to realize that we need money, and sometimes a great deal of it, to carry it on as it should be done in a county situated as ours is in the midst of a large coal and coke industry where thousands of foreigners are employed. This class of people in their ignorance commit many offenses against our laws that carry with them the penalty of imprisonment, thus throwing their helpless children on us for care and support and the attention that our Society, as such, must give them. We are now making inquiry and investigation looking toward the possibility of renting a house with ample ground for a home for our children; so far we have not been able to secure one but we hope the time will speedily come when some of our good friends will come to the aid and assistance of our Society with the necessary funds to purchase and furnish such a home.

This last summer a bachelor, living in the country, read an account of our work and sent us a check for \$25 which we have placed as a "nest egg" toward this fund for a Children's Home, and we trust that others will follow his excellent example.

It is with feelings of great appreciation and gratitude that we here express our indebtedness to our judges, district attorney, justices, commissioners, directors of the poor and superintendent and matron of our county home, as well as many other good friends, for their assistance and sympathy in this work of ours for the helpless children placed in our care. The attorney for our Society is always ready and willing to give us of his time and advice free of charge and this we appreciate highly indeed. And we can truly say that no one who has any idea of the work we are doing has criticised us in any way but at all times are willing to give us what assistance, advice and encouragement they can.

And we here take this opportunity to thank our many friends for their kindness and sympathy in helping these little ones; and we hope that many more may this year come to our assistance as the work increases all the time—"the harvest is plenty, but the laborers few."

MRS. HUGH L. RANKIN, President.

MRS. ALONZO P. BOWIE, Treas. and Sec'y.

THE LAW, AS AMENDED, REGULATING THE MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR.

W. W. Wilbur, Esq., of Warren here read the following paper, "The law, as amended, regulating the maintenance of the Poor."

As you are about to visit the Rouse Hospital, a short history of the Rouse fund, out of which the poor of Warren County are cared for, may be interesting.

Henry R. Rouse, a single man, in 1861, I think, was mortally injured in a gas explosion at one of his oil wells. He survived but a few hours,

but during that time, although suffering intense agony, he executed a will, giving his estate to the needy and poor of Warren County. Under the law this will was void, being given to charity within 30 days of the donor's death. But through the influence of several of our prominent citizens, and the desire of his father, who was his heir, to carry out the wishes of his son, the father, after a suitable provision for him, conveyed the estate to Warren County for the support and maintenance of the poor, and the roads and bridges.

By an Act of Assembly of the 18 of April, 1864, three commissioners of the Rouse Estate were to be elected, and were incorporated with power of poor directors and custodians of the fund.

By Act of April 14, 1866, the County Commissioners were ex-officio created Commissioners of the Rouse Estate, with all power of poor directors, and the management of this estate. Out of the funds realized from the estate, the Rouse poor farm was purchased and the Rouse Hospital erected, and the poor fund remaining supports the poor of the County so far that no poor tax is levied, and the road fund aids materially in the contribution of the roads and bridges of the County.

I should also add in this connection that one Ezra Trim, of Eldred township, bequeathed his estate to the poor of said township, which I believe supports the poor of that township. Their portraits hang in the Commissioners office.

Situate as we are at the confluence of the Conewango, coming in from the north, with the Allegheny coming in from the northeast, Warren County seems a dumping ground for the poor and destitute who seem to float down stream like the broken and worthless rubbish of the river.

I received the other day the following letter. (Read letter).

September 25, 1906.

W. W. Wilbur, Attorney for the Poor Directors, Warren County, Warren, Penna.

Dear Sir:—

I am in receipt of another letter from the Honorable James F. Thames, Probate Judge of Hampton County, South Carolina, in which he informs me that Claude Cole, the party about whom I wrote before to the Commissioners of Warren County, is in jail in Hampton, South Carolina, and has informed him that one, George Mendish of the Mansion House, of Warren, Pennsylvania is one of his friends, and also that one, David Parks has some of his goods and chattels. If such be the case you can procure information from these parties as to the residence of said Cole in Warren County, and if he was a resident there, there is no question of doubt but that, both for the sake of humanity and also of justice, he should be transferred from the jail and taken charge of by the State of Pennsylvania in a Hospital.

An early reply will be greatly appreciated by,

Yours very truly,

J. NICHOLAS MITCHELL, Secretary.

Inquiry convinces me this man is David Parks himself and now imagines he is one George Cole; that he drifted in here from the north, stayed here a short time and wandered away. Had he gained a settlement here it might be said that Justice, which is the law of the case, required Warren County to bring him here and maintain him; although I know of no law by which a pauper may be removed from one state to another but I cannot agree that even if settled here that for the sake of humanity he should be transferred to this County. It is right and proper enough that a pauper should be remanded to the custody of those relatives required by law to maintain him if of sufficient ability. Rather is it humanity, as I view it from experience, that when a person becomes poor and indigent and needs relief and maintenance the place where that occurs and the

proper authorities there should at once relieve him and administer to his wants and give him proper and continuous care. I believe it is a false humanity when a person needs relief and care to give it grudgingly to him and spend more time and money in hunting up his last place of residence, removing him from place to place, and denying him a generous support, pending such action, and often litigation, than it would cost to receive him and care for him as his condition requires.

I am led to this conclusion by my own experience, having been attorney for the Commissioners of the Rouse Estate, who are the Poor Directors of Warren County under a special act of Assembly, creating the County Commissioners ex officio a corporation known as the Commissioners of the Rouse Estate with all authority as Poor Directors.

Formerly our directors would be confronted with a director from another county having a pauper in charge with an order of relief signed by two magistrates of another county granted without notice requiring the poor directors of this county to receive and care for the pauper under penalty of the law or similar action would be taken by this county on removal order by Justices of this County or our own magistrates would grant an order of relief as to some poor and indigent person who had drifted in here from some other state or county.

Then began a hunt on the back track of the pauper to look up his antecedents and find his last place of settlement. The pauper in the meantime having such temporary care as might be accorded him. His last place of settlement was to be determined under the old act of 1836 a re-enactment of one of the many unjust and ridiculous relics of barbarism imported into the colonies from England.

1st. Had he executed any public office in this state for one whole year?

2nd. Had he been charged with and paid his proportion of the public taxes for 2 years successively and if so what taxes, and were such taxes within the law? The tax lists of counties he had lived in must be hunted up and looked over; the tax collectors interviewed and the fact arrived at whether he had paid a proper tax for 2 years successively.

3rd. Had he taken a lease of the yearly value of \$10 and occupied it for one whole year and paid the rent or occupied real estate in said poor district under different leases continuously for one whole year and paid \$10 rent? His lessees must be found and interviewed as to the time and duration of the lease and the amount and payment of the rent.

4th. Was he seized of a freehold estate within the district and had he occupied the same for one year continuously? County records must be searched for deeds and the question decided as to what estate he held and his occupancy proved. In a case between this and McKean County, reported in 169 P. S., 116, the Supreme Court held that where the wife owned the land the husband had such a freehold interest as tenant by the curtesy initiate as gave him a settlement under the Act of Assembly.

5th. Was the pauper unmarried and without a legitimate child or children and hired as a servant and done service for another or for several continuously for one whole year. The parties hiring must be found, the contract of hiring inquired into and how long the service continued.

6th. The place of the last settlement of the husband in case of death was the place of settlement of his widow and if he had no settlement her last settlement before marriage was to be her settlement.

7th. Every illegitimate child was settled in the place where the mother was settled at the birth of the child.

These conditions of settlement gave rise to endless trouble in ferretting them out and litigation and expense and in the meantime the pauper was without a known settlement and no poor district considered itself under obligation to grant him permanent and necessary relief.

This might be called justice under the law of 1836 as enacted but it is a narrow contracted philanthropy to relegate a pauper in need of support and care to his last settlement under this law to obtain relief. We need a broader and more human philanthropy than this.

Realizing this I had under consideration an Act cutting out all of these conditions and providing that a settlement may be gained by one year's residence simply in any poor district by any person. This Act was considered by the Legislature at the Sessions of 1901 and 1903 but failed to become a law. By the Act of 6th of April 1905, P. L. 112 such a provision was enacted into law with other salutary provisions added to the Act as I had drafted it which law I may be permitted to read and by which enactment all this ancient rubbish is swept out into the back yard of this present professional century.

(See Act of Apr. 6, 1905 P. S. 112 Read).

(Am. 115 Read).

(Old act not repealed as to removal orders but may proceed under either act. Poor District is Same 32 C. C. 269).

Perhaps in the future it may be found that practical philanthropy requires not the poor and destitute should be called for in that district where they first become chargeable.

COL. GOULD. About twenty years ago two townships got to lawing as to the board of a pauper, and after carrying the matter through the courts it was decided that neither township was liable but that another township, not a party to the suit was liable for the pauper's support.

Mrs. H. L. Anderson, of Allegheny; Miss Elizabeth Kerr, of Philadelphia and Mrs. Jennie A. Griffith, who were on the program for a discussion at this time on the subject "Relation between Children's Aid Society and the Probationary Officer under the Juvenile Court Law", all being absent the further program was proceeded with.

A VOICE: I would like to ask Mr. Wilbur if there is any uniform custom for the Directors of the Poor to pay, per capita weekly allowances for the children boarded by the Children's Aid Society.

MRS. H. L. RANKIN (Fayette): Our Directors receive no children from two to sixteen: They pay \$1.75 a week for every child committed to the County that is under the Children's Aid Society care.

MRS. E. S. LINDSEY (Warren): We couldn't have done the work we have done here, unless we had had the support of the Warren County Commissioners. We have a Home here where we place our children. We call it our House of Detention; we place them there until we find homes for them, and the County Commissioners pay the board of the children, and as a general rule the Children's Aid Society provide the children while they are under our care, with their clothing, and the attendance of physicians, the commissioners meeting simply the board bills, which has been, for young babies, \$2 a week.

Mrs. E. S. Lindsey here read the Report of the Children's Aid Society of Warren. Before reading the Report she said:

I think it is a little boastful for Warren County to give this report, but the work is done by a very few women: and when you consider that I think it is a creditable Report.

MRS. LINDSEY: I would like to say that all Children's Aid Society workers understand that this Report doesn't cover one-half of the work done. There is no mention of the amount of assistance given to families: to mothers and sisters, in keeping their children: no mention is made of the large amount of clothing that has been given by the ladies of Warren not worn-out garments, but clothing in good condition. The Report doesn't represent more than two-thirds of the work that has been done.

We desire to take this opportunity to express our warm appreciation to the physicians of the town who have given such splendid service and helped us so much in the care of our children; also to our two Attorneys, Mr. Leon Ball and Edward Lindsey, who have given their service gratis, and who I feel have kept us from jail many times.

The report is briefly as follows:

Number of children under care of society during the year	40
Number of children placed in institutions and hospitals	9
Number of children returned to friends	4
Number of children adopted	3
Letters and postals written	130
Letters and postals received	128
Total under care of society since organization	177

This report does not cover the work of the Children's Aid. Many mothers are assisted in keeping their children by generous gifts of clothing, given by the friends of the Children's Aid, whose names should certainly appear in this report if the president had her way.

Mr. D. A. Mackin, of Luzerne, read the following paper on "Poor House Management":

"POOR HOUSE MANAGEMENT"

The subject for discussion, Poor House Management, is one of special interest to Directors of the Poor, and it seems to me that if the various Directors and Superintendents would discuss questions of this kind, from the standpoint of their own particular Districts and Institutions, the result would be excellent, in, that we would each profit by the experience of others.

Of course the conditions throughout the state differ. Our Institution, The Central Poor District, situated in the centre of Luzerne County, the largest Anthracite producing county in the world, represents a peculiar population, necessarily a large proportion of our inmates are foreigners and of the non-English speaking class. This presents a proposition that most farming Districts are not obliged to meet. Following this line, I will endeavor to give you, briefly, the methods in vogue in our Alms House:

First, as to the organization of our District:—The Board is composed of eight members, selected by the Common Pleas Court of Luzerne County and located at convenient points, so that each has his own particular locality to care for, and is familiar, to a great extent, with the residents of his District. In connection with the manner of selecting the members of our Board, I want to say here, that the President, Mr. Abram Nesbitt, has been a Director for 44 years and several other members from 10 to 15 years; so that they are familiar with the people and their needs. To come more directly to the subject, let us consider the management under several heads:—

As to discipline, it is essential that the Steward and other officials possess the virtue of patience to an unusual degree, and that good judgment be exercised, at all times, in dealing with your charges.

My own experience leads me to assert, with considerable confidence, that more than ninety-five per cent. of our population can be best managed by kindness; of course we have the few with whom it is necessary to deal strictly. In this connection I desire to say, that the less red tape and the fewer petty rules you have to worry our people, the easier it will be to secure good results. It is necessary to have certain rules but let them be reasonable.

The question of labor is one that we have to deal with continually. My only suggestion on this subject is to study your patient carefully and endeavor to provide suitable employment for each. If an inmate is a painter, carpenter or machinist, do not try to put him at farm work, with

which he is not familiar; surely you can find work in his own line and in all probability he will be glad to have congenial occupation.

The financial end of Poor House management is usually of particular interest to the tax payer, and in this connection the manner of purchasing supplies is of material interest. I might say that we have only about 55 acres of tillable land and that with our hospital for Insane our population, including employes is about 850. So that while we are able to provide fresh vegetables for Spring and Summer use, the amount raised is insignificant. This, of course, means that we are large purchasers.

Several years ago, our Directors adopted the system of competitive bids. Our requisition is presented to the Directors and the same advertised in the Daily Press, every three months; all contracts for supplies given to the lowest bidder. The system has proven entirely satisfactory and we have been able to buy the best goods at the lowest possible price. All purchases are carefully checked on arrival and distributed, daily, from the store room to the various departments.

I have endeavored to cover, in a general way, Poor House management and trust to hear the matter fully discussed, as the subject is one in which we are all interested.

PRESIDENT FULLER: We will hear from Mr. Chas. Snyder on this question. Mr. Snyder's name and the name of the Convention are synonymous, as he is known to every member of the Convention.

MR. SNYDER: I have been for many years connected with the institutions of Philadelphia and the management of them. We found years ago that it was the custom to put the most substantial people of the County on the Poor Board and when they got there they were under no political influence, but were kept there from year to year. A man coming into a new position it takes a term to become conversant with the work. Now it is far different from what it was when I started in: What does the poor director do today? He don't familiarize himself with the conditions of the laws, many times he is nothing but a figurehead; the President and Secretary rule the whole Board.

A Director takes a solemn oath to maintain the laws and to do his duty; now how many Directors (in some places) attend to their duties? I say it is the duty of a Director when elected to any position to look after the interests of the institution he is connected with: He should familiarize himself with everything that goes on

In the City of Philadelphia the most responsible men have lent their names to the support of certain institutions and when they came to go under they knew nothing about it: I served a long term, years ago, in our County. They were displeased that I didn't come up to the requirements of the political ring: I went out, sooner than do it, and what has been the result? I have been taken up in my own district and unanimously elected as a Director, after being out of there for sixteen years. I come here, now, to represent the local Board of our district. I come to learn what I can. We should all learn what we can. Many Directors do not come and listen to these meetings, and you will see how they mismanage their affairs: I am sorry to say that three members of that district are confined in Schuylkill county and two in Reading and two in my own county, for misapplying the funds of their institution.

Now that is a sorry state of affairs. We should pity them, and in a measure we should not pity them, because they knew better. They knew the law. The law says that no Director shall furnish any supplies to any institution of which he is a Director. In my district they furnished supplies, and the court discharged everyone of them. I know many districts where the Directors are doing this very thing. It is right in violation of their oath, and when we stand before this Association as honorable men how can we do it?

Now I went into my district right where I left off sixteen years ago. In the many years I have attended these Conventions and I have visited nearly every poor district in the State and in some they are wonderfully managed and in others they are very carelessly managed.

Let us all do our duty, to the best of our knowledge and ability, to these poor unfortunate people. (Applause)

The names of John Emery, (Washington) and A. F. Baker (Mercer) were called by the President, to take part in this discussion, but they did not respond.

PRESIDENT FULLER: We will take from the afternoon program the paper "The Incurrible Boy" and "Report of Industrial Home" by John W. Cleland of Oakdale, and hear it now.

Mr. Cleland addressed the Convention as follows:

"THE INCORRIGIBLE BOY AND BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I haven't any paper to present. I want to talk to you about the work for homeless and incorrigible boys in general, and in regard to the Boy's Industrial Home, in particular. You may be interested in learning what is being done in other places. I will refer to the word of Dr. Bernardo, of London: He was a medical man who began night work among boys in London, and one night as he dismissed his school he found a boy huddled by the stove and told him to go home, and the boy says "I haven't any home" and he asked him where he lived and he said "I don't live nowhere", and the boy didn't know anything about his father or mother, and the doctor asked him how he passed his time and where he proposed to sleep that night, and the boy said he would sleep out some place, and he asked the doctor if he would like to go with him to where he would sleep and the doctor said he would, and the boy led him down to a shed, in an alley, and he says "we generally bunk in here", and there, with nothing under them and nothing over them but the blue sky, were eleven boys.

The doctor realized that they were boys without homes, and the boy said "there are plenty more places", and then the doctor realized that something must be done for homeless boys. An opportunity presented itself soon; he was in a gathering where there were some influential people of the City, and he mentioned this matter and they were inclined to disbelieve it, and he offered to take them to the places. Carriages were ordered and there that night they started to find these boys. When they got to the place they couldn't be found, and the doctor was very much disappointed, but a policeman came along and asked if they were hunting those boys and they said they were, and he said the night was so bad they had gone to another place; so he took them to a general dumping ground and he says "they are in there", and he brought them out and there were seventy-three of them sleeping in there, like rats in their holes.

That was the beginning of that great work. That was more than thirty years ago, and since that there have been more than thirty thousand of those homeless children picked up in England and Scotland and Ireland, and taken care of. Several thousand have been brought to Canada and placed in country homes and careful watch has been kept over them, and 95 per cent. of them have turned out well.

Now that is something like what we are doing, only on a smaller scale: but we are growing all the time. We began this work over six years ago. I stopped off at Morganza one day and there were probably 600 boys in there, and I was talking to one of the teachers and he had a room full of boys: it was Saturday afternoon—and as far as I could see he was just keeping them in there to kill time. They weren't doing anything in particular. He pointed out the boys and named them and says

"that boy, and that boy ought not to be here; it is not right to have such boys sent here". I says what do you have them here for, and he says "there is no other place for them": no other place outside of County Homes, for them; and I found there were boys being committed there for no other crime, but that they were homeless and friendless, and had to serve out a sentence. I consulted the President of the Board of that School and he said their whole Board would welcome the beginning of a work that would have that purpose in view of caring for that class of boys who ought not to be sent there. And he made the statement that there wasn't anything in the State of Pennsylvania for homeless and neglected boys, outside of Philadelphia. I think there were some such institutions outside of Philadelphia, but that was his statement. So we organized the work in the First Presbyterian church in Pittsburgh, to care for Protestant boys: but not refusing any boy, whatever his religion. The work was begun on Observatory Hill in Allegheny and we were soon crowded out of there. There was offered to us a fine large building west of the City that had been put up for an Academy, but was too near the City: and it had beautiful grounds. We secured the property. We had to pay \$5,000, but that was a small part of what it was worth. We found a farm a mile from the borough of Oakdale, of 150 acres, and purchased that and an appeal was made to the public and we were able to pay for the farm. We had to equip it and improve it. We have at Oakdale this large building, one of the largest frame houses in Allegheny County, and a laundry and a bakery and a green house and a shop. We are young, yet.

During the six years we have cared for more than six hundred boys. There is great need for something of this kind around Pittsburgh and in Western Pennsylvania, where so many men are employed in dangerous employments. Accidents are happening every day: some of them are leaving families, and until this work was begun there was no institution in the western part of the State, under Protestant auspices, for the caring of boys from nine to ten years old. In many cases the father and mother are both living and yet the boy is as destitute as though they were dead, and in many cases he would be better off if his parents were dead. We are hampered in many cases by their worthless parents.

Our sixth Annual Meeting was held recently and this was the Report made of the number of boys handled the past year, ending September 30th: The whole number of boys under our care was 200: They come and go. Received through friends 89, through Juvenile courts and probationary officers 35.

I would say that the idea of this institution is not to deal with incorrigible boys. It was chartered to deal with homeless and neglected boys. We do not take any criminal boys from the Juvenile court: If they are somewhat delinquent we will take them. If they are vicious, or inclined to run away we cannot handle them. So boys who ought to go to Morganza might as well go there in the first place: but we save many from going there.

A gentleman said to me last night that there weren't any incorrigible boys: but we have found that there are incorrigible boys down around Pittsburgh: but we soon get that out of them when we get them there.

There is a sentiment that there isn't anything particularly vicious in a boy ten or twelve years old: but when you get a little fellow such as I can refer to, that we saved from going to Morganza Reform School and he knew it, and we gave him a good home and treated him kindly, and yet on two occasions he deliberately tried to burn us out and set fire to the premises, such a boy is incorrigible.

We don't have many of that class of boys, but we are handling the homeless and neglected and dependent boys

The Report shows further "Through church and charity workers 27: Through the Children's Aid Society 19. From the Humane Society of Western Pennsylvania, 16. From County Homes 8: from other institutions, 6. There were returned to friends, 71. Placed in good country homes, 52:—perhaps one-half through the Children's Aid Society.

Transferred to other institutions, 9; principally boys defective in intellect and sent to Polk.

We hope hereafter to teach the ordinary trades. We have this farm for the larger boys: Last year we raised 375 bus. of wheat and 50 tons of hay, and other things corresponding. We have a farm manager and one or two men who work with the boys. The farm is a mile from the Home: At the Home we have a workshop: we have a teacher to teach the boys carpenter work: A little house that the boys built was on exhibition at Chautauqua this year: They learn the principles of basket weaving and clay moulding, and also how to care for plants. I might say these are largely the better class of boys.

Every boy is asked when he comes what his religious preference is. We found there were Presbyterian, 40; United Presbyterian, 27; Methodist Episcopal, 12; Baptist, 10; Catholic, 9; Jewish, 7; other denominations, 12; no church preference, 13. You can see the boys are largely of Protestant parentage. We don't refuse any boy on account of his church preference, although the work is largely Protestant. This Home is organized particularly to care for the homeless and neglected boys of Protestant parentage. We think there is no more important work than this: picking these boys up from the streets of the cities—and the cities are just full of them—a great many of them have parents, and so-called homes, but practically their home is on the street. Do you know that some of the most prominent men of the Nation were this kind of boys: were orphan boys? I think I could interest you in referring to some prominent men who have been orphan and homeless and neglected boys; and who were given the opportunity to do something for themselves. That is our motto, "Help the boys to help themselves."

A citizen of Allegheny told me that President Roosevelt's present pastor told him that he himself had been an orphan boy, selling papers on the streets of Allegheny. So I tell you this is practical business. These boys are going to become the criminals and paupers of the coming generation unless something is done for them.

The Principal of one of the Pittsburgh schools one day in looking at our institution said: "I would like to bring you from our part of Pittsburgh, a thousand boys," and I suppose it can be done. There is no trouble about the supply. There is one practical thing about this; that is getting these boys into homes. There is a great scarcity of farm help. The whole trend is into the cities and it is leaving the farms without help. Now of the 52 I spoke of as gotten into homes, 51 were placed among farmers. That is practical business. I am glad there is a tendency to get homes for them.

In one meeting I was able to report that in voluntary contributions to this work there had been more than ten thousand dollars contributed to this work in the last year. We are growing, and expect to care for many more boys after a time. We want your interest and sympathy and co-operation. The Directors of a county in Western Pennsylvania wanted me to sign a contract to take all their boys in the county; but I returned the request and told them we couldn't do it. But we want to care for many more than we are. I thank you. (Applause)

MR. NEIBECKER (Glen Mills): Can I ask Mr. Cleland what the change in conditions of a boy's home antecedents are that makes it possible for him to be returned inside of a year; if he is a dependent boy?

MR. CLELAND: Week before last I was called up over the 'phone and a mother said her husband had left her and gone away and the authorities were selling off her furniture and turning her out in the street and she would be homeless that very night and didn't know what to do with her boys. I told her we would take them in. In about a week she came and said she had a brother who was in good circumstances and that when he heard of her plight and that she was turned out on the street homeless, he came to her rescue and fixed up her home, and she was gathering back her children. That is one instance; I might cite many other cases.

At this point a representative of the Emergency Hospital at Bradford came into the room and extended an invitation to the delegates to visit the institution, at their convenience.

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie) presents the Report of the Auditing Committee, and on motion the Report is approved and adopted.

The Report is as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Account of L. C. Colborn, Treasurer of Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania for the year 1906.

The Treasurer charges himself with the amount of moneys remaining in his hands at last settlement, as per report of Auditing

Committee approved October 18th, 1905\$194 76

1905.

The Treasurer charges himself with moneys received from the various Directors of the Poor, Institutions and Societies as follows:

To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor of Allegheny Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor of Venango Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Children's Aid Society of Fayette Co.	5 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Somerset Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Children's Aid Society, Chester Co.	5 00
To cash rec. of Trustees State Hospital, Harrisburg	15 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Central Poor Dist. .	15 00
To cash rec. of Children's Aid Society, Warren	5 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Blakley	10 00
To cash rec. of Society for organizing Charities	5 00
To cash rec. of Bethesta Home	5 00
To cash rec. of Children's Aid Society, Venango Co. .	5 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Scranton	15 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Delaware Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Bucks Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Middle Coal Field ..	10 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Washington Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Children's Aid Society Washington Co.	5 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Montgomery Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Chester Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Bedford Co.	15 00

Amount carried forward	\$429 76
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Ransom, Pittston and Jenkins P. D.	10 00
To cash rec. of Children's Aid Society, Clarion Co.	5 00
To cash rec. of Department of Charities of Pittsburg	15 00
To cash rec. of Department of Charities, Allegheny	15 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Germantown	15 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Mercer Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Children's Aid Society, Butler Co.	5 00

To cash rec. of Children's Aid Society, Beaver Co.	5 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Franklin Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Children's Aid Society, Jefferson Co.	5 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Blair Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Erie Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Children's Aid Society of Penna. Phila.	15 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Warren	15 00
To cash rec. of Children's Aid Society, Titnsville	5 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Fayette Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Lancaster Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Feeble Minded Institution, Elwyn	15 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Huntington	15 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Cambria	15 00
To cash rec. of Children's Aid Society, Cambria	5 00
To cash rec. of Directors of the Poor, Carbondale	10 00
To cash rec. of Board of Public Charities	15 00
To cash rec. of Children's Aid Society of W. Penna.	10 00
To cash rec. of Children's Aid Society of Somerset Co.	5 00
To cash rec. of Directors of Poor of Westmoreland Co.	15 00
To cash rec. of Trustees of Feeble Minded School at Polk	15 00
To cash rec. of Trustees of Deaf & Dumb School at Edgewood	10 00
Total amount received and in Treas.	\$759 76
Total Amount of monies received	\$759 76

CREDITS.

The Treasurer claims credit for the following payments and disbursements, to-wit:—

By express paid on reports, books, etc., W. G. Carter	\$ 5 10
By amt. paid W. A. Gabby, expenses of meeting	9 75
By amt. paid J. R. Hallam, pictures	1 50
By amt. paid Pittsburg and Engraving Co.	11 75
By amt. paid Ira E. Briggs, reporting proceedings	120 00
By amt. paid Somerset Herald, reports, bill heads and circulars	170 00
By amt. paid expenses to Johnstown, looking after printing reports and sending same out	17 50
By amt. paid postage sending out reports	3 72
By amt. paid Telephone and Telegraph messages	6 70
By amt. paid Fredrick Fuller, expenses as President	20 00
By amt. paid Pearl Gustin and Alma Plough, Typewriting and Stenography services	27 50
By amt. paid Mrs. C. S. Endsley, postage, letters, bills, circulars and programs, etc.	26 50
By amt. paid Somerset Standard, programs, stationary, circular letters and reports, etc.	24 75
By amt. paid C. H. Fisher and Son, large envelopes	2 05
By amt. paid Program Committee, expenses of conference and making up of same	30 00
By amt. paid expenses of Secretary Pgh. and other points and at Convention, as per res	50 00
By amt. paid salary of Treasurer	25 00 552 82

Balance in hands of Treasurer\$206 22

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer and fix the amount of the assessment for the ensuing year, respectfully report, that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer and find them correct. Said account showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$206.22, being the largest balance ever had in the Treasury

and all debts paid. The Association is to be congratulated on this splendid showing. We would further recommend that the same assessment be levied the ensuing year as the past. All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. OCHSE,
CHAS. T. HUSTON,
S. SHOEMAKER,

Auditing Committee.

Upon motion the Convention was here adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

Immediately upon adjournment the delegates proceeded to a special train, which was in waiting in front of the court house, and were taken to Rouse Hospital, some ten miles from Warren, where they were met by the genial managers of the institution, and after a general inspection of the buildings, etc., a most welcome and delicious dinner was served, to which the delegates did ample justice, and after an hour or so spent at the institution they were carried back to the Convention Hall, having tasted once more of the hospitality of the people of Warren, and of the Committee of Arrangements.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by President Fuller at four o'clock.

Dr. Morris Guth, Superintendent of the State Hospital at North Warren was introduced to the Convention by President Fuller, and was received with applause, and read the following interesting paper:

SOME METHODS OF CARING FOR THE INSANE.

1. Boarding out.

It is my intention this afternoon to present to the Association in a few words some thoughts as to the comparative desirability of certain methods and policies in caring for the insane. This is a subject so broad in its scope and with so many aspects that we often find men of whose ability and integrity we have no doubt, diametrically opposed to each other in their views. For this reason it cannot fail to be of value in an Association like this to occasionally bring the subject up for friendly discussion. An interchange of opinions, and presenting the facts which warrant such opinions, may perchance modify the ideas of some of us.

One method of caring for the insane which has never been tried in Pennsylvania to my knowledge is the boarding out system. This is a favorite plan in Scotland and has been and is still being tried in Massachusetts with varying success according to whether the man who reports it is in sympathy with the system or not. The idea of course is to save money. Attention was first called to the plan in the public press, and as suitable families applied for boarders of this class they were sent to them. The authorities pay up to \$3.25 per week per patient and many persons see in this great saving to the State. They argue that the overcrowding in the State Institutions is relieved, and that the State is saved much money. As a matter of fact the per capita rate of patients in State Hospitals of Massachusetts including interest on the State's equipment of buildings, land, etc., is \$3.89 as opposed to \$3.41, the per capita rate of the boarders, which includes the cost of supervision. The persons who are favorable to this scheme overlook the fact that the successful boarders are a selected class comprising those who are not troublesome, and who are in good health, and who are willing to work. I have yet to hear of any family offering to care for an untidy dement for \$3.25 per week even though he were guaranteed to be harmless. The quarrelsome, the litigious, the untidy, the excited, are all left in the institution, the extra care which they

demand going to swell the total expenditures while the very patient whose work is relied upon to offset to a degree the cost of his board and medical attendance is boarded out. The per capita in our hospital at Warren is \$3.75 but if our able-bodied, harmless farm workers were boarded out and the hospital was full of troublesome patients, either the per capita would take a great leap upward or else the patients would suffer for the lack of the care and attention which they now have. We have numbers of persons in the hospital who merely bring in \$3.75 per week, but whose actual cost is far greater. I have in mind one instance where two special nurses were required—one day and one night—whose combined salaries were \$36 per month. The medicines he took were expensive preparations and cost from \$10 to \$15 a month. He was quite untidy and destructive necessitating frequent changes of bedding all at our expense. In addition we had the board and washing of himself and the two nurses to provide. At the low calculation of \$10 each per month for this we find that this one young man cost us between \$80 and \$90 a month or an approximate weekly expenditure of \$20. In order to provide these necessities for him and still keep within the limits of \$3.75 per patient you can easily see that many others must give their work. We felt entirely justified in the expenditure as the young man made a good recovery. It seems to me that the fallacy of this boarding plan as a money saver to the State can be easily seen. The homes in which it is considered desirable to place patients by advocates of the boarding out idea are chiefly those of farmers. Now farmers are as a class a thrifty lot. They are obliged, most of them, to look out for small expenses and to count the pennies. I can never be convinced that the \$3.25 which they receive for the patient's board is actually expended on him. It stands to reason that the farmer makes money on the transaction or else he would not be a party to it. No one would take an insane or even an eccentric person into their family except for three reasons—First: Ties of blood, which may be thrown out of the cases under discussion. Second: Impulses of humanitarianism and kindness, which I fear would account for only a fraction of a per cent. and Third: To make money. It does not take very long to decide under which head most of these cases fall. But even allowing that five hundred cases boarded out costs the State less than five hundred cases taken at random from the books of a State Hospital, may we not assert that the five hundred boarders could be provided for even more cheaply by gathering them into an institution? It is a well established principle that support is less expensive in institutions than in families. There are great savings in many ways. We of Pennsylvania can answer this query without hesitation by pointing to Wernersville. The patients there are such as would be selected for boarding out and instead of costing the State \$3.41 as the boarders do Massachusetts they only cost \$2.99 and I venture to affirm that the care is far better.

Since we can easily prove that this family care plan is actually not a saving financially to the State, however it may appear at first glance, let us see if there are any points to recommend it in other ways. We are told that in a number of cases there is a great stimulation of interest and the patients have ultimately become self supporting. Doubtless this is true as a complete change of scene and surroundings does tend to rouse certain persons from the comparative torpor into which they may have fallen. This however seems to me the only thing that can be said in its favor and we could not look for this favorable outcome in many cases. The patient would have to be a little out of the ordinary and the family would be an exceptional one. It seems to me that instead of being likely to meet families such as would take a real interest in the patient and stimulate him to do his best, we would be far more apt to meet families whose tendency would be to exclude the patient from participation in their pleasures and intimate home life while giving him a large allowance

of work. If the boarded is a good worker and has no unpleasant eccentricities of manner so that he would be an agreeable inmate in the home circle why would it not be better and a cheaper plan to return him to his friends who certainly would be more likely than strangers to make allowance for any peculiarities.

If on the other hand he is unpleasant as an associate where is the gain. The farmer makes a little money but at the cost of practically turning his home into an asylum. If there are children the effect on them cannot be good. The constant association of the insane with the sane is a most trying thing even when it is a matter of daily business, but to be constantly forced to make allowances for their vagaries even in the privacy of the home and to have no escape from it is a thing which should not be asked of any man. Persons who are thus willing to trade away their home life for money do not know that they are selling their birthright for a mess of pottage and they should be prevented from doing so. Great as are the claims of the insane upon society they do not extend into the homes where there is no tie of any kind except a desire for money.

A modification of this boarding out idea would be of great value however, and while I have not heard it publicly discussed I have no doubt it is often done by the Directors of the Poor. I mean that where the care of the eccentric, imbecile or chronically insane member of the family becomes too great a tax the rest of the family are forced, often unwillingly, to apply to the Directors to send him to a hospital or asylum. In cases like this the family would often be glad to keep the insane one at home if it were possible, and if the Directors would pay to them \$1.75 per week as board instead of paying the same amount to a hospital they could often manage to make ends meet.

I know of a case, a former patient of mine, who was entirely unable to support herself and who was dependent upon the exertions of her sister. While she was harmless and able to be at home as far as any danger went she was possessed with the idea that everyone was looking at her and was so self-conscious that she could not meet people, and did not go out except at night. Their financial affairs got to such a low ebb that she finally wrote me saying she must come back to the hospital to relieve her sister of the expense or she would commit suicide. I presented the case to the County Commissioners who agreed with me in thinking it a pity to separate the sisters who were devotedly fond of each other, and they accordingly paid the board of the insane one. In this case this policy has worked to the greatest advantage and I feel sure it could be done in others. I think it would often be a success in the case of old persons demented but not dangerous whose families are unable to longer bear the burden of their support. But this is a very different thing from placing persons in the families of strangers. And it is also a very different thing from attempting to keep the acutely insane at home. Those who need anything more than custodial care should always have the benefit of an institution where they may have the daily attention of a physician who is especially skilled in mental diseases.

The second method of caring for the insane to which I call your attention is what is known as the "County Care plan". This was the original way of caring for the insane in Pennsylvania before the State Hospitals were constructed and it is this plan to which (with a few changes in details) so many of our Counties have gone back. Prior to 1845 the insane of this State were collected in poorhouses and suffered so from the neglect and ill treatment of those in charge that the sympathies of Miss Dorothea Dix were enlisted in their behalf. She made a tour of inspection of the poor houses in the different parts of the district and prepared a memorial which was transmitted to the Legislature. Through the interest which this aroused an Act was passed to establish a State Hospital

where things such as Miss Dix reported would not be possible. This was the beginning of the policy of State institutions as opposed to County Houses. At intervals appropriation has been made for other hospitals for the insane but the intervals were too far apart to provide for the increase in population and the even greater increase in insanity.

When the Committee on Lunacy was organized in 1883 there were in the four State Hospitals 2,153 patients and in the alms houses 2,127, a total of 4,285 insane persons. According to the report of 1904 there were in State Hospitals 7,451 and in County homes, alms houses, jails, etc., 5,004 a total of 12,455, exclusive of the private institutions. This amounts to an apparent increase of between two and three hundred per cent. in twenty years. It is not fair however to consider that insanity has actually increased at such a rate because twenty years ago people were far more opposed to hospitals in general and to those for the insane in particular. Now-a-days persons of enlightenment take their friends, as soon as they are found to be really insane to hospitals where everything will be done to aid in recovery. Twenty years ago the insane were kept at home just as long as possible. If it were impossible to keep them in the house they were kept in cellars or sheds—anywhere to keep them from the alms-houses. The chronic insane or feeble-minded who were considered harmless were allowed to be at large and possibly all of us present can remember seeing a person, who would at the present time be cared for in a hospital or asylum, roaming about the streets followed by a crowd of school children teasing or imitating him with the unconscious cruelty of childhood. Consequently any observations based on the statistics obtainable twenty years ago will be manifestly incorrect. However this may be, we are not concerned so much with percentages and with statistics, which can be twisted so as to support almost any theory, as we are with the great fact that our State Hospitals are all in a much overcrowded condition and that some relief must be obtained.

If the Legislature had followed up the policy of State provision for the insane by regular appropriations this condition of affairs would not confront us. Instead of doing so bills aiming at our relief have been repeatedly shelved. A bill for the establishment of another hospital was presented to the Legislature in 1893 but was not reported for action. In 1895 five bills were reported for hospitals for different classes of the insane which had the effect of preventing any action on the bill for the hospital for a central district of the State. In 1897 the burning of the Capitol prevented the appropriation. In 1899 the plea was that the Treasury had been greatly overdrawn. While these various reasons were given for practically ignoring the insane, appropriations were made during these four sessions of more than two millions of dollars to institutions which had no claim on the Treasury in comparison with the insane. In consequence of this neglect the distressing condition of overcrowding became prevalent in all the State Hospitals. The Committee on Lunacy, confronted with this situation, and feeling the necessity of immediate provision for the overflow, took up again the abandoned theory of County Care which had been tried and found wanting so many years ago. The law passed in 1883, in accordance with the views of the Committee on Lunacy at that time, provided for the removal of the insane from the poor houses to State Hospitals. The law of 1897 provides that Counties, Municipalities, Boroughs or Townships may maintain institutions for the care of the indigent insane and that the State will pay to such institutions the sum of \$1.50 per week for each indigent patient. According to this we return to the very same condition of affairs in which we were prior to the establishment of the State Hospitals. To my mind there are only two reasons why the counties should undertake this responsibility, which is not thrust upon them but which they are merely allowed to assume if they desire. The first is that they could do it more cheaply and the second

that they could do it better and with greater satisfaction to the patient and his friends. As far as the financial part goes it seems to me unreasonable to ask a borough or township with their limited means and limited number of patients to erect a building, equip it suitably and maintain the same at a lower cost than can be done in the State Institutions. The interest on the money expended in the building and equipment would go a long way toward paying the bills of the patients belonging to the township who are in the State institutions. In the State hospitals the State provides the plant to begin with and the Counties, etc., are only called on for their share of the running expenses. How unreasonable to expect to provide your own plant and also pay running expenses and do it cheaper than can be done in institutions several times the size. Small organizations always have a larger per capita rate than big ones of the same class as there are certain expenses which remain about the same. Besides this it is both stingy and cruel to look at the insane with the one idea of lessening the cost of their maintenance. No doubt mere herding receptacles could be maintained cheaply but it is a great mistake in my opinion to lay so much stress on a low per capita. More stress should be laid on increasing the health and happiness of the patients and on procuring as much as possible for them with the allowance that is made. I do not think the public demand parsimony in dealing with the insane. Public sentiment as I find it is against such procedure. They are an unfortunate class who are sick and not criminals. They were not as a class dependent before their insanity. By far the larger number were producers and useful members of society. Then why consider only the cheapest methods of supporting them. It is impossible to be extravagant on \$3.75 per week when board, lodging, laundry, clothing, medical attendance and medicines are all to be supplied. If this amount can be so skilfully managed that there is a little left for amusement and the smaller pleasures of life, the Trustees and Superintendent should be commended instead of being called extravagant. If we proceed on lines of mere economy and aim at that as the one thing to be accomplished we will certainly retrograde to where we were a hundred years ago in the care of the insane.

The second argument for the establishment of County Homes is that the care is better and more satisfactory to the patients and their friends. Unless you have a first class man for Superintendent this cannot be so and in addition to having a first class man you must give him first class facilities for work. A plan which allows only a visiting physician should not be considered. You cannot expect a superintendent, even if he is an excellent farmer, to detect symptoms in his patients that the trained eye of a medical man will see at once. Acute cases taken to places where the physician visits only occasionally and where the care is custodial merely, lose their chances of recovery to a large extent. They need hospital treatment not asylum care and they need it at once if it is to be of benefit. I have seen many cases become chronic as a result of receiving only custodial care which would have had a good chance of recovery if they had been put immediately under the charge of physicians and nurses skilled in that particular line of work. When the physician merely visits the patients occasionally and when he is changed at each election it is useless to expect the best results. In the State Hospitals the Board of Trustees is a fairly continuous body, not more than one or two being changed at a time. In that way the majority of the Board always know all about the workings of the place and accordingly we are able to carry it on uninterruptedly. In the County Homes the opposite plan prevails and at a certain time all the Commissioners may go out of office and new ones come in with different ideas or possibly no ideas at all about how the Home should be run. The new men have their own constituents to look after and possibly there are persons to whom they may have promised places. In this way the Home is in great danger of becoming a portion of the

party spoils and the entire staff of employes may be changed through political influence. The effect of such a state of affairs as this on the patient could not be good. Just because a man happened to have friends on the Board it does not follow that he will make a good superintendent. Do not think that I am insinuating that we could find County Homes in this State under political control because I do not know enough about their inner workings. I do know, though, that it has turned out so in other states and always to the detriment of the patient. It is a danger which must be taken into consideration.

The argument is sometimes presented that it is more convenient to see your friends if they are in the County Homes than if they are in the State Hospitals. This advantage is more than compensated for in the minds of most people by the fact that their relatives are shielded from the rude and curious gaze of mere acquaintances and their eccentricities are not made the subject of common talk. Many of our patients are extremely sensitive about being seen by those who knew them at home.

The unbiased observer must admit that the County Homes cannot be managed any better or any cheaper than the State institutions if the same standard of excellence is upheld and if the same class of patients is provided for. While the per capita is apparently lower the taxpayer must take into consideration the interest or the investment in lands and buildings which the County loses and which should be added to the expenses of County Homes. He should also take into consideration the fact that patients who require a great deal of especial attention and accordingly are expensive to care for, are promptly brought from the County Homes to the State Hospitals, thus adding to the expenses of the latter. Since it is a fact that the larger institutions have facilities in the way of a larger staff of physicians and nurses to aid in recovery does it not seem manifestly unfair to a patient, a recent case, to commit him directly to the County Home? Why not give him the best treatment available and commit all patients to State Hospitals and then if the case proves to be chronic transfer to the County Homes? But in doing this do not forget that it is unfair to compare the cost of maintenance as the institutions will then care for different classes of patients.

I hope that no one will misunderstand me and think that I am taking the stand that no good work can be done in County Homes. There are County Homes in this State that compare very favorably with any institution for the insane in the United States. But the ones that do good work and that we are proud of are the ones that are modelled after the State Hospitals and managed in the same way. They are designed to accommodate large numbers of patients or else they could not be run economically and the resident medical superintendent is a person who is not changed at the whim of the Commissioners, but who devotes his life to his work knowing that work well done insures a permanent position regardless of political views.

A third, and to my mind the best way of caring for the insane, is to place them in State Hospitals, whose affairs are administered by Boards of Trustees, serving without remuneration, and who are selected without regard to political affiliation. In this way the service is more stable and abuses less likely to creep in. It may be said with truth that the present State Hospitals cannot accommodate the insane and that even the new ones already planned, one for criminal insane and the homeopathic hospital, and Spring City will do little in caring for the overflow. This is doubtless true but additions could be made to the present hospitals so as to allow a better classification, without great additional cost. Dr. John B. Chapin, who is the greatest authority in Pennsylvania on the care of the insane recently read a paper dealing with this subject which I will quote from with your permission. He says: "It has been shown that less than one-half, and perhaps only one-third of the insane need the kind of structural

provision that it was at one time believed that all required. The other one-half or two-thirds can be properly provided for in supplemental buildings or blocks, at a cost of one-half or one-third per bed. The population of such a hospital may be increased to two thousand or more, and with the increase the per capita cost of support would be reduced to a corresponding ratio. If it is true that of the whole number in a hospital on a given day, six per cent. only are probably recoverable, then would come the demand for a special hospital block for these cases where better appliances of all kinds could be directed for their restoration. There would be other arrangements for other classes. The plan of such an institution would then comprise a building for the detention of dangerous insane persons requiring special observation or care; a special hospital block for the treatment of acute and curable cases; supplemental or colony buildings for the quiet harmless cases constituting the largest portion of the patients; infirmary buildings for the care of bedridden and dirty patients. The whole establishment would furnish facilities for classification, for occupation in farming and various trades.

Responsibility under a State-care-system for all would be centered somewhere. The standard of care would be elevated and not as now subject to the views of officers of more than sixty counties.

The majority of the State Hospitals if not all have sites capable of enlargement on the plan proposed. They have trustees and officers already experienced; they have land, water, sewerage systems, and would be capable of expansion and economical enlargement."

While Dr. Chapin's ideas cannot be carried out all at once he has put into words the ideal at which our State Hospital at Warren aims. Our "Farm Colony" reached by the Jamestown trolley accommodates ninety harmless chronic men in a cheap but suitable building which is inexpensive to operate. At Hygeia a short distance beyond the main building we provide special comforts and privileges for convalescent women at a greater expense. We have in course of construction near the main building two comparatively cheap annexes for the sexes designed to accommodate able-bodied persons who are employed in different places during the day. There is also an infirmary building for women, nearing completion, the plans of which call for a similar structure for men, on the other side of a dividing wall. These buildings are all supplied from the main laundry, and bakery and those near the main building are also supplied from its kitchen at much less expense than if they were separate institutions. I trust you will all try to go through the hospital while here and we will endeavor to see that each one is allowed every facility for observation.

Prof. I. N. Burt, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb School at Edgewood was next introduced by the President, and addressed the Convention as follows:

INSTRUCTION OF THE D. & D.—RESULTS AND BENEFITS FROM A COMMERCIAL STANDPOINT.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The institution for the deaf and dumb at Edgewood is largely supported by the State. It has for its purpose the education of the deaf living in the western counties of the State. It is the only institution of its kind west of Scranton. We have 225 pupils. Our institution is really a School: it does for the deaf what the public schools do for hearing people, and it is so recognized by the State, and board, medical attendance and tuition are furnished free. There is very little red tape required to obtain admission for boys and girls of school age. We have room enough for 700 pupils, which allows for the growth for the next fifteen years, perhaps, and the only expense is for the railroad fare for the parent or guardian to and from the institution and for the clothing of the children while there.

The commercial value of an education is frequently discussed in School Journals, from two points of view: One considers the value of educated men to the State, the other the value of an education to the man himself: It is hardly necessary to say that the foundation upon which our republic rests is the intelligence of the men and women who compose it. The strongest reason advanced for the support of our public schools by the state is the necessity that the ballot be in the hands of men capable of using it intelligently. The expense is justified by the highest law, that of self preservation. However, the same reasoning does not apply to the education of the deaf and dumb, or rather did not in the beginning, for it was the charity and sympathy that good men and women have for the unfortunate that prompted the first attempts to teach the deaf. Their efforts were exerted to bring to their darkened minds the great truths of the Christian religion, for it was thought that knowledge of these is necessary to eternal life. The first teachers were priests and ministers and little was attempted beyond teaching their pupils the simple lessons of the prayer-book and catechism. These good people served to demonstrate the possibility of educating the deaf, for these children of silence were for long ages deemed incapable of receiving instruction and were classed with the feeble minded, the insane and other incapables. Our states now recognize the right of every child to an education and when the misfortunes of children require special kinds of instruction the needs are met by our Institutions for the deaf, the blind and the feeble-minded. Nor does the state primarily regard these institutions from a commercial stand-point for they are designated as charitable or benevolent Institutions and the money appropriated for their support is given largely from humanitarian motives. Nevertheless, the state has the right to demand that the money spent in support of these schools be spent in the interest of the child and of the state as well. Fortunately the interests of both coincide, for the same objections to raising a normal child in idleness and dependence applies to a deaf child as well. Industrial training is made a prominent feature in all the Institutions for the deaf. In our own shoemaking, carpentry, printing, house painting and paper hanging are taught the boys while the girls are given lessons in plain sewing, mending, dressmaking, washing and ironing, cooking and general housework. Statistics show that a large percentage of deaf people are self-supporting. This seems a very commonplace statement but when account is taken of the small number of occupations that are open to them it is really remarkable. They are shut out from all branches of the mercantile trade on account of their infirmity. The railroad service, most branches of the government service and the learned professions are closed to them. They are denied admission to most factories and few of our iron mills will give them employment. They are in fact unequal competitors in all occupations. It is only as they show superior aptitude for their work that they can gain a footing in any establishment, for foremen can communicate with normal people so much more easily, that they prefer them, all else being equal, to deaf workmen. So we have the anomalous and unnatural condition of persons deprived of one of their most important senses having to accomplish more than others in order to have an equal chance in the battle of life. Fortunately character, sobriety and industry are assets that are taken into account by employers of labor and our boys have these virtues in a higher degree than average boys. This is largely due to the sheltered life they lead in the Institution, where the temptations that often lead other boys astray are not found.

Statistics are not interesting, but I ask your indulgence for a moment that I may enumerate the employments that our pupils engage in after they leave school. I omit, for the most part, mention of the ladies, for most of them sooner or later succumb to the irresistible attractions of our sex and are persuaded into matrimony. Of the class we graduated

last June one is a hat trimmer in a dry goods store, one a seamstress, one a printer, one a barber, and one a farmer.

There is a large colony of deaf in Pittsburgh, many of the men are engaged in the trades they learned at school, but others are artists, electrical mechanics, photographers, architects, steel workers and one has reached the proud distinction of being a professional baseball player. Let us for a moment compare the condition of an uneducated deaf person with one who is educated in order that we may see clearly the vast difference between them. The patent medicine dealer, who calls on you to look at the exaggerated pictures before and after taking just one bottle of his celebrated remedy cannot show a contrast more striking. The one dull in countenance and halting in gait, the other bright in appearance and brisk in movement, the one unable to communicate even his physical needs for he has no language, the other ever ready with pad and pencil to talk with his friends; the one unable to read or write, the other finding frequent delight in papers and books; the one without a trade and able to do only unskilled labor, the other a skilled mechanic receiving the highest wages for his class of work; the one dependent on friends or a guardian all his life, the other independent and the equal of any before the law; the one ignorant of the simplest phenomena of nature, the other understanding her mysteries as far as man has been able to fathom them; the one without a ray of light concerning the Christian religion, the other familiar with the old, old story and its promises; the one living in utter darkness, the other in the full light of the 20th century; the one a burden and an anxiety to his friends in his youth and a possible charge on the community in his manhood, the other a self-supporting and useful member of society; the one a man in size, but a child in mental development, the other with the mental ability of his fellow citizens and the peer of any man.

These contrasts show not only the commercial value of an education to a deaf child, but the deplorable condition of one allowed to grow up without instruction. Yet the burden of responsibility for such a crime rests upon the parent for the state provides liberally for the education of her deaf wards and generous friends of humanity stand ready to supplement her bounty when necessary. Yes, it pays in dollars and cents to educate all of our children, but to educate a deaf child is to raise him from the mental condition of a savage to the glorious light of the civilization of the present century.

The paper of Mr. Burt was received with applause.

CHAS. SNYDER (Philadelphia): The Committee on place of next meeting has been unable to decide upon any point, and they have referred the matter to the Convention: so now it is in your hands to fix a place for the next meeting.

MR. BRIDENBAUGH (Blair): I move that this Convention, when it adjourns, adjourn to meet in the Capital City, Harrisburg.

MR. L. C. COLBORN: I would suggest Pittsburgh, for this reason: We have in Allegheny county three of the model Homes and hospitals of this State; Pittsburgh is a central location, and I know that these three Boards of Directors, together with the departments of charities, would give us a royal reception there, and do everything possible to make it pleasant for us. We met at Harrisburg in 1898, and the Directors are not here with us, and weren't present then. I think Pittsburgh is the better place.

MR. BRIDENBAUGH: That is all very nice, but I think it would be in better taste if the three Boards at Pittsburgh that the gentleman speaks of would invite us: We are in the same predicament that we were before we met at Harrisburg; we have received no invitation. We can go to Harrisburg, for then we don't feel that we are forcing ourselves upon

anyone. Pittsburgh is so big that unless some of the Boards of Directors make all the preliminary arrangements we couldn't hold the Convention together. We have had the meetings in the western part of the State for two years, and I think it is due the delegates from the eastern part that we go to a central point, and I know no better place than Harrisburg.

COL. E. P. GOULD (Erie): I know why we are in this position. There are two or three places where we have gone we have been treated so hospitably that other places are afraid to invite us. We don't expect to be treated again as we have been here in Warren. (Applause) I want to say to delegates from other places that we will not grumble if you don't give us all you have got and a mortgage on what is coming, as they have here. (Laughter) I am opposed to going to the larger cities. After the first meeting, in such places, it is hard to keep the delegates together. One of the objects of going to different places is to have the people of that community become interested in the work of this Association. They are thus being educated and become familiar with our work. I was in hopes that Hazelton would ask us to come there. I hope that some of the medium-sized towns will invite us. I hope sometime we will be invited to Franklin.

MR. J. M. STAUFFER: I like the smaller towns. Pittsburgh is a great commercial center, but I believe if we go there it would be difficult to keep the delegates together, there are so many attractions there. We would be very much pleased to have this Convention in Franklin at some future time. Next year we have the Commissioners' Convention there, and the two coming so close together we would hardly want to take it. I think it would be wise to decide on some of the smaller towns, rather than Pittsburgh.

MR. COLBORN: I tried to work up a sentiment for Chambersburg and also in Bedford County, but they were unprepared to answer us today, and now Mrs. Christie says if you will come to Butler she will extend an invitation, on her own responsibility. (Applause)

THOMAS CASSIDY (Lackawanna): It seems to me the argument about the small and large towns doesn't hold good. The delegates coming here are principally business men: they come to attend to business. I think Pittsburgh is the place for us.

A motion was here made that the Convention go to Butler.

COL. GOULD (Erie): Suppose we make this a special matter for this evening. The main objection to Butler is that this and the last Conventions were held in the western part of the State. I move that we make this a special matter for this evening.

MR. BRAYMER (Crawford): In behalf of the Directors of the Poor of Crawford I will extend an invitation to the Convention to go to Meadville. I did not arrive here until about 1:30 today, and then I couldn't find the Convention, and finally found that everyone had gone to Rouse Hospital, to lunch. I waited until three o'clock and then inquired what had become of the Convention, and found you were still eating. (Laughter) Now we will do the best we can by you if you will come to Meadville. We will not agree to feed you from twelve o'clock until three, but will make it as pleasant as possible for you. I hope if you come there you will come with the intention of having a Convention for the education of the Directors along the line of their work. I hope you will come to Meadville. (Applause)

MR. KNOX (Lancaster): It seems to me that for the good of the Association it would be wise not to meet constantly in the western part of the State. We cannot get some of the eastern people here. I would say go to Harrisburg, or some place in the eastern part of the State.

The motion of Col. Gould, that the matter be postponed until evening, is carried.

Mr. Colborn stated that Hon. John J. S. Rodgers, who was on the program for an address, had written him that he could not be present.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until eight o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was favored with music by the orchestra while the delegates were gathering, and at eight o'clock was called to order by President Fuller.

Rev. A. R. Taylor not being present, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Knox, of Lancaster.

Miss Marion Gerould and Dr. Victor McAlpin, accompanied by Miss Mary Yates, favored the Convention with a beautiful violin and 'cello duett, which was much enjoyed. They also responded to the demand for an encore with a second number.

F. H. Nibecker, Supt. House of Refuge, Glen Mills, was next introduced to the Convention by President Fuller, and was received with applause and delivered the following address:

THE BOY.

One of the important things, if one is to speak concerning any subject, is to know that subject, and it is on account of this truth that I feel particularly nervous and anxious tonight, in attempting to address you concerning the boy. It is true I have had some experience in this matter that some of my auditors have not, as I was born a man-child, and it should be of some advantage to me, and it is also true that this experience, when one comes to consider any subject of this kind, comes back wonderfully sharply in the course of one's investigations. One may be inclined to take somewhat of a theoretical view of things, when all of a sudden memories of one's own childhood will come back, that will cause him to wake to realities again.

I know very little concerning the boy, although a good many of the best years of my life have been given to his study and to dealing with him, and yet there are many people who know all about the boy. Unfortunately they have not put their knowledge in such form that those of us who are interested can profit by it, but still they claim to know all about the boy. I am sometimes led to exclaim "Alas, the poor boy." What has he not suffered as a short and cheap road to notoriety and ephemeral local fame.

How easily has he been used by the shallow and discontented as a subject to conjure the public interest. And how little good has he gotten out of the whole thing? Indeed he may have suffered harm, just as he is in danger of suffering harm later in life when he falls into the hands of other quacks who pray upon the body instead of the life and character.

We have laws that control the vivisection of animals, but we have no law to protect a boy from the vivisection of the veriest tyros in science, babes in experience. They are they who cannot recognize the difference between the remnants of racial characteristics, still persisting through evolution, and personal heredity through parents, those who cannot differentiate a habit formed from an inherited aptitude, those who don't know the present impression made upon a boy's mind from a fixed character in his heart; people who cannot tell that which is ephemeral from that which is lasting, still they dissect the boy and are continually

proclaiming to the world something as the result of their unscientific ignorant work.

When we receive the full report of these vivisections perhaps we will be wiser. The world has been looking for it for a long time, and we have received nothing that has added to our information.

There are true students of child life who are adding materially and continually to our information concerning the boy, and the methods to be used in dealing with him.

I do not presume that you wish me to talk about the boy from his humorous side. There is nothing funnier and more interesting, because he does not know that he is so funny and he is entirely unconscious of himself.

I take it for granted that in using the words "The Boy" instead of "The Child" there is an expression of the advanced thought of the Convention and that it is a recognition of the fact that there is a pronounced sex distinction that has come to be recognized. This recognition is absolutely necessary in any consideration either of the boy or of the girl, or of the man or woman. Not simply on account of the sex function, but because there is an unalterable difference, physically, mentally and morally between the male and the female of the human race, and in placing ourselves in line with this fact, we are only getting into the line of scientific study on this subject that is being followed the world over.

Unfortunately in modern social evolution this sex distinction is most often either unreasonably exaggerated or hypocritically or hysterically ignored.

In the first class are those who arrogate to themselves all knowledge of childhood and indeed of almost everything else with all fineness of feeling and true sentiment and high ideals because of their sex and sex possibilities.

In the second class are those who seek to ignore sex and to place themselves as nearly as possible on the same plane with the other sex as physical facts and imperative conventions will allow while yet demanding all of the immunities that nature and chivalry demand. "And great is the pity of it."

If a man in any way apes the graces of a woman, he is pronounced a degenerate and a dangerous character, but if a young woman, in dress, manner, carriage, occupation or speech affects the manner of a man, she is pronounced a strong character. Why one is a degenerate and the other a hero is still to be explained. It is yet to be shown where the difference lies; why a poor man who is so overcome by the grace and beauty of the female sex that he apes her characteristics should be called a criminal degenerate, and a woman who does the same thing concerning the opposite sex, should be called a hero, but that is largely the practice of the present day. But this fad of the imitation of the male by the female is a passing fad, and it only takes a mouse in the room or an eligible suitor to change the mannish girl into an entirely normal one.

The story of the Irish woman who took her neighbor to task for the work her son was doing, well illustrates the subject. It was over the back fence which separated the two cottages that the conversation occurred. Mrs. Flannigan thus accosted Mrs. O'Toole "Phat is this I hear about Tim down at the laundry? They's he telling me he's got Nora Flynn's job, doin a girl's work like a woman."

To which Mrs. O'Toole replied, "Well, phat if he has? Tim was always handy with the needle a fixin things and they be saying down there that he can iron a fine lady's clothes or mend them better'n any of the girls.

"Ah, yes, I know your Tim was always a girl boy a' doin and a' acting like any girl. Phat kind of a boy is that to have? He's no man at all, more'n half woman."

"But, Mrs. Flannigan, I hear that your Mary has taken Bridget McGeyn's Pat's job down at the Mill?"

"And why shouldn't she, if she can run the machine better'n he can."

"But that is man's work."

"Man's work indade. Haven't you read in the paper how at the Clubs and grand matings, the great ladies say that any woman can do anything a man can do and do it better? G'lang wid yer yer not up to date at all at all."

That embraces the popular idea with reference to this distinction of sex.

I therefore take the liberty, in the first place, of emphasizing the fact that the boy must be treated as a boy and not as a child. It is not because he wears Knickerbockers and his hair is cut short and he is furnished with a ball and a bat; it would not make any difference whether you dress him in all the pretty finery of the little girl, he would be a boy still; unless he be a monstrosity, with distinctly masculine ideas as the motive power of his life.

It seems that in early life the male element is more strongly manifested in a child than the female element: for while one often hears a girl wish she were a boy, I don't know that I have ever heard of a boy wishing he were a girl. Where a girl may, by association with her brothers and other young friends, engage in the sports of a boy and become a tom-boy, the boys do not look down upon her for that and the girls do not. But, if a boy is a sissy boy, neither boys nor girls respect him. So, I say, we must remember, especially in dealing with the boy, that we are dealing with the male child of the human family; that he is something different from merely a child, he is a boy. We will begin to deal with him as influence outside of the family, probably between the age of eight and pubescence.

The boy that comes under purview of those interested in this Convention has attained, at least, the age of eight years.

For it is at this age that an independent life begins for the boy. He is strong, he has endurance, his brain is almost full size. He has been an infant up to this time and his nursery and the home, with all its interests and the immediate family have included all of his life, now we see new motor forces at work. His play thoughts begin to change and he, to an appreciable degree, no longer looks to the adults about him for suggestion, direct or indirect, for his activity.

He has passed from a mere expression of the thoughts and wills of those about him to an independent individual. He has been in the nursery, in the society of his nurse or mother and those who are of his particular family and that has constituted his life. Now, he becomes an individual with ideas of his own and new motor forces are at work. He has not reached the age of reason in any real sense, and his individuality and individual interest has a pronounced taste of selfishness in the mouths of others. Except for what education he may have received up to that time, personal interest and personal comfort largely control his action. Very few children will not lie; most of them will steal. There is little real response to the will or suffering of others and little loss of self interest and consequently there is very slight manifestation of love, except as it may be the means of gaining an end, and there is very little sentiment in reality of any kind, either of religion or morality; indeed he is little more than a pigmy savage with all the instincts of a savage.

It is probably interesting for us to know that one of the greatest psychologists looks upon it as a possibility that in some remote age this was the time of maturity, when the life of the human race was short and that during this period from eight to pubescence life of the man was lived.

It is well for his future development if he can indulge and make use of these natural tendencies: he desires to roam; he desires to hunt; he

desires to build a habitation for himself, he builds it out of a shed or out of branches or old boards; he desires to fish; he wants to go to the water; he wants to go to the woods, and some have gone so far as to say that if this period could be allowed to pass in natural wildness, it would be of more advantage to his future life than under its present restraints.

Of course, this cannot be. This is the period that is preparing him for his next period, when he shall have his other birth, but, nevertheless these instincts and characteristics, these inherent tendencies of the millions of years that have gone by, must be recognized unless we are to force into precocity and unless we are to drive the child out of its natural condition, it must be satisfied in some way. For the suppression of all these natural inclinations to roam, to flight, to hunt, to fish, to seek the water and the woods is sure to result in precocity in some direction, which is the worst ill that can befall a child. A little Lord Fauntleroy with long curls and ridiculous effeminate clothes, following a capped and aproned nurse may warm a foolish woman's heart, but it is death to the child's development, which may see him step from the cradle into the mire of degeneracy.

The impossibility of any opportunity to satisfy these savage instincts in the city and the abnormal and harmful substitutes that are made to serve to deaden the natural appetite is what make it almost absolutely impossible to give ideal education to boys in cities, especially when they are so large that the distance to the fields and woods and unpolluted streams is too far for the young children to frequent them.

And yet the boy is later to enter a higher and more developed plane of humanity and he must be prepared for it. It is impossible that he should run wild absolutely until he reaches adolescence, and so while the indications of his natural inclinations are being followed so that he may not be dwarfed by suppression of these, he must be prepared for his second stage of life when his mind as well as body will be reborn.

It is a fact that there is no period in a child's life when he is so subject to discipline, so subject to regimentation, so subject to automatism as during the years preceding his coming into young manhood. There is a time in his life afterwards when this discipline and this mechanical teaching is entirely out of place, but now is the time when it is entirely in place, and his education must be mechanical, if he gets it at all. It will be what he has to do; it will be what he cannot escape doing; it will be studying because he must. I am always suspicious of a child who likes to go to school unless it is the spirit of emulation has gotten into his bones and he does not intend that some other boy shall get ahead of him. It is not natural to a child of this age. He learns quickly; he memorizes quickly; he remembers remarkably and mechanically. He may be educated in a much more perfect degree than we might suppose. His discipline must be purely mechanical, you cannot appeal to his sense of right and wrong very much, he must be educated in this mechanical way, so as to wear grooves in his mind, to develop fibres that will connect his various nerve centres, so that when the time comes that he begins to reason and the storm and stress of life come, they will not be easily obliterated or broken.

If there is found in the boy an unusual balance of savage characteristics, or they have not been wisely directed in the beginning, there comes the question—what shall we do? Now, a boy of this age from eight to about fourteen without appreciable religious or moral sense comes under the eye of philanthropic public spirited citizens, or even is enmeshed in the machinery of the law and then the organizations represented in this meeting become active in determining the future results in his life. And it is hardly the problem for a callow youth (of whatever age) or a young woman in the hyper sensitive age of her own development, even if they may have taken a course of perhaps thirty-six hours in child psychology,

so called. It is the problem for higher and more mature knowledge. That knowledge may be that of the comparatively unlettered gained in experience under the restraints and guidance of heredity and tradition or it may be that of the same maturity of experience tested and corrected by careful consideration of what the learned of our investigating age may have thought upon the subject. The former in many cases is just as likely to be successful as the latter, although no references to authorities may be given for the homely philosophy that dictates the practice.

The country is, of course, the natural place for the experiment, and the school, under sound administration must lay the foundation for the mental development in the next stage of his development. When the home can be found that can undertake wisely the direction of this unbounded savage energy, it is best. It must neither allow these natural manifestations to become mental and physical habits by excusing everything on the plea that boys will be boys or because it is the easier way, nor discourage every manifestation of the kind because it is not manly, nor pretty, nor a hundred other things that no boy wants to be. But the school must also be there to supplement the home and do the work that no home attempts to do, in giving the mental training and instruction suitable to the age. And the talk about following the boy's interest and doing what he wants to is false psychology and false educationally. At this age, as we have said, the boy has little idea of religion and little of morality and the extremist, if he were to make a true diagnosis of nine cases out of ten would pronounce the boys moral idiots. Why then do these boys from the age of eight by the time they have reached the age of ten or twelve not develop into monstrosities? Because they are taught not by appeal to sensibilities but by dogmatic methods. He must first learn that there are some things that he must do. I don't think he will know why he must do them. And there are some things he must not do. He must learn, also that if he does them, when he has been taught not to do them, it is not pleasant, and that if he doesn't do them when he has been taught that he must do them, that it is unpleasant. And there must be that supervision over the child, which makes the commands and prohibitions almost self executing, so that the results follow almost as naturally as the action follows the impulse, if not, the nine chances will be taken for the tenth possibility of escape. There must be established in the boy's mind the immutability of cause and effect and if the fear of effect is not vitally present, no theoretical view of the act will be a deterrent from the act.

I presume, my friends, that if there were no public sentiment and no statute books, that probably some who are older than from eight to twelve or fourteen would do differently than they do, if they were only answerable to their own conscience and judgment. In fact, I am quite convinced that the majority of people would do very differently from what they do, if there were not back of the impelling forces others than their own inherent sense of right and wrong. And, moreover, the sense of right and wrong is a very elastic thing, when self interest enters into the problem. Morality, I suppose we must all admit, is only a conventional standard established by the state, stage and kind of civilization that is its judge.

There is one consideration that should be given considerable attention in the looking after and care of children of this age, and that is that they should not associate promiscuously and unpoliced with those who are past the age of pubescence. They are almost sure to suffer harm unless the older associates are exceptionally trained during their years of early life.

Surprise is sometimes expressed that boys of this age become subjects of public discipline and disciplinary schools. The fact is that the possibilities of harm and good are the greatest at this age and only

limited by the physical strength of the infants, and when in individual cases it has been proven that because of slight exaggeration of this race heredity or abnormal balance of it, as against proper direction of it the child is becoming uncontrollably anti-social and precociously settled into mental and physical habits that will thwart the succeeding stages of the child's growth, the problem is great as to what may be done to prevent the pigmy savage becoming the full grown savage later.

In the solution of this question many will differ as to details, but all must agree as to the general principles involved and among these principles must be found the one that the man influence must be greatest over the child longing to be a man and whose every game pretends adult manhood. Where the probation system has been the most successful, it has been where individual boys have been placed under the care of individual men and they have exercised that guiding care over them which their interest dictated, and their knowledge made it possible for them to do as could be done in no other possible way.

So both the education and discipline of the child of this age must be largely mechanical and dogmatic. Largely through discipline, regimentation. I don't mean the discipline of the club, but it must be disciplinary, it must be entirely without any particular dependence being placed upon appeal to the child's reason.

Now we come to the other stage of the boy's life, or to the other boy. I believe it may be stated without placing the matter at all strongly, that after the age of fourteen or thereabouts, we have a new boy almost entirely. It is a new world that comes to the boy. Every parent knows how a boy changes at this time of life. We all see how the boy, who in his grammar school, was almost brilliant, enters the High School to stumble and flag and almost fail; how the pleasant cheerful boy may become morose and unattractive, for it is happening every day. The boy at this age has a real new birth. Gradually or suddenly the world has grown large to him. The world's work beckons him, and the future, for the first time, rises on his horizon, for up to this time he has not seen the future at all. Work for work's sake calls, but the life work, the future vocation, the place he is to take in the world, insistently demands his attention and so he sees himself no longer an individual, but recognizes that he is part of the community and that he not only effects it but is acted upon by it and sometimes his experience makes him moody, sometimes gay, sometimes industrious and sometimes lazy, sometimes full of hope and sometimes whining because he is not appreciated in the world. He becomes a dreamer and he dreams dreams and all his dreams are dreams of the future of his life. And of what does he construct that future life? Of the material that has been given him before he came into this new life; of the ideals that have been given him, not as ideals but as facts; of the material that has been placed in his mind as to who are great and distinguished, who are good, and the things that he has been taught to be the object and aim of life. All these things he has learned as a pure matter of learning, because he has been told, but now when he comes to dreaming of the future, the material out of which he can build it is that which we have given him in the preceding time. Just as a man on his own farm, to build his house without going abroad must find there all the materials, and if it is sand stone that underlies his ground, his building will be of sandstone, if it is marble, it will be of marble, it will not be of granite or of brick. It is the thing that it has on hand and that is the thing out of which the boy must build. His plans are for great things. If the men before me tonight could look back, and if the strife of their lives has not driven all the marvelous thoughts of those years from their brains, they will see the castles they builded, not as they thought in the air, but on solid ground, although that ground were only hope, they would see themselves standing high in the councils of men wielding power according as

they had been taught to consider power the truest and greatest of human effort.

And so the boy who enters into this period of life as a new boy and sees the future for the first time and for the first time recognizes that there are others in the world and sees the boundaries of the world move back and its real largeness grow upon him, desires to know and to feel its largeness, as he has before felt the smallness of life. He, too, will sometimes lie, as he did so often in earlier life, not for personal interest, but because the things that are created in him are so true and real that he can hardly think of them as false.

He demands excitement as much as we require the air that we breathe. If he is a normal child, he must have it and he will get it in one way or another. He grows rapidly. He doubles his size in a very short time, he becomes a member of the community, he becomes gregarious, he no longer seeks a single companion to round out his play, but gangs and societies become a passion with him. He desires to assert himself. He may be the most timid creature in the world, but in order to cover his timidity and simulates courage, he will display anger and bravado and other like moods by which he hopes to throw a cloak over that which he despises.

The physical changes taking place make him want to know more about himself and his relations to the new world into which he has been born. He is liable to become inclined to roam and to want to see the world. We all know how many vagrants and runaways there are at this age. In short, all the springs of maturity have either begun gradually to open into his mind, or have broken forth with Niagara-like force and suddenness and he is likely to be overwhelmed and carried away by them.

Is it any wonder that with all of these currents and counter currents of tendencies sweeping through the soul, while the whirlwind of new emotion howls above, that a portion of the young lives are destroyed by erosion below and disasterous wreck above.

And yet these are the problems that our educational systems and social systems have to deal with in the adolescent youths of today.

In the industrial systems, in a large percentage of employments, all of these higher and broader aspirations for enlarging activities are crushed, and mere automatism of the most deadening kind is required. As the age for automatism has passed, mental dwarfing and atrophy follows, while the physical storm and stress still rages.

The awakening conscience has no high mental or moral standards upon which to work, and the result is degraded and degenerate young men to whom the highest and holiest things of individual life are a scoffing and a sneer, if the home life is not such as to correct this influence.

The excitement must be had: and low theatres, hoodlumism and debaucheries of all kinds are obliged to furnish it.

If the boy is at school, his distaste for rigorous application and the sedentary character of those hours of his life gall his soul continually. His studies, by this time, should minister somewhat to his broadening desire for knowledge of himself and the world, but they fail to sufficiently directly minister to his newly awakened desire to prepare for the future by making preparation for the work he is to do and the place he is to fill in the world. It may be true that all school work adds to a man's efficiency in any line of high endeavor in the industrial world, but that is too indirect and requires knowledge of too remote connection for a boy to appreciate its value, as one hears continually from young adolescents "what good will that be to me?" "What use will I ever make of that?" These questions are asked in every home when the young boy begins to reach out into the higher branches, and it is only by the enforcing of disciplines and regimentations established in younger years that the fellow is kept at his task and induced to anything like decent application to the, to him, useless studies. If his education could be in a line in which the

application of the despised useless branches to the work he was aiming to fit himself to do in the world would be demonstrated, the whole case would be changed and his school work would cease to be deadening drudgery, and lighted up by interest, ennobled with hope. His dreams of the future would not be of a time when he should be freed from the goad of parental authority, and he could enter upon his free life work. Into all his plans for the future would be woven the bright threads of knowledge he was now spinning by his every day work in the schools.

Of course, such a plan involves practical education in productive industries, and may be at present considered Eutopian in anything but such schools as are conducted for those who have been singled out by the State for special education. In these schools, boys, even in early adolescent years, are taught that which is near enough usefulness to appeal to this demand of a boy past fourteen.

The demand for excitement is recognized in many secondary schools now, and supplied by athletics of all kinds with stirring games of strenuous contest and competition, in which, while all pupils do not take part, there is furnished the excitement of battle to all interested. Wise superintendents no longer consider every expression of animal spirits in songs and shouts and harmless antics as rowdyism, but welcome them as harmless exhibitions of that animal exuberance that must find its expression in harmless or harmful forms.

This is the time when the boy feels the race heredity of independence and unless he be allowed to exercise independence and initiative in some form or other, lawlessness and deceit are sure to result. Where lies the difference between holding too tight a rein over this human colt, and throwing away the reins and allowing him to rush to his own destruction? Who can formulate rules by which one will know under how much pressure he will rear and throw himself backward, or break all restraint; and who can tell under how slight a hold he will take the bit into his mouth and dash into the wilderness, not only to his own maiming but that of others.

And they are breaking loose and running wild from the requirements of society, convention, the law and their own true standards of living. Out of the drawing room and out of the kitchen, from the home of luxury, the home of comfort and the home of poverty, they are dashing, followed by the tear-wet eyes that strain for their return, with the pain racked hearts that flutter for their awakening to consciousness of humanity. Few in the land are the homes where some young life has not plunged itself to its ruin and the soul-wounding of those of his own blood.

What can be done with these boys? First to go back to the age preceding this new birth, which we have called the first life of the boy. Make those years that are the proper and suitable time for inculcating habits, obedience, regularity and all of the characteristics of subordination to authority, whether parental, of social convention, or of law, fruitful in so training the boy, that when in the stress of later years he will not be carried over these barriers. And when there is the indication that this is not being accomplished by the influences under which he is growing, let nothing stand in the way of supplementing that influence, neither shallow sentimentality for his tender years, nor mistaken conceptions concerning the influence of woman, nor vain hope that he will outgrow it, nor any theory concerning what ought to be true.

Face the danger squarely and whatever be necessary, or holds out a promise of success, grasp. If the help of the state is required, call on the state, and above all, remember that a man is the summum bonum in the eyes of every boy, and see to it that his strength, knowledge, experience and wisdom are called upon to lead the feet now skirting too near the precipice, back to safe paths.

Next, provide in some form, sane and safe gratification for the newly awakened motive power in the boy's life. Turn into harmless channels the stream of tendency that may make for ruin, but do not try to dam them.

Never expect entirely consistent conduct, for the merry boy may be morose tomorrow and the strenuous boy may tomorrow be called lazy.

Develop capacity in many directions by giving him something to do that is worth while doing and that is not a child's task. Give the widest range of liberty of choice and action that is possible without danger, and curb only by choice to do something else.

Above all, do not make the mistake so common, of hoping to accomplish anything with mealy-mouthed baby talk and fondling and caresses, which may only excite passion, and are sure to receive inward contempt. Even harsh words and sharp rebuke have their place, but lolly-pop, never.

The Convention was next favored with a vocal solo by Miss Lenore Knopf, which was greatly enjoyed, and in response to the demand of the audience she gave a second number.

PRESIDENT FULLER: I take great pleasure in announcing the next speaker. He is the husband of our esteemed friend, Mrs. Lindsey, and the only son of Judge Lindsey, who administers Justice from this Bench.

Mr. Lindsey was received with applause, and said:

THE CUSTODY OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Edward Lindsey, Esq., of Warren was here introduced to the Convention, and delivered the following address on the "Custody of Dependent Children."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It may be well to state in the outset, the aim that I have in what I have to say, so that if I do not make myself clear you may understand that I at least have an aim and am trying to be rational. That aim is to give a brief sketch of the growth or evolution of the legal concept of the custody of children, and especially of dependent children.

Now this is a legal concept, and must be treated in a legal manner. I shall have to give you a little legal history. Those of you who are not lawyers may have an idea that law is made by the Legislature. That is a great mistake. It takes a great deal more than an Act of the Legislature to make law. It takes the public opinion of the community behind the law; the combined consciousness of the social group, if any Act of the Legislature is to become law, in any real and vital sense. If not it becomes obsolete and forgotten. This is illustrated by the story of a young man who was taking his examinations for admission to the Bar, and was not getting along very well. He had been questioned by the examiner upon Blackstone, contracts, and other subjects, and his answers were very unsatisfactory. Finally he said "Will you please try me on the statutes; I am sure I have the statutes." The examiner did so, and he answered very well and got along nicely, but the examiner said "Well, young man, you do know the statutes, but what is to prevent some fool Legislature repealing all you know." (Laughter)

If my subject does not interest you, you will have to blame the program committee, not me. I will promise it will not be very long.

Custody is the right to exercise authority over the person of another; or perhaps more strictly, the right to exclude others from exercising such authority. As a legal concept it is always a correlative to some duty of the person possessing the right. It is an incident or element of Status.

By Status we mean the personal relations of individuals as parts of the social organization or group. In the earliest societies Status was regarded as a matter of kinship. The earliest social consciousness of mankind was a consciousness of his blood relationship and as that social con-

sciousness developed it developed in terms of analogy to blood relationship. The development of society has been truly described as a movement from status to contract. A man's Status in primitive society in his group depended on or rather was his kinship to the other members of his group. The social acts of the individuals composing the group were fixed by and dependent upon their Status. With progress in the application of natural forces to human ends and aims the sphere of individual action expanded and norms for the guidance of action were needed. This was supplied by the creation of an artificial status by contract, the norms of conduct being first regarded as flowing from the status thus created but as the use of contract increased being sought more and more in the contract itself. Thus in every social and economic relation contract or agreement became of greater and greater importance until today status as a controlling idea is mainly confined to the law of domestic relations. Whether status or contract is the real relation between the citizen and the state is the battleground of political theorists. Status is however the basis of the family relations today, and the essential idea of status now as always, is that by reason of the relation in which an individual stands to certain others he must pursue toward them a certain line of conduct.

The family has always existed in society tho' its exact form has undergone change. It was not however till the civilization period that it became the social unit. In savagery that unit was the clan. Husband and wife belonged to different clans; the children belonged to the clan of the mother and the authority over them was vested in the maternal uncle. When descent came to be reckoned in the male line, in barbarism, the authority over the family came also into the paternal line but the family was not yet the unit but the gens. Next in the order of social development the gens and tribe organization broke down; the gens narrowing into the patriarchal family in the uniting of the functions of chief and priest in one person and the tribe expanding into the state with the growth of the territorial idea arising from the application of the direct cult, first to the camping circle and then to the towns in wards when life became more settled and sedentary. The rise of feudal systems followed with the growth of organized warfare and the authority of the patriarch as we see it portrayed in the old testament and in the early Roman Law was possessed largely by the feudal lord tho' an increasingly large part of it was vested in the paternal head of the family, which then became what we know by that name today, viz: a group composed of father, mother and children. So far as the lord retained authority it was correlative to his duties of protection and support. I need only remind you that the feudal system broke down thro' the advance of economic development, the decline of warfare and the growth of individual self-consciousness and freedom. The sovereign in general retained only the functions of the lord which pertained to political government in the idea of the state and the husband and father as the head of the family group was invested with all purely social rights and duties. Among these are the duties of protection, education and support of the children. Correlative to these are the rights, as against all third persons, of custody, of the child's services and its society. These rights and duties exist by reason of the organization of society in the form in which it is. In short they are incidental to the status of the individuals in the society. As none but the parent has these duties, to the parent pertain these rights. Nor are they the subject of contract. No parent can divest himself of his responsibility as such by contract nor can he divest himself of his rights which he has to enable him to perform his duties. It is sometimes expressed that contracts attempting to transfer parental rights are void as being contrary to public policy. But these right and duties belong to the domain of status and not to that of contract at all. A parent may delegate to another his authority and obligations but such delegation is at all times

revocable so long as the status of parent and child in its legal sense actually exists.

When however the family is disrupted, the status actually not existing and the parent incapable of performing its duty, one of the parental duties, that of support, is cast secondarily upon society in general. Poverty did not exist in primitive societies, that is to say each member of the group was as much entitled as any other member to the means of subsistence. Private property in the necessities of life did not exist. Under the patriarchal and feudal systems the duty of support was that of the patriarch and lord and if he was unable to perform it the whole large group was broken up and scattered. Under civilization maintenance of the poor was voluntarily performed at first by the trusts of that age, the religious orders, the monasteries. It was not until after the disestablishment of the monasteries under Henry the VIII, in England, that provision for the maintenance of the poor had to be made from the public purse. Succeeding the monasteries in their charitable work many voluntary organizations for that purpose have existed from that time to the present, but these have never been adequate to deal with the problem of poverty in modern society and the maintenance of the poor is everywhere recognized as a duty of the state.

The Courts of Chancery in England which were peculiarly the King's Courts assumed to regulate and perform the duties of the king which devolved upon him as successor to the Supreme feudal lord. Among these they regarded the supplying to minors without it, support, education and maintenance upon the theory that the king was *parens patriae* as they said, that is over-parent or over-lord. They thus assumed control principally of the property of the minors who were dependent and to some extent of their persons and maintenance. In America all the courts adopted to a large degree this feature of the English Courts of Chancery. In applying this doctrine the Courts have been influenced by the growth of individualism and have adopted as the guiding principle in all questions concerning minors the best interests and permanent welfare of the child. At the same time they have also with much consistency held a conservative attitude toward the family, preserving its status wherever possible and wherever consistent with the controlling one of the child's individual welfare. Most of the questions relating to the custody of children come before the Courts in *habeas corpus* proceedings. The office of the writ of *habeas corpus* is to liberate from any unlawful restraint. When the restraint is exercised upon a child the Court may examine the claim of right under which it is exercised and if legal remand the child to the person thus entitled to the custody of it or if not legal release from the restraint and leave the person legally entitled to the custody free to exercise that right if it exist. But Courts have sometimes refused to lend their aid to the assertion of a legal claim of custody if satisfied that it would be detrimental to the child's welfare so to do. The general tendency of the Courts has been to regard as paramount the good of the child, being ruled by the principle of individualism while maintaining a conservative attitude toward the preservation of the family relation. But indeed it is generally held that the child, if of years of discretion altho' a minor, will be freed from all restraint and may go where he will.

This attitude of the Courts has been much complicated however by the tendency of legislation which has preceeded upon radically different lines. The voluntary societies for charitable work became somewhat specialized and about 1860 in this country societies for work among destitute and neglected children largely increased and through their influence largely many acts dealing with the subject were passed from that time on. The framers of these acts socialized the doctrine of the equity courts by applying it to the state. Their theory was that the state is the paramount parent and guardian of all children and charged with parental

duties and that it should see not only that children should not be deprived of such duties toward them but that they should be well performed. Many acts in the various states have been passed authorizing the taking of the custody of children from parents on the ground of neglect, these acts becoming broader and broader until in the so-called juvenile court act of 1903 in this state we have the Court of Quarter Sessions authorized to commit the custody of any child under sixteen years of age who has not proper parental care or who has violated any city or borough ordinance to any association willing to receive it. The individualistic attitude of the Courts has been necessarily very much diluted by this legislation. The custody of children coming under the operation of these acts has largely gone to institutional societies and has resulted in the detention in institutions of large numbers of children.

In Pennsylvania the duty of the state to furnish maintenance to the poor is performed by the Directors of the Poor, represented by you gentlemen whom I address this evening. The inadvisability of the detention for lengthy periods of children in institutions has with us been long recognized. It has been conceded that while institutions are necessary in some cases and perhaps in a number for a temporary period, the best place for a child to be is a family home. The placing out system has largely obtained and been successfully worked with the aid rendered by the Children's Aid Societies of Pennsylvania to Directors of the Poor. While this co-operation need not and does not cover the entire activity of the Children's Aid Society in it, it seems to me, is the most fruitful field and highest usefulness for its endeavors. In the investigation of homes and especially in the visiting of placed out children and in other ways the ladies of the Children's Aid Society can supplement and complete the work of the Directors of the Poor in a manner and to a degree which would not otherwise be possible. While the wise oversight and experience of these officials will strengthen the efforts and diminish the mistakes of the Society.

This all too hasty survey of the development of existing principles relating to the custody of dependent children and of present tendencies has been for the purpose of indicating what principles are valid when tried by the test of social needs. In the face of the opposing socialistic and individualistic tendencies of present day thought from which standpoint should the ruling principles of the subject be viewed? I trust that the resume we have made has indicated that the individualistic rule of the Courts of regarding first the rights and welfare of the child itself, in connection with the rule to preserve the family status wherever possible is most consonant with evolution and growth of a vigorous and progressive society. I wish time had permitted the development of this idea with some degree of illustration from actual cases and conditions. It must suffice to say that such is the teaching of the histories of all social groups. Progress and initiative come only from the individual and when too closely pressed upon by classes and institutions the individual units atrophy and degenerate and the group disrupts. The growth of individualism is steady and sure, but institutions are essential to the conservation of the results of individual efforts. Of modern institutions that of the family seems one of the most essential to the welfare of society. Its place to even a slight degree cannot be successfully taken by that cumbersome and unwieldy social institution, the State. The family is and must be sometimes disrupted. When its essential and necessary features do not exist it does not actually exist and under such circumstances the true tendency and policy is to foster conditions which will favor the creation from its disrupted elements of new groups. As divorce is necessary to end the degeneration of a family group which is yet not such in a true sense and permit the free play of the forces tending to the creation of new family groups so for the same reason the transfer of the custody of children from

parents to other agencies is also sometimes necessary. But both remedies should only be used when actually necessary. When the family group can be preserved it should be and if it cannot it should be bourn in mind that the next aim should be the opportunity for the formation of new groups. In other words when children are for any cause deprived of or without the custody of parents it should be the constant aim to have them enter into other family groups. It is often necessary that they be placed in institutions for many reasons and where the dependency is likely to be but temporary it is often desirable; but the general rule remains. And in this connection I would point out that wherever possible, when a good home has been secured, the incorporation of the child into the family group by adoption should be encouraged. When deprived of the custody of its parents the child is deprived of the duties of protection and education owed it by the parent. Only upon the parent does the law cast those duties and it is only the duty of maintenance which the state assumes to carry out. They are often given voluntarily and freely, it is true, but nevertheless they are received on a precarious tenure. When placed in a family into which it is not adopted the duty of maintenance thus assumed may at any moment be cast back upon the agents of the state. The true aim therefore is not attained unless the child is actually incorporated into the family group.

These few suggestions as to the application of principles to concrete cases may seem like dealing in glittering generalities. Concrete cases are all different and the proper solution of each case a puzzle. A guiding principle will however point a way through a maze of perplexities.

Mrs. J. C. Russell and Miss Anna Rockwell favored the Convention with a piano duett.

Mrs. Geo. W. McClen, of Warren, appointed to represent the Pennsylvania State W. C. T. U. as fraternal delegate to the Convention, was next introduced by President Fuller and read the following greeting and Report:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention Assembled: In behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Pennsylvania (as their fraternal delegate) in their 32nd Convention assembled at Ridgway, I bring you greetings. I deem it an honor as well as a privilege to represent eighteen thousand white ribboners of this Keystone State.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands for total abstinence and the uplifting of humanity. One of our most important departments is work in prisons, jails and almshouses. Thousands of visits are made during the year, literature and flowers distributed and Gospel meetings held. This great organization of Christian women has been in session this past week studying and planning the best methods along 40 different lines of Christian endeavor. I bring greetings to you assembled here, to learn the best methods of looking after mankind.

Some of you have seen the manoeuvring of a United States life saving crew, while at drill. They come out slowly and deliberately in their full uniform, bring out their life boat very carefully so as not to mar it. Their motions are slow and their actions void of excitement. An onlooker would tremble for the safety of those in need of assistance if they were depending on them for help. But let there go up a cry of some one in distress, and in the twinkling of an eye the door is opened, the life boat out and the crew gone. The life saving crew could never at a moment's notice have sprung to the rescue.

Mrs. Smith, representing the Emergency Hospital of Warren, was introduced by President Fuller and read the following paper:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The Directors of Emergency Hospital appreciate very much this opportunity, so kindly given to present to you a brief sketch and report of a purely local Institution,

Hospitals occupy an important place in the charitable work of our state. Many of our visiting friends come from cities having more important hospitals than ours, and while our little Emergency Hospital may not be considered an important factor in the charitable work of the state, the Directors believe that a very creditable amount of charity work is being done here, and we trust they will be pardoned for presenting a brief report in this convention.

The Warren Emergency Hospital has grown from a charitable work organized in 1895 by the Society of Church Workers, ladies representing the various churches of Warren. The work changed in its nature with growth, and in 1898 a State Charter was secured and the Warren Emergency Hospital incorporated.

The present hospital building was erected by generous friends, who were interested in the work of the ladies, and recognized the necessity of enlarged and suitable accommodations for the work, which was constantly growing, and is still growing to such an extent that the enlarging of the present building will soon be a necessity.

In addition to State appropriation and income received from pay patients, the Hospital has the use of the income from the George W. Sill Memorial Fund. The income received from these three sources has been to the present time, barely sufficient to maintain the hospital in what the Directors are pleased to consider, a high standard of excellence and efficiency in caring for sick and injured.

In addition to the hospital building, which accommodates 35 patients, we have an Isolated Ward, which accommodates two nurses, eight patients, and a Home for Nurses, which was completed this past summer and was presented to the hospital by Mrs. E. I. Henry as a memorial to her mother, the late Rachel Weatherbee.

The condition of the grounds is rather unsightly at present, due to recent building operations, but the Directors feel confident that all who are interested in hospital work, would feel repaid by a visit to our institution and most cordially extend an invitation to those who remain in Warren tomorrow afternoon, to visit the hospital between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock.

Those who wish to do so, will have no difficulty in finding the place, by crossing the Suspension bridge across the river and turning to the right. I thank you for your attention.

To be as brief as possible, we will simply present to you a few items taken from our last annual reports. Special attention is called to those relating to charity work, as being of most interest to this Convention.

Total number of patients, 1905 was 530. Of these 67 were charity and 184 part charity.

The total number of days care was 5823.

The number days care to charity patients was 1312 and to part charity 3376.

The average number of patients cared for daily was 16 and it was found that the average cost per patient per day was \$1.79.

Thus the charity work of the Warren Emergency Hospital during 1905, cost the hospital \$5,224.82.

This expense is of course met by the appropriation received from the State. Now just a word in regard to the growth in our charity work.

In 1903 29 charity patients received total of 533 days care.

In 1904 33 charity patients received total of 830 days care.

In 1905 34 charity patients received total of 1,312 days care.

Besides 184 part charity patients, who received 3,376 days care. This we feel confident, is a very creditable showing for a hospital the size of ours.

COL. GOULD (Erie): We are disappointed in not having Mr. Pierson here. He was placed on the program at my instance and I thought there

would be no more interesting subject on the program. He is the Dean of the Veterinary Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and has made a specialty of treating tuberculosis in animals. The world was startled some years ago by a statement that the disease in animals was not the same as in individuals and was not transmissible. Now Dr. Pierson has determined, beyond all controversy, that it is the same and that it can be transferred.

He has also used a serum which, when introduced into young cattle, makes them immune from the disease. One of the proofs of this was where he took eleven young animals, about a year old, that were healthy, and injected the serum into four of them and placed the whole eleven in a herd that was diseased with tuberculosis. At the end of a year they were all killed. Those that hadn't the serum injected into them were filled with tuberculosis and the four that had it injected were perfectly healthy.

Now if animals can be made immune from this disease then the human race can be. And there is nothing that would be more welcome to the world than this. I hope that another year we may have Dr. Pierson with us.

It is not yet determined how long the animals will remain immune. It is like vaccination against smallpox, we know when it works that for a time the party is immune from the disease of smallpox, but it don't always last. I think we have been well paid for our attendance tonight by the address we have listened to, and I believe everyone feels that this has been a grand evening. We have had food for thought, that we can take away with us, and I think we should call this the children's night, and it will be one of the brightest periods of this Convention.

Mr. Benjamin Clark Marsh, Secretary of The Pennsylvania Society to protect children from cruelty, was introduced by President Fuller, and said:

President Fuller here introduced Mr. Benjamin Clarke Marsh, Secretary of The Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, who addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to say that I think we haven't yet gotten to the proper stage of the care of children. You will all agree that most of the effort heretofore made in the work for children has been an effort to care for them after they needed different care from that accorded children usually. We haven't yet organized sufficiently the preventive work. I was thinking tonight of a sermon I recently heard Dr. Parkhurst preach in New York in which he stated that there were in New York scores of thousands of children doomed to evil. If that is true then something is radically at fault with our system of looking after children. The way to rescue children from vice is to remove vice from the children. We have instead given communities over to vice and we have let the vice go on in the community. One of my agents said to me recently: "I am tired of working in one Ward, because no child can grow up to decency in that Ward; I asked what he meant, and he said "The conditions are such that he cannot have proper care; there is so much drunkenness and immorality and the parents are not teaching them right."

I hope many of you have read that article by Luther Burbank in the July Century I think on "The Training of the Human Plant" and would recommend that all do so. I cannot take so unoptimistic a view of the matter as my friend, Mr. Neibecker has taken, as to the boy of eight being a barbarian and a moral idiot.

We brand children as criminals, but it is we ourselves, the taxpayers, who refuse to provide care for the children, who are the criminals. I have

made a specialty of being out late at night to study the question of how juvenile offenders are trained and up to four o'clock in the morning, especially on Sunday morning, there are scores of small boys in Philadelphia selling papers. We have got to spend a lot more on our schools than we do now. The schools ought to provide training for every member of the community of the proper age, for seven or eight hours a day, and if the mother of a child doesn't know how to teach it the school ought to teach her.

Two years ago I took charge of the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, in Philadelphia. The first year we had about 1100 cases; this year we will have about 2500 cases. Are we getting so much worse, or is it simply that more cases are called to our attention? What are the reasons? One is bad housing conditions, the overcrowding and mixing of the sexes, so that it is impossible for people to be good. I myself have lived the life of a tramp, in London, and I have lived in some English families where the women could not cook, and I could appreciate what it meant to be brought up under such conditions. We must include in our school systems provision for play-grounds, to take the place of the saloons and other resorts.

Now don't think I am entirely theoretical. I recently said to Mr. W. B. Flickinger of Erie, president of the Northwestern Humane Society, "what portion of the children of Erie that ought to be looked after do you get hold of," and he admitted "we don't get hold of one-tenth of the children that need the care we are giving."

In our Society we are dealing with families, in one year, that involve the care of nearly ten thousand children. Think what that means. We started two years ago with three agents, have eighteen now, and need more, but we are, in large measure, trying to make amends for the wicked failure of the taxpayers to provide the proper care. If a boy does wrong we send him to the House of Refuge; the community doesn't step in and help a family until it is too late.

In conclusion I would ask: Must we not study what are the causes that produce the conditions that demand our attention; must we not ask ourselves if much of this is not preventable? We will never do away absolutely with drunkenness and delinquency, but we can get at the root of the causes in a more systematic way than we have yet done. We have never figured the cost of drunkenness; we have never had a careful record of the cost of crime and of doing evil. The tax payers always object to the cost of things, but the people who need to be prosecuted for cruelty and neglect of children are not the individual father and mother; they are the tax payers who ought to be educated up to this point. Very few realize the physical disabilities under which children labor. Last summer the Bureau of Health in Philadelphia detailed two physicians to examine our children; they found that a large percentage were suffering serious difficulties, 17 per cent. of the children also, who were examined by an alienist were not responsible mentally, and needed custodial care. There is not place to put them, and they have to go back to their parents. You know we have hundreds of feeble-minded children, who are getting into trouble. Can we not afford to spend some of the surplus millions that are going into the State Capitol, into decorations, etc., in this work for our children? (Applause)

The Convention was next favored with a beautiful vocal solo by Mrs. L. L. Orth, with violin accompaniment by Prof. Biekarek and piano, which was greatly enjoyed by the Convention.

PRESIDENT FULLER: The next matter is the place of next meeting. We have been invited to Butler and to Meadville and Harrisburg and Pittsburgh have been mentioned. I suggest that a ballot be taken. I appoint Col. E. P. Gould and Mr. Colborn as tellers.

Mr. Knox (Lancaster) moves that the question be decided by rising vote.

The motion is seconded, and lost.

DR. J. LEWIS SHRODES (Allegheny): I think it is time to say something in defense of this Committee. It has been the custom to have a committee appointed, to whom were given the invitations for places to meet. This Committee met twice and did not receive a single invitation. So there should be no criticism and no offense taken by anyone.

MRS. H. L. RANKIN (Fayette): We heard rumors of different invitations, and we inquired of the Directors and they said "Not this year."

MRS. CHRISTIE (Butler): I withdraw my invitation, if it will cause any trouble. I think Meadville would be a delightful place.

A VOICE: I don't think there is any disposition to cast any reflection on the Committee, as such. My friend from Meadville came here today, and he has invited us to Meadville. The only objection is that an official of the Convention should electioneer as to one place, as against another.

MR. BRAYNER: I am satisfied with the decision of the Convention. If it hadn't been for the electioneering I wouldn't have said what I did. If the Convention should see fit to come to Meadville we will do the best we can for you. We can't do as well as this place has.

The tellers appointed by the chair, Messrs. Gould and Colborn, here announced the result of the ballot as follows: Butler 19; Meadville 24; Harrisburg 16; Pittsburg 2.

Upon motion of Mr. L. C. Colborn, Meadville is selected as the next place of meeting. (Applause)

The Convention here adjourned until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS OF THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1906.

The Convention was called to order by President Fuller.

In the absence of a clergyman, at the instance of the President the delegates arose and repeated the Lord's Prayer.

A quartette, composed of Mrs. Orth, Mr. Carlson, Miss Smith and Mr. Murphy, delighted the Convention by the rendition of two numbers.

Mrs. Lindsey (Warren) presented three boys, and stated that she desired the delegates to see what nice boys the Children's Aid Society had. (Applause)

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie) presented the Report of the Committee on Legislation, and said:

There seems to be a wrong impression in relation to the duties of this Committee. They have no authority to present to the Legislature any contemplated Laws in the name of this Association, that the Association hasn't approved of. We are your agents, to present and try to have passed the Laws that you recommend. We have the power, also, of presenting to the Association and recommending to the Association certain Acts that we think ought to be passed.

We would be glad to have anyone who has in mind any legislation that they think should be passed, present it here in substance, and if the Association approves it we will see that bills are prepared and presented to the Legislature.

(The Report follows)

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention: As there has been no general session of the legislature since our last meeting, there were no new laws passed which concern the institutions represented here, or the various charities which you are interested in.

This report must therefore be confined to the new legislation we would recommend, and what laws we should try to prevent being placed upon the statute books.

First: I would most earnestly recommend the re-submission of the act entitled "An Act making an appropriation to the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of the State of Pennsylvania," which was passed by the legislature of 1905, and vetoed by the Governor.

As the work of this Association is wholly unselfish, and the good done by it is solely for the public benefit, it does seem to me strange that any one should oppose the appropriation of a small sum annually to help pay the expenses necessarily incurred by our Association. The Reports of our Conventions have been of such a high grade that from year to year the demand for them has increased so that we are compelled to print a very large additional number to supply the requests for them in other states and from abroad. This costs a considerable sum which the Association should be relieved from paying.

In order to maintain the high standard of our Conventions, it is necessary that the best talent of the country should be represented on our programs. We cannot expect to secure those who have attained eminence in dealing with the various subjects we are interested in, to come and address us unless their expenses are paid. This also costs money which it seems to me the State should pay, as the good done is wholly a public one.

In this connection I wish to call the attention of the Convention to the fact that in some of the counties the auditors will not allow the directors credit for the small assessment made by this Association. This shows that the public are not yet educated up to understand the beneficial character of our work. The hardest thing we have to do is to convince the general public that there is such a thing as unselfishness in doing charity work. Every individual owes to his fellows a portion of his time and talents. It benefits the giver and uplifts the recipient. He who lives only for himself spends a useless life and the world is no poorer when he dies. The true philanthropist is one who loves to develop faith, hope and joy in his fellow man, and wants no recompense but an approving conscience.

The one bill mentioned is all the legislation the committee will recommend. It is a fact (which perhaps is not fully understood) that nearly all of the provisions of the general bill which this Association has so many times endorsed and presented to the legislature, but which failed to become a law, have since been placed upon the statute books by separate acts; such as changes in the dependency act; simplifying the settlement law; giving us a simpler, less expensive and more satisfactory method of settling disputes between poor districts; requiring the state to pay poor districts for the insane maintained in approved local asylums; in fact about the only thing which this Association has been struggling for, which it has not attained is the uniformity of poor law management throughout the state. This can be accomplished only by a slow process. Convince the counties where the township districts and overseer system prevail that it is for their best interests to come under the county plan and slowly they will do so; and then when most of the score of counties which are now wholly or in part divided into township districts have changed to the county plan under the existing laws, it will be much easier to have the legislature adopt a uniform system of poor law management which

shall apply to the whole state. We should therefore constantly encourage the overseer districts to adopt the county plan.

Second: While we do not recommend any new legislation except the passage of an act making an appropriation to this Association, yet we must be on our guard lest some legislation be attempted which will undo some of the good work we have already accomplished. There seems to be an organized opposition to the idea of the state paying the counties for maintaining any of their insane in local asylums, and this opposition develops into active hostility whenever any of the counties take up the question of building local institutions for the insane. There is danger that the act allowing counties to keep any of their insane in local institutions will be attacked, or at least the effect of the act destroyed by withdrawing state aid for the insane so maintained.

The law as it now stands does not discriminate as to the nature of the insane allowed to be kept in local institutions, but in my opinion, all of the recent, hopeful and violent cases should be sent to the state institutions where they can have the benefit of treatment from those skilled in treating diseases of the mind, and only the chronic insane should be kept in the county asylums. By removing the chronic insane from the state institutions, the over-crowded condition that now exists will be relieved, and there will be room for the isolation of patients when necessary, which is now impossible in the crowded condition of the state institutions.

PRESIDENT FULLER: An anonymous communication has been placed in the hands of Mr. Colborn, which he may read if he desires to do so.

Mr. Colborn here read the following humorous communication, which was greeted with laughter and applause:

In Hiding, 6 A. M., Oct. 11, 1906.

To the Inimitable President Fuller:

Honored Sir:

Since it was communicated to us yesterday that the distinguished delegates to your philanthropic convention are personally and collectively agrieved at the treatment they fancy they have received from the Committee on "Weather," therefore be it resolved, that we, said Committee on Weather, fear that the time has come for a statement to be made by us. Yesterday noon while on the train going to the Rouse Hospital, one of the delegates said in a tone which if he had not been a Methodist and a gentleman, would certainly have been called "a growl." "I would like to see the weather committee" and where one of our loyal defenders said: "You must allow they have been generous in this varieties of weather." The reply in tone, which the small boy calls "fieree" was "Far too generous."

Mr. President, your delegates may not think so, but this Committee is human, and the limit of human endurance having been reached, we rise in self defense to make the following logical and incontrovertible statement, to which every fair-minded man and woman in this audience must accede.

One of the sweet and gentle Quakeresses said yesterday: "What a beautiful day second day (meaning Monday) was. It seems a pity the other days could not have been like it."

Now Mr. President, the weather committee furnished Monday's weather and some delegate brought the other weather with him!

In justice to the Warren people in general, and the Weather Committee in particular, we expect you to apprehend the criminal!

The inconvenience experienced by your delegates, caused by the Jonah in your midst, could not compare with the agony endured by the Weather

Committee, who homeless and reviled, while said delegates are peacefully sleeping in their warm nests, is shiveringly preparing this statement by the first faint streaks of dawn.

Respectfully submitted by

"THE WEATHER COMMITTEE."

BENJAMIN CLARKE MARSH (Philadelphia): Mr. Gould stated that I make a brief statement for the consideration of the committee, of matters on which we think legislation is needed. The first point is one on which the Judges of Philadelphia County have frequently requested that some appropriation be made.

We have lost thousands of dollars this year because the men couldn't pay the expenses. Put them in prison and of course they can't earn anything. The second point is a matter on which we are working now.

Mr. Marsh reads the six points, as per the paper following:

MR. MARSH: In regard to this 6th point I will say that New York has such a law. We have lost children because we couldn't move them at once, and it has sometimes been a year before we could remove them, and they were in frightful condition by that time.

I merely hand in these points, for the consideration of the Association.

LEGISLATION NEEDED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

1. To provide productive employment to usual free labor rates of men imprisoned, and to compel them to pay the proceeds for support of their families (if they have any).

2. To establish a system of supervision of children placed out at board and in free homes, by various charitable associations and by the Overseers or Directors of the Poor and to provide adequate funds, on a per capita weekly basis for maintenance of children declared by the courts to be wards of the State.

3. To make it a misdemeanor for owners of pawnshops to admit therein minors under sixteen.

4. To define more clearly the moral conditions and surrounding of minors, and the habits of their custodians, which justify the courts in removing children from said custodians, etc., to recognize judicially moral neglect.

5. To make it a misdemeanor for parents or others to interfere with children whose custody has been transferred to a duly incorporated Society C. A. S., S. P., C. C., etc.

6. To authorize the duly accredited officers of properly incorporated Societies to remove at once children, who are suffering physically or in imminent danger to the home of such Society and to bring action against custodians of said children before the proper judicial authorities at the earliest possible time.

Mr. Redman, chairman of the Committee on Officers, presents the following Report:

Hon. President and Members of the Convention: We the members of the Committee appointed to suggest and recommend persons for the various offices, to serve for the ensuing year, do heartily recommend the following persons:

For President, Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes, Allegheny Co.

For Vice Presidents, Mr. Whitney Braymer, Crawford Co.; J. M. Stauffer, Hazelton; Jos. O. Miller, Uniontown; Mrs. Flora Christie, Butler; Mrs. Florence S. Wood, Warren; Mrs. L. B. Walton, Chester; Jno. H. McDowell, Montgomery; J. O. Smith, Erie; Thomas Cassidy, Luzerne Co.; John R. Pilgrim, Franklin.

For Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, L. C. Colborn, Somerset.

For Recording Secretary, P. H. Bridenbaugh, Hallidaysburg.

For Assistant Secretary, E. P. Gould, Erie.

On motion the Report is approved and adopted.

Mrs. Calvin G. Christie (Butler) read the following Report of the Committee on Resolutions, the resolution as to President Fuller creating laughter and applause.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to the Commissioners of Warren County for the generous hospitality they have extended to us.

They have spared no expense in our entertainment and have individually given their entire time in our behalf, and have in every way ministered to our comfort and enjoyment and to their wives, Mesdames Downing, Houghtling and Hagberg for the pleasing and tasteful decorating of Assembly room.

Resolved, That the citizens of Warren have placed us under obligations for the friendly spirit in which they have welcomed us to their beautiful city, "Pearl of the Alleghenies" for their generous contributions and for the uniform courtesy they have shown the members of this Association and shall take with us pleasant memories of her genial and hospitable people and shall ever look back upon our visit with sincere pleasure.

To Mrs. Edward Lindsey especially, who by her interest and energy, was instrumental in having the convention meet in Warren and has been untiring in her thoughtful attentions.

To the Children's Aid by their hearty co-operation made this meeting possible and added materially to its success.

To the Ladies' Aid of which Mrs. J. O. Parmlee is the able president, for their most enjoyable reception at the Conewango Club.

Much praise is due Mrs. Leon Ball and her assistants for the most artistic decorations, which added beauty and charm to the occasion.

To the Music Committee, presided over by Mrs. George Yates, and those who by their beautiful selections, so perfectly rendered, heightened the enjoyment. Nor can we omit the Bennett Piano Co. for their courtesy in providing a piano.

That we express to the Rouse Hospital, Mr. Preston and his estimable wife, our appreciation of the splendid entertainment they extended to the members of the Association and we congratulate them most heartily on the beauty of the building and the excellent manner in which it is conducted.

To the young ladies of the Youngsville High School for their efficient service and charming personality.

To Dr. and Mrs. Guth for their cordial invitation to visit the State Hospital for the Insane and partake of their hospitality.

Be it resolved, That our efficient and faithful corresponding secretary, Mr. L. C. Colborn, who has served this Association for so many years, be and is hereby endorsed by this Convention for appointment as a member of the State Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to our esteemed president, Mr. Fuller, for his genial personality his exquisite grace, his irresistible manner, his inimitable wit, his delightful humor, his unfailing good nature, his excellent taste in selecting his right and left bower, his long suffering patience, his timely and innocent remarks, his kindly comments on the members absent and present, his unerring judgment, brilliant imagery and ornate diction. His eloquent, logical, forceful, profound, impressive, flowery and convincing address. Words and time fail to entirely express our appreciation and feelings and the next time we will make it fuller. (Fuller)

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. CALVIN CHRISTIE

PROF. W. A. BURT

DR. NIBECKER

On motion the Report of the Committee on Resolutions is adopted.

COL. GOULD: I told Mrs. Christie there were certain persons who should receive the thanks of the Convention, in the Resolutions, and she said she had exhausted all the adjectives that were to be found in the dictionary.

MR. L. C. COLBORN: I was told by a Gypsy fortune teller that I would make a good detective, but I must confess this Resolution is a surprise to me. I want to express the high appreciation that I have for the resolution in my behalf. I don't know whether or not that will ever come about, but if it ever does come about I promise that this Association will always have a representative in the Board of Public Charities, at its meetings. (Applause)

Mr. Redman, Mr. Shaffer and others were here called upon for short talks, as per the program.

MR. JAMES, Solicitor (Bedford): In Bedford County we expend about \$13,000 a year on the poor and about \$200 a month on outdoor relief, and support twenty to twenty-five insane. This is my first opportunity to be present in a Convention of this kind, and I came with the idea of taking an interest in it and trying to learn something. I feel that there are one or two points on which this Convention doesn't exactly attend to the object for which it stands. The Directors come to learn their duties and the managers of the almshouses the same, and the discussions on those matters have been somewhat limited. I would like to see a fuller discussion of the duties of Directors of the Poor, and the management of the hospitals. I would suggest that to the chair. We have had a royal entertainment and have all enjoyed it.

MR. NIBECKER: How much of this outdoor relief is temporary and how much is continuous? That is, how much is to tide over an unfortunate time for a family and what proportion is given continuously?

MR. JAMES: The most of it is for continuous support.

P. H. BRIDENBAUGH (Blair): I want to say a word in behalf of the program committee. I think more than one-third of the space on the program is taken up by talks on the duties of Directors of the Poor and Superintendents of Hospitals and Stewards. That has been the case for years. The committee on program have always met with the difficulty of getting people to respond, and it is no small task for our honored Secretary at Somerset to map out this program and to select people from all over the State, and not know whether or not they will respond. I think at least one-third of the time of the Conventions should be taken up with the discussion of topics bearing directly on the duties of Directors of the Poor and Managers of Almshouses, but if these people will not respond how can we do it? We don't want outsiders to discuss those topics. We have had this question of outdoor relief threshed over for the last thirteen years. This is the only Convention I have attended where so little has been said on that subject.

I have this suggestion to make in behalf of the program committee for the next year,—whether or not I will be on that committee I don't know, and I am not particularly anxious—I will do my part at any time. I would like to see better co-operation on part of the delegates throughout the State. I have heard it said, and it looks as though a few people run these Conventions. That has come to my ears time and again. But we take it as it is intended. There is no ring, and no few men and women who wish to run the Conventions. It is a Convention for all the Counties of the State.

Now to obviate these difficulties I suggest that the President elect appoint one man and one woman to represent the section of the State in and about Philadelphia on the program committee, one person in and

about Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, one person in and about Harrisburg, and one in Pittsburgh and one for the western part of the State. The central part of the State will take care of itself,—Somerset and Blair Counties. These ladies and gentlemen could look up the people who would come to the Convention prepared to discuss interesting and profitable topics, and have them send to the Secretary, before the month of August, the names of such persons and the subjects upon which they would be pleased to address the Convention.

MR. KNOX (Lancaster): I endorse what Mr. Bridenbaugh says. If such committee could meet with the President or Corresponding Secretary and could get positive promises it would be a good thing. In the past I don't think promises have been made. A delegate has received a program, with his name on, and perhaps he was on the program for a subject he knew nothing about. I had that experience once, myself.

MR. COLBORN: There wasn't a person on the program that I didn't write personal letters to. I had replies from nearly everyone, saying they would come. I begin, sometime after a Convention, to gather up information and data for the next program. Always in June there is a letter sent out and in that letter has been a request that if anyone has anything they would like to have put on the program to let me know. I never received a reply to that request. I would appreciate it if the members throughout the State would write me, and would suggest subjects and tell me who to assign them to. I am convinced that at times the stewards get those letters and the Directors never know anything about them, at their meetings. If you will register I will send those letters direct to you.

A VOICE: This morning as I came from the hotel four of the Directors were going away. I asked them if they were not going to the meeting and they said "no sir; we are going to tell our people that we had a royal good time."

COL. E. P. GOULD (Erie): I move that the incoming President be authorized to appoint a program committee to be printed in the proceedings of this Convention; That the incoming officers should have charge of the program. If things don't go just right you have to have someone to kick. You want a program committee with a pretty thick skin.

The motion of Mr. Gould is agreed to.

MRS. CHRISTIE (Butler): I suggest a rising vote of thanks to the Warren Mirror, for the Report of the proceedings as taken by Miss Davies, and that the same be made a part of the proceedings.
(The motion is agreed to).

MRS. LYDIA WALTON (Kennett Square): So much hath been given us at this Convention, of truth, and of interest, and so ably given us, that I will not attempt to add more; suffice it to say that we do deeply appreciate the generous hospitality that has been bestowed by the good people of Warren, and we shall carry to our homes pleasurable memories of the friendships we have formed and of the hearty greetings of those long tried and true. We have received a genuine uplift all along the line of our philanthropic efforts. (Applause)

President Fuller called upon Mrs. E. S. Lindsey for remarks:

MRS. LINDSEY: I think Mrs. Lindsey has been heard from often enough in this Convention.

President Fuller at this time appointed Mr. Redman and Mr. Nibecker a committee to conduct the President elect to the chair.

Dr. Shrodes, the President elect, assumes the chair, amid the applause of the delegates.

PRESIDENT FULLER: I congratulate you, and I place my mantle of office upon your broad shoulders, and my only regret is that it is too small to cover them. (Applause)

DR. SHRODES: I cannot express my appreciation of the great honor this Convention has conferred upon me. I don't think anyone could safely decline such a great gift. In 1632 the Plymouth Council enacted that any man elected to, and declining an office should be fined 30 lbs. The influence of that statute on American politics can hardly be estimated. (Laughter) In 200 years there is not recorded a single case that has been brought successfully in which the man has been convicted, and yet the descendants of that Council have occupied some prominent positions.

I only wish I could assure to the Convention next year a presiding officer as able as the present one. I cannot promise the bright pleasantries, the wonderful wit, and the mental ability of my predecessor, but in a physical sense I can assure you that the chair will be well filled. (Laughter) Last year the chair was full, this year it was Fuller, and next year it will be fullest, and the following year they will have to get a new chair. (Laughter)

I hope that the members who are appointed to prepare papers will come next year prepared to act, and it will be my aim to act on the suggestions that have just been offered. I would like to say, in conclusion, that the people of Warren can certainly make it snow, when they undertake it, but it didn't amount to a freeze. I thank you all.

COL. E. P. GOULD (Erie): I move that the incoming officers, with the local committee, shall fix the time of the Convention for next year.

(The motion is agreed to.)

PRESIDENT FULLER: I want to thank you, one and all, for your forbearance with me as presiding officer. I hope I have not been arbitrary or offensive. I have endeavored to do right. This Convention stands adjourned, to meet next year at Meadville at a time to be fixed by the incoming officers and the local Committee.

At the adjournment of the Convention the delegates were taken by trolley to the State Hospital for the Insane, and after some time spent in looking over this magnificent institution they were given an example of the generous hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Guth, by the serving of a most appetizing dinner, to which ample justice was done and at which some appropriate remarks were made, Mr. P. H. Bridenbaugh calling upon Col. Gould to thank Dr. Guth and wife for their hospitality, to which Col. Gould responded as follows:

COL. GOULD: I think I express the sentiments of you all when I say that the thanks of everyone of us is due to Dr. Guth and his estimable wife for the pleasant time we have had. This is a magnificent institution. I have never seen anything to compare with it. And I think you will all agree with me that the right man is in the right place. (Applause)

There is a little verse by Nixon Waterman that expresses my idea and it runs something like this:

"If I knew you and you knew me,
If both of us could clearly see
And with an inner sight divine,
The meaning of your heart and mine,
I'm sure that we should differ less
And clasp our hands in friendliness,
Our thoughts would pleasantly agree,
If I knew you, and you knew me."

APPENDIX

Reports of Districts and Societies Presented During the Sessions
to be Published in these Proceedings.

REPORTS OF VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

"Hillside Home."

This District comprises Scranton city and Dunmore Boro.

The asylum and almshouse is situated near Clarks Summit, nine miles from Scranton. Property consists of a farm of 500 acres. The asylum and administration building is enclosed within 11 acres of ground and will accommodate 400 patients within said enclosure. There are also the following buildings:—Church, capacity 300; store house, wherein all supplies are kept, the second story being recreation room for the male attendants; conservatory; cold storage building and ice house; Epilectic building and laundry.

The new almshouse outside of asylum grounds is now completed and occupied. Capacity 400. The power house and electric plant furnishes light, heat and water for all buildings; lighting capacity 4000 lamps, all pipes connecting building with power house are conveyed through conduits underground, where they may be easily reached.

The new almshouse is heated with the latest improved hot water system and promises to give good satisfaction. Water supply is from our artesian well and a lake fed by pure spring water, which insures a plentiful supply. Drainage is under a system known as "farm sewage," and is giving very good service.

Total valuation of property—\$700,000.

Number of inmates at present time Insane—388; Sane—194.

Per capita cost of maintenance including all salaries at the farm for the year 1905 was \$2.08 per week.

Board of Officers.

R. G. Brooks, President; Timothy Burke, Thos. Shotton, Sam'l. Williams, F. J. Dickert, W. A. Paine, Frederick Fuller, Directors; J. F. Scragg, Solicitor; Wm. G. Daniels, Scranton, Pa., Secretary; Geo. W. Beemer, Superintendent; Mrs. Geo. W. Beemer, Matron; W. M. Lynch, Clarks Summit, Pa., Resident Physician.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Report of the Allegheny County Home and Hospital for the Insane. Almshouse, for the Allegheny County Poor District for the year ending 30th of September, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 325; Number admitted during year, 443; Total number in Home and received during year, 768; Number died, discharged and eloped, 459; Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1906, 300; Average number in Almshouse during year, $344\frac{1}{4}$.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$64,306 44
Costs of Buildings and Improvements	\$ 2,744 12
Cost of Out-door Relief	21,127 09
Cost of other Outside Expenses	3,087 14
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	26,958 35
Average weekly cost per capita	37,348 09
Total Almshouse expenses	1 66
Total receipts other than County	64,306 44
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	2,178 36
	62,128 08

Improvements.

Carpenter shop rebuilt (destroyed by fire), addition to pump house, new boiler and smoke stacks for boiler house and pump house.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address: W. H. Guy, Corapolis, Pa.; H. W. Ochse, Etna, Pa.; Frank T. Redman, Braddock, Pa.; S. W. Lea, Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Location: Woodville, Pa., P. C. C. and St. L. Ry. (Charities Division). Number of acres 271. Value of buildings, \$60,000. Value of farm, \$108,400.00.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, none; Females, none.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital Home, 309.

Remarks.

You will find a separate report for the Department for the Insane as while under the same management, yet they are kept distinctly separate as to finances and in justice to both places we render separate reports.

REPORT.

Report of the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane for the year ending September 30th, 1906.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of Patients at close of fiscal year	284	193	477
Number received during the year	129	75	204
Total number in and admitted during year....	413	268	681
Number discharged and eloped during year....	62	43	105
Number died and removed during the year	49	32	81
Total number discharged during the year....	111	75	186
Number remaining Sept. 30th, 1906	302	193	495
Average number in Hospital during year.....	287	187	474

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$73,400 82
Cost of other outside expenses	\$ 806 50
Cost of buildings and improvements	8,096 74
Total cost of maintaining Insane Dpt. proper.....	8,903 24
Average weekly cost per capita	64,496 58
Total Hospital Expense	2 99
Total receipts other than from County	73,400 82
	43,696 47

Total cost to County for maintenance of Insane Dept.\$29,704 35

Improvements.

Board of Directors, Officers, Etc.

W. H. Guy, President, Coraopolis, Pa.; H. W. Ochse, Secretary, Ettna, Pa.; F. T. Redman, Esq., Braddock, Pa.; J. Lewis Shrodes, M. D., Medical Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Location of Allegheny County Hospital, Woodville, Allegheny County, Pa. Total value of buildings, \$500,000.00. Number of patients—males 302; females 193; total 495.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Almshouse, for the Crawford County Poor District for the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Number of Inmates at close of last year	86
Number admitted during year	38
Total number in Home and received during year	124
Number died, discharged and eloped	43
Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1906	81
Average number in Almshouse during year	86

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$30,732 64
Costs of Buildings and Improvements	\$9,824 31
Cost of Out-door Relief	6,710 93
Cost of other Outside Expenses	4,224 06
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	6,322 55
Average weekly cost per capita	1 713
Total Almshouse expenses	9,973 34
Total receipts other than County	1,180 88
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	8,792 46

Improvements.

The Crawford County Almshouse is undergoing the following improvements. One new two-story brick building, new power plant, heating and lighting and water systems, also complete new laundry. The present buildings remodeled.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address.

W. P. Benner, Saegertown, Pa.; Whitney Braymer, Meadville, Pa.; M. G. Beatty, Meadville, Pa.; S. M. Patton, Assistant Clerk, Meadville, Pa.; Leon D. Edson, Attorney, Meadville, Pa.; W. D. Thomson, Superintendent, Saegertown, Pa.; L. J. Curtis, Clerk, Meadville, Pa.

Location, one mile south of Saegertown. Number of acres, 236.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—males, 63; females, 91; total 154; total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 235.

TOWNSHIP OF GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

Almshouse, for the Germantown Poor District for the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Number of Inmates at close of last year	75
Number admitted during year	77
Total number in Home and received during year	139
Number died, discharged and eloped	90
Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1906	62
Average number in Almshouse during year	68 $\frac{1}{4}$

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$31,279 43
Costs of Buildings and Improvements	391 85
Cost of Out-door Relief	10,604 62
Cost of other Outside Expenses	5,800 00
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	16,218 98
Average weekly cost per capita	2 95 2-4
Total Almshouse expenses	28,726 66
Total receipts other than County	2,552 77
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	16,610 83

Improvements.

\$1800.00.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address.

Chas. E. Emes, 12 W. Rockland Street; Frank B. Stewart, 333 Hansberry Street; Frank R. Wright, 81 E. Duval Street; Chas. C. Russell, 297 E. Gravers' Lane; Lemuel Z. Shermer, 7167 Germantown Ave.; Chas O. Roop, 21 Hernan Street, President; Robt. H. Aiman, 8134 Germantown Ave., Vice President; Walter Bowditch, 423 High Street, Treasurer; Chas. Still, Jr., 8513 N. 27th Street, Secretary.

Location, Rittenhouse Street and Pulaski Ave., Germantown. Number of acres, 12. Value of Buildings, \$45,000.00. Value of farm, \$30,000.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—males, 50; females, 74; total 124. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital. 82.

Remarks.

In comparing the reports of former years, we find that the number of inmates in our institution is on the decrease, but our insane is increasing very alarmingly, and is a problem that we shall be compelled to solve in the future.

CHAS. STILL, Jr., Secretary.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Since last report was made the nurses home has been finished and occupied, meeting well the use it was intended for.

Box stalls, with feed room over, has been added to the new barn. A double house has been built for the head nurse of the Hospital and the dairyman. Eighteen and a half acres of meadow land was purchased and drained and the fencing renewed along the main road. A ward to accommodate 50 women patients is in process of building.

Location—The Home and Hospital for the Insane are seven miles west of West Chester at Embreeville, Pa., situated on a farm of 410 acres.

The officers are: Directors, John L. Smith, Cluster Springs, Pa., Dr. P. J. Nichols, Chatham, Pa., Levi Thomas, Malvern, Pa. Hospital, Dr. Jane R. Baker, Superintendent, Embreeville, Pa., Mrs. C. W. Ireland, Matron. Home, Davis Garrett, Superintendent, Embreeville, Pa., Esther S. Garrett, Matron.

Home—admitted 128 men, 48 women, 66 children; discharged 105 men, 33 women, 47 children; died 29 men, 16 women, 7 children. There remained in the Home Sept. 30, 1906, 85 men, 76 women, 24 children. Born during the year 4 boys and 6 girls.

Hospital—admitted 34 men, 26 women; discharged 20 men, 8 women; died 9 men, 17 women. There remained under Hospital care Sept. 30, 1906, 132 men, 103 women, of these 6 men and 2 women were on parole.

Produce of farm—150 tons hay, 700 bu. wheat, 225 bu. oats, 2,350 bu. corn, 2,700 bu. potatoes, 20,867 lbs. beef, 1,229 lbs. mutton, 8,658 lbs. butter, 8,696 lbs. pork, 3,750 bundles of corn fodder.

Garden—Beans, sweet corn, asparagus, cabbage, turnips, beets, celery and a great abundance of all minor vegetables, sufficient for the needs of the institutions.

Fruits—Strawberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, pears, etc.

Summary of Expenses.

Orders drawn on County Treasurer	\$49,716 01
Transferred to County Treasurer for Board of Insane	23,160 81
Net cost of poor and insane to County Treasury	<u>\$26,555 20</u>

Receipts.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1905	\$ 626 34	
Proceeds from board of inmates and farm	7,765 47	
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1906	1,225 65	9,617 46
		<u>\$36,172 66</u>

Outside Relief.

Children's Aid Society	\$ 2,888 59	
Other Institutions	351 24	
Aiding Poor in families	227 04	
Small Pox	464 76	
Outside medical attendance	838 35	
Paid to Undertakers	162 47	4,932 45
Gross cost of poor and insane		<u>\$36,172 66</u>
Outside relief	4,932 45	
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1906	1,225 65	6,158 10
Gross cost of operating Home & Hospital for Ins..		<u>\$30,014 56</u>
Income from board of inmates	1,448 58	
Miscellaneous receipts from farm, etc.	6,316 89	7,765 47
Net cost of Home and Hospital for Insane		<u>\$22,249 09</u>
Total expenses of Hospital for Insane	\$26,475 80	
Income	23,160 81	
Net expense of operating Hospital for Insane		3,314 99
Average gross cost per capita per week	2 34	
Average Net cost per capita per week	1 00	

VENANGO COUNTY.

Report of Poor Directors of Venango County Almshouse, for the Venango County Poor District for the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Number of Inmates at close of last year	90
Number admitted during year	60
Total number in Home and received during year	150
Number died, discharged and eloped	60
Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1906	90
Average number in Almshouse during year	90

Expenses.

Costs of Buildings and Improvements	\$110,000 00	
Total amount expended for all purposes		\$14,675 90
Cost of Out-door Relief	1,283 24	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	9,557 35	
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper		<u>\$14,675 90</u>
Average weekly cost per capita		1 63
Total receipts other than County		2,368 22
Total cost of County for maintenance of P. House.		<u>12,307 68</u>

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address.

H. H. Baumgardner, Chairman, Oil City, Pa.; H. A. Graham, Secretary, Franklin, Pa.; John W. Phillips, So. Oil City, Pa.; E. K. Smiley, Clerk, Franklin, Pa..

Location, Sugar Creek, Pa. Number of acres, 275. Value of buildings, \$110,000.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males —; Females —

Total 96. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 186.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Report of Huntingdon County Almshouse, for the Huntingdon Poor District for the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Number of Inmates at close of last year	50
Number admitted during year	22
Total number in Home and received during year	74
Number died, discharged and eloped	21
Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1906	53
Average number in Almshouse during year	45

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$13,372 36
Cost of Out-door Relief	\$3,500 55
Cost of other Outside Expenses	5,115 54
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	4,756 27
Average weekly cost per capita	1 94
Total Almshouse expenses	13,372 36

Receipts.

Total receipts other than County	447 22
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House.	\$12,925 14

Improvements.

General Repairs, \$250.00.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address.

Directors, Geo. W. Hetrick; President, J. O. Dell and Jno. C. Bare; Steward, Jno. S. Appleby; Matron, Mrs. A. C. Appleby; Clerk, Jno. Douglas; Physician, Dr. Z. B. Taylor; Attorney, Jas. S. Woods.

Location, situated in the Augnick Valley, south end of Shirleysburg. Number of acres, 200. Value of buildings, \$15,000. Value of farm, \$10,000. Total, \$25,000.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—males, 17; females, 9; total, 26.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital Oct. 2nd, 69.

Remarks.

Directors, Geo. W. Hetrich, Union Church; J. Q. Dell, Mapleton; Jno. C. Bare, Shade Gap.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Report of Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospital, for the Philadelphia Poor District for the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Number of Inmates at close of last year	4,053
Number admitted during year	10,786
Total number in Home and received during year	14,839
Number died, discharged and eloped	10,666
Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1906	4,173
Average number in Almshouse during year	4,270

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$608,597 89
Costs of Buildings and Improvements	\$12,974 43
Cost of Out-door Relief and other Outside Expenses 24,519 70	37,494 13
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	\$646,092 02
Average weekly cost per capita30 80-100
Total Almshouse expenses	129,419 75
Total receipts other than County	151,984 05

Improvements.

Remodeling and furnishing Home for the Indigent and Hospital now in course of completion, \$161,500.00.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address.

W. M. L. Coplin, Director Dept. Public Health and Charities, William J. Kerns, Asst. Director Dept. Public Health and Charities, Room 395, City Hall; Samuel Laughlin, Superintendent Bureau of Charities; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent, Bureau of Charities, to whom all correspondence relating to non-residents should be addressed.

Location, 34th & Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Number of acres, 21.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act to the number of 1,929.

Number of patients in State Hospital—males, —; females, —; total, possibly 1,000. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 4,173.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of Directors of the Poor, Erie County Almshouse, for the Erie County Poor District for the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Number of Inmates at close of last year	188
Number admitted during year	122
Total number in Home and received during year	310
Number died, discharged and eloped	118
Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1906	192
Average number in Almshouse during year	192

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$52,147 50
Costs of buildings and improvements	\$ 4,692 79
Cost of Out-door Relief	9,139 64
Cost of other Outside Expenses	10,783 06
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	17,209 03
Average weekly cost per capita	Gross 2.21 Net 1.75
Total Almshouse expenses	26,157 21
Total receipts other than County	6,954 34
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	21,901 82

Improvements.

Cold Storage Plant, \$3,148.97; Cementing Cellars, \$1,143.82; New Machinery, \$400.00.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address.

Levi H. Roland, President, Erie, Pa.; Clark McAllister, Erie, Pa.; J. O. Smith, North Girard, Erie Co. Pa., R. F. D. 1; Fred C. Momeyer, Secretary, Erie, Pa.

Number of acres, 136¾. Value of buildings, \$100,000.00. Value of farm, \$34,187.50.

We are partly caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—males, 95; females, 78; total 173. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, males, 14; females, 45; total, 59.

Remarks.

Paid to State Hospitals, \$12,771.43; Paid for children in Homes, \$710.58; Received return support from A. H., \$4,255.39; Received return support from outside, \$2,698.95.

Our year closed Dec. 31, 1905. These figures from that report excepting the number of inmates, which are given to Sept. 30th, 1906.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report of Franklin County Almshouse, for the Franklin County Poor District for the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Number of Inmates at close of last year	83
Number admitted during year	67
Total number in Home and received during year	150
Number died, discharged and eloped	66
Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1906 ..	84
Average number in Almshouse during year	82

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$18,802 01
Costs of buildings and improvements	\$ 194 45
Cost of Out-door Relief	3,432 50
Cost of other Outside Expenses ..	3,564 66
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	11,804 85
Average weekly cost per capita	2 19
Total Almshouse expenses	11,804 85
Total receipts other than County	2,597 86
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House.	16,204 15

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address.

John R. Pilgruin, Chambersburg, Pa.; Jerome Detrich, Marks, Pa.; Darison Greenawalt, Chambersburg, Directors; Jacob Zehrman, Steward; Alice Zehrman, Matron; John T. Black, Treasurer; H. X. VonBrake, Physician and M. V. Nicklas, Attorney, all of Chambersburg, Pa.

Location of Poor House, two miles east of Chambersburg, Pa. Number of acres, 205. Value of buildings, \$50,000. Value of farm, \$15,000.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—males, 10; females, 7; total, 17. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital. 101.

MERCER COUNTY.

Report of Mercer County Home Almshouse, for the Mercer County Poor District for the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Number of Inmates at close of last year ..	158
Number admitted during year	76
Total number in Home and received during year	234
Number died, discharged and eloped	87
Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1906 ..	147
Average number in Almshouse during year	157

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$33,944 39
Costs of buildings and improvements	\$ 1,657 21
Cost of Out-door Relief and Physician	10,871 30
Cost of other Outside Expenses	2,850 75
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper ..	13,722 05
Average weekly cost per capita	2 41
Total Almshouse expenses	20,222 34
Total receipts other than County	8,274 66
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House.	11,947 48

Improvements.

Equiped an operating room and Morgue; painted interior of third floor; placed new bell in tower; placed new system of plumbing in first floor of rear ward and lined same with steel sheet.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address.

J. H. Fyffe, Secretary, Mercer, Pa.; A. T. Baker, President, Sharon, Pa.; J. T. Hoovler, Sandy Lake, Pa.; T. C. White, Superintendent and Amanda White, Matron.

Location, one mile from Mercer, Pa.

Number of acres, 200. Value of buildings, \$135,000.00. Value of farm, \$15,000.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—males 14; females, 25; total 39. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 182.

Remarks.

No improvements are included in this \$18,565.13; with the improvements it is \$20,222.34.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Almshouse, for the Upper Providence Poor District for the year ending 30th, September, 1906.

Number of Inmates at close of last year	259
Total number in Home and received during year	469
Number died, discharged and eloped	29 died 285 discharged
Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1906	187
Average number in Almshouse during year	220

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$50,551 82
Costs of buildings and improvements	\$ 5,025 35
Cost of Out-door Relief	9,719 84
Cost of other Outside Expenses	16,157 16
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	30,902 35
Average weekly cost per capita	19,649 47
Total Almshouse expenses	1 54
Total receipts other than County	21,764 33
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	6,105 25
	44,446 57

Improvements.

Sanitary improvements in main building; macadamized drive-ways; two one-hundred and twenty H. P. boilers, each.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address.

John R. Kindig, Hatfield, Pa.; John H. McDowell, Red Hill, Pa.; James K. Thomson, R. D. No. 4, Norristown, Pa.

Location, Upper Providence Township.

Number of acres, 298. Value of buildings, \$110,000. Value of farm, \$20,000.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—males, 146; females, 128; total, 274. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 182.

Remarks.

All insane are removed to State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, Montgomery County, Pa.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of the Somerset Almshouse of the Somerset County Poor District for the year ending January 1, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 114; number received during the year, 47; total number received and in Home, 161.

Number discharged, died and eloped, 46; number remaining in Home, January 1, 1906, 115; average number in Home during the year, 115.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$19,080 96
Cost of outdoor relief	825 00
Cost of other outside expenses	1,409 24
Cost of building and improvements	6,501 09

Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	\$10,355 63
Average weekly cost per capita	2 02
Total Almshouse expenses	\$16,845 72
Total receipts other than from county	7,462 09

Total cost of county for maintenance of Poorhouse	\$11,628 87
---	-------------

Improvements.

Officers, Chauncey Dickey, President, Somerset, Pa.; A. F. Swank, Somerset, Pa.; William Brant, Somerset, Pa., R. F. D. No. 5.

Location, two miles east of Somerset, Pa.: number of acres in farm, 347; value of buildings, \$4b,000; value of farm, \$26,035.31.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act of Assembly, approved May 25, 1897.

Number of patients in Hospital—males, 50; females, 35; total 85.

Number of patients in State Hospital—males, 3; females, 0; total, 3.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 115.

Remarks.

Our year ends on December 31st of each year, hence the statements as made.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report of Blakeley Poor District Almshouse for the Blakely Poor District for the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Number of Inmates at close of last year	27
Number admitted during year	14
Total number in Home and received during year	41
Number died, discharged and eloped	3
Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1906	38
Average number in Almshouse during year	40

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$19,324 35
Costs of buildings and improvements ..	\$2,432 10
Cost of out-door relief	4,600 30
Cost of other outside expenses	813 02
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	6,430 08
Average weekly cost per capita	1 60 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total Almshouse expenses	6,430 08

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address.

Thos. Grier, President, Dickson City; Jas. W. O'Brien, Treasurer, Olyphant; Jas. W. Smith, Secretary, Peckville, Box 195; J. F. Ackley, Supt., Olyphant, R. F. D.

Location, Lackawanna County.

Number of acres, 182¾. Value of buildings, \$27,000. Value of farm, \$10,000.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 98.

Number of patients in State Hospital—males, 36; females, 22; total,

58.

CARBON AND LUZERNE COUNTIES.

Report of S. W. Gangwer, Steward of Almshouse, for the Middle Coal Field Poor District for the year. Our year ends Dec. 31, each year.

Number of Inmates at close of last year	193
Number admitted during year	115
Total number in Home and received during year	308
Number died, discharged and eloped	130
Number remaining at close of year, December 31, 1905	178
Average number in Almshouse during year	186

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$53,677 62
Costs of buildings and improvements	\$ 200 00
Cost of out-door relief	16,213 42
Cost of other outside expenses	19,558 27
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper.....	35,971 69
Average weekly cost per capita	17,705 93
Total Almshouse expenses	i 80
Total receipts other than County	17,905 69
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poorhouse.	3,254 91
	66,506 40

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address.

Frank White, President, Weatherly; Hervey Seesholtz, Secretary, Rockport, Pa.; J. M. Stauffer, Hazleton, Pa.; J. E. Waaser, E. Mauch Chunk, Pa.; S. W. Gangwer, Steward, Rockport, Pa.

Location, Lowrytown, (Rockport P. O.) Pa.

Number of acres, 781. Value of buildings, \$66,300.00. Value of farm, \$10,905.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—males, 96; females, 63; 12 children; total 171. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 178.

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THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

Directors of the Poor

AND CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HELD AT

MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA,

October 8th, 9th and 10th, 1907.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
MEADVILLE, PA.
1907.

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ORGANIZATION FOR 1908.

JOHN L. SMITH, Chester Springs.....	President
F. H. NIBECKER, Glenn Mills.....	First Vice President
Mrs. A. W. McCOY, Meadville.....	Vice President
JOHN McCABE, Carbondale.....	Vice President
FRANK BAUSMAN, Lancaster	Vice President
Mrs. LYDIA B. WALTON, Kennett Square.....	Vice President
WALTER BOWDITCH, Germantown	Vice President
Mrs. H. L. RANKIN, Uniontown	Vice President
W. H. GUY, Coraopolis.....	Vice President
JAMES K. THOMPSON, Montgomery.....	Vice President
LOUIS C. COLBORN, Somerset.....
.....	Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer
EDWARD P. GOULD, Erie Pa.....	Secretary



COMMITTEES.

PLACE OF MEETING.

F. R. WRIGHT	Germantown
Dr. W. A. PAIN	Scranton
CLARK McALLISTER	Erie
Mrs. J. H. EVANS.....	Venango
JOSEPH O. MILLER.....	Fayette
J. S. STRINE	Mt. Joy

AUDITING.

H. W. OSCHE.....	Etna
WILLIAM BRANT	Somerset
M. K. CRIST	Lancaster

OFFICERS.

FREDERICK FULLER	Scranton
LYDIA B. WALTON.....	Kennett Square
WILLIAM D. MILLER.....	Cambria
Mrs. E. S. LINDSEY.....	Warren
C. A. WESTFIELD.....	Luzerne
F. H. NIBECKER.....	Glenn Mills

PROGRAM.

FRANK T. REDMAN.....	Braddock
Mrs. LAURA M. WISE.....	Oil City
LEVI S. THOMAS.....	Chester
ELIZABETH KERR	Philadelphia
S. W. DAVENPORT.....	Luzerne
L. C. COLBORN, Corresponding Secretary.....	Somerset, Pa.

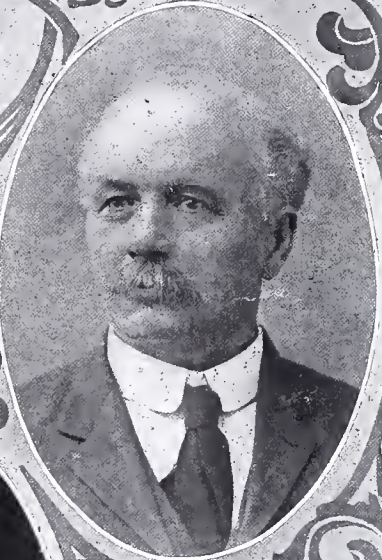
LEGISLATION.

E. P. GOULD.....	Erie
EMORY DAVIS.....	Cambria
W. W. WILBUR.....	Warren
W. O. NICKLAS.....	Chambersburg
JOHN A. SCRAGG.....	Scranton
L. C. COLBORN.....	Somerset
H. C. DORWORK.....	Oil City

**OFFICERS OF ASSOCIATION
MEADVILLE PENNA.**



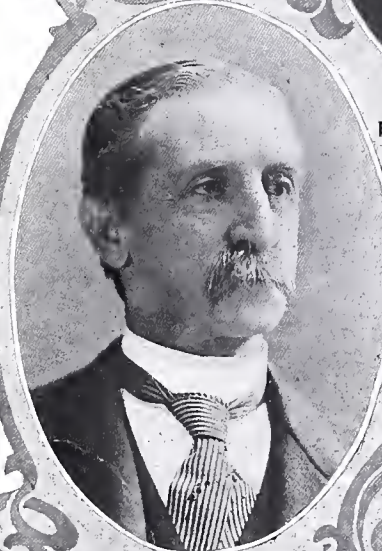
WHITNEY BRAYMER
VICE PRESIDENT



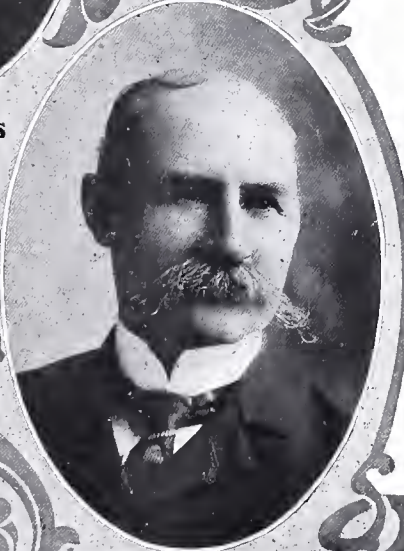
JOHN L. SMITH
PRESIDENT ELECT FOR 1908



DR. J. LEWIS SRODES
PRESIDENT OF
ASSOCIATION



EDWARD P. GOULD
SECRETARY



LOUIS C. COLBORN
COR. SECRETARY AND TREASURER

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF
Directors of the Poor and Charities
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
HELD IN THE
COURT HOUSE, AT MEADVILLE, PENNA.,
October 8, 9 and 10, 1907.

The Thirty-Third Annual Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of the State of Pennsylvania, met at the court house, Meadville, Penn'a., on Tuesday morning October 8th, 1907, at 10:15 a. m. as per program, and after some thirty minutes spent in registering and greetings the President, Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, of Woodville, Pa., called the convention to order.

Rev. Dr. B. B. Ferer, Pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, of Meadville, conducted the devotional exercises, reading the 103d Psalm, and offering prayer, while the delegates rose to their feet.

Mr. Whitney Braymer, of Meadville, apologized to the Association for the absence of music at the morning session, saying that it was through a misunderstanding that there was to be no music at the first session, and said:

In behalf of the citizens of Meadville and of this county I wish to introduce to you the Hon. Arthur L. Bates, member of Congress from the 26th Congressional District.

Mr. Bates was received with applause, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. President and Members of the Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities:

In behalf of his honor, Mayor Reitze, and all the people of this city, I extend to you a hearty welcome to Meadville. Let me express the hope that after your sojourn in this place, you will depart with

pleasant recollections of Meadville, as I know you will with added enthusiasm for the work which you have met here to promote.

I notice from the program that a goodly number of eminent speakers and thinkers are to address you this week on the various topics suggested by a convention in behalf of public charities. In the great number of subjects I see: "Poor House Management," the "Blind School," "Treatment of the Harmless Insane," "Childhood and Old Age," "Child Labor," the "Relief of Needy Families," "Juvenile Court." In these and all the other topics for your discussion during your three days' meeting I notice that one sentiment, one great teaching pervades them all, and that is the truth laid down by Him who taught as never man taught, that the strong should help the weak or "bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ."

I congratulate you therefore that you are engaged in this noble work. You are dominated, I take it, by the spirit of helpfulness. And this is true whether you are engaged in these labors from individual and personal interests or whether as public servants. I believe that you all recognize the fact that the spiritual, the sentimental means more in a state or nation than the material.

The great Napoleon said that the moral force, the moral effect counted over the material in war as 10 to 1. How much more should it count in peaceful pursuits, in civil and social life.

We can congratulate ourselves here in Pennsylvania that our people have thrift, business energy, business enterprise and all that springs from them, as the foundation upon which to build our superstructure. In no place more than in our state has history seen better the expressive growth of man. The spirit of freedom was never stronger than here. Our diversity of employment is prodigious. We have raw material and we have finished products. We have agriculture, timber, textiles, oil, coal, iron and steel. The products of these are the principal results of Pennsylvania's effort. The industrial population of Pennsylvania deserves to be studied as a specimen. The well springs of prosperity run full but do not overflow. I need not go into figures. The reports from factory and farm and mine and the busy marts of trade all prove that the people of Pennsylvania were never so prosperous as now, that never were so many of our people engaged in pursuits which bring them profitable returns, and never before enjoying all of the necessities and many of the comforts and luxuries of life.

I rode by an old farm house on a country road the other day. I remembered how in the old days gone by the aged, the unfortunate, those mentally deficient were shut up oftentimes in the garrets of the farm houses with little care or attention, almost left to die alone, and it is said in some instances they were even tied or chained. I am thankful with you that there are no such blots on our social life today. That we have, through public and private charity, homes, resorts, retreats, asylums, hospitals, where the poor, the aged, the unfortunate, can have good shelter, sufficient clothing, abundant food, and better than all, kind treatment and medical and other attention, so that misery and suffering is reduced to the minimum. This we are enabled to do and accomplish because we have the material means for bringing it about and what is just as important, the disposition to care for the unfortunate and make life and the living of it less difficult for others. Again I assure you of a most hearty welcome to this city. The good people of Meadville and Pennsylvania are applauding your efforts. They will, I promise you, hold up your hands and in your labors to care for the fallen ones and to protect and succor the weak, they will extend to you not only a God speed,

but will gladly give you aid, encouragement and means for carrying on your work.

Mr. Whitney Braymer, of Meadville: Now on behalf of the Children's Aid Society of Meadville I will introduce Miss Margaret B. Power, who will deliver the address of welcome on behalf of the Children's Aid.

Miss Power was received with applause and said:

ADDRESS OF MISS POWER.

Friends and Co-Workers From Beyond Our Gates:

We cordially welcome you on this your first official visit to us, and trust this assembling may be productive of the best results, not only to those in whose behalf it is called, but also to ourselves in bringing out what is best and most unselfish in each one of us. The objects of these meetings are purely humanitarian, and as such merit the kindly consideration of all. Sociological questions are each year becoming more important. Literary people have awakened to this fact, several authors of recent years devoting much time to the "submerged tenth." This is an encouraging sign of the times, for when people's minds and hearts are aroused to the needs of the unfortunate there is surely hope that something will be done for them. If it is true that one should love his neighbor as himself, neighbor meaning anyone with whom he comes in contact, then indeed how to make life more tolerable for the helpless and miserable would seem to be the work in which all should engage. In Riis' book, "How the Other Half Lives," a terrible arraignment is made of the owners of unsanitary, dilapidated tenement houses where it is practically impossible for the tenants to live decent lives. In the larger cities this question is being partially met with the construction of better buildings with more light, air and possibilities of privacy for each family. "Wyckoff's Workers" is another book written by a Princeton professor who entered the army of laborers to convince himself of the truth of reports as to their condition. The attention of philanthropists also is directed to this matter and where formerly the superfluous funds of the wealthy were often used to build costly mausoleums for themselves and families they now take the form of some educational or charitable institution. The problems confronting those who have the care of the poor are legion and often difficult of solution. Gradually, however, we are taking saner views of the situation, realizing the best way to help them is to make them self-supporting, which is but another name for self-respecting. Of course this does not apply to the aged, crippled or feeble-minded. With these the only thing possible is to make their pitiful lives more comfortable. In our own country we happily do not see such destitution as prevails in many parts of the old world. Russia, for example, with millions of peasants borne down under the weight of generations of poverty. England, the powerful nation on whose possessions "the sun never sets," has many thousands of unemployed, for which the "Queen's Fund" has been started to alleviate the distress occasioned by lack of work. With our country the refuge of the poor of other lands it becomes us to prevent the conditions which disgrace the older civilizations. How to assimilate this vast army of aliens is occupying the thoughts of some of the greatest minds today. As Dr. Gladden has well said, "It is a work the very heart of which is friendship. It is essentially a work of redemption and calls for love, service and sacrifice." We feel that the efforts of the C. A. S. should appeal to every heart. The fact that a little one is

left desolate; denied the love which should be the birthright of every child, often suffering from cruelty or destitution is sufficient in most cases to secure generous provision for it, at least temporarily. Many a grumpy "scrooge" who absolutely denies help to adults, no matter how deserving, relents in the case of a needy child. Our society refuses aid to none and when it becomes generally known that it is organized for the purpose of assisting poor mothers to rear their children aright and to give neglected children the care and education they must have to become good men and women we are certain that we shall not have to abandon this work. The C. A. S. discourages child labor and earnestly strives to prevent any employment of children which interferes with regular attendance at school. It finds good homes for those who have none and in this connection it may be well to give the views of Dr. Bomordo, who has probably had more experience with friendless waifs than any other person in the United States. He says that environment counts for a great deal more than heredity, which will be good news to those who have hesitated to take a child on account of undesirable parentage. They may now feel that their training will have more effect on the child's character than inherited traits. To conclude this paper I know of nothing better than the words of Coleridge:

O'er wayward childhood wouldst thou hold firm rule
 And sun thee in the light of happy faces;
 Love, Hope and Patience, these must be thy graces,
 And in thine own heart let them first keep school.

Mr. W. O. Nichols, of Franklin, was called upon by President Srodes, but was not present.

President Srodes: I can only inform the citizens of Meadville that such a failure does not mean failure to us. We always have with us a man on whom we can depend to respond to the most generous welcome. I introduce to you our Secretary, Mr. L. C. Colborn, who will respond to the address of welcome.

Mr. Colborn was received with applause and responded as follows:

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY COLBORN.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Members of the Association:

It certainly affords me pleasure on behalf of this Association to respond to Mr. Bates, and thank him and the good citizens of Meadville for this very eloquent and cordial welcome to your city. Indeed, we feel flattered over this very high encomium pronounced upon us and the work we are engaged. I fear that when we have finished our labors—, you may feel like saying, "depart in peace," but don't come back any more.

I trust, however, that we shall all so conduct ourselves, within your gates, that the influence and remembrance of this convention may be good, and win for us at all times, a warm welcome from you.

Strange as it may seem to you, the position I now occupy is embarrassing to me. By reference to the program, you will see that W. O. Nichols was to respond to this address of welcome. Well, my name is not Nicklas, although my great-grandfather's was. For this affliction you have to credit our worthy President and the Chairman of the Program Committee, Mr. Whitney Braymer. For at a meeting of the committee at Woodville, both said that they would hold me responsible for all delinquencies and would expect me to take their place. Well, I am neither an unabridged dictionary, an

encyclopedia or a university, and therefore notice is hereby given that I will not be held responsible for the delinquents on the program, but will turn them over to Brother Fuller, as Probation Officer, to take charge of the subjects. I want to assure you I am glad to be here and to see so many familiar faces present as well as the goodly number of new ones.

From the life-giving springs and fountains around this beautiful city you would think that the citizens tarried very long in life. In reply to the question put to Mr. Braymer, "if the people of this vicinity often died," he said, "No; only once." He told me in confidence that he feared that a great many of the people would have to be killed in order to be resurrected in the last day. Be that as it may, the delightful welcome we have received, the impressions of your beautiful city, with its nicely paved streets, splendid business houses, beautiful and comfortable homes, gives all the desire to stay with you, and in addition to this, it is one of the seats of learning, Allegheny College having been established here, from which her light and wisdom through her graduates has penetrated to even the remotest parts of the state and country, thus being a benefactor in the educational world. Here, too, are located homes for friendless children, and the first home for the care of orphans of Odd Fellows. So that your philanthropy and charity have been in keeping with the growth of your city. You can therefore justly feel proud of your city.

This is the thirty-third anniversary of the association. The incalculable good it has done for the state and for mankind in the third of a century is an incentive to the members to greater efforts, and justifies all in the time and money expended attending its meetings. Pennsylvania is certainly famous for its charities. I believe it ranks foremost of all the states. This association represents the great and varied body of charitable institutions which is the pride and glory of this great commonwealth for years.

There is not an ill that flesh is heir to, there is not a weakness nor infirmity known to human nature, for which ample provision for relief is not made with rich profusion by its citizens. Money with lavish hand has been appropriated for the care of her unfortunate afflicted, sick and poor citizens. Having now erected, equipped and running 590 institutions representing a total cost of over fourteen billions of dollars, and annually an outlay of over three millions of dollars. But lavish as is the expenditure of money for charity, Pennsylvania does not claim a monopoly of the wise administration of charity, nor presume that its own methods in distributing it have reached perfection. We have much to learn, and I know of no source from which we can so well learn it as from the gathering of the wise and experienced persons who have made it a study, and who are members of this association, where at each convention develop new methods, new ideas and new hopes for the future.

For thirty years all the reform movements in our hospitals and poor houses have emanated from this association. For more than twenty-five years all the legislation that has been enacted on our statute books in the interest and welfare of the poor and our institutions have been first moulded, endorsed, advocated and recommended by this association, while in return we have not received the recognition from those in authority we justly deserve.

But as we grow in numbers, in influence and in strength, the reward will come, for as surely as the "cups of cold water and boxes of ointment" received their reward, so shall the work of the good Samaritans of this association receive a just recompense of reward.

In some of the beautiful legends of the Middle Ages, you will find examples in which the good Samaritan finds by the way-side in some

abandoned spot a poor leper afflicted with the dreadful disease which was then a scourge in Europe, you will read, "that the good Samaritan, taking pity on him, conveys him to his home, dresses his wounds, lavishes on him every comfort and every attention that loving ingenuity could bestow; and then the features of the sick man became suddenly glorified and revealed in the person of the leper the glorious Savior of Mankind."

Such legends are very numerous in the lives of many present day saints, members of this Association, surely they will receive their reward. But I am digressing from my subject.

The purpose of these annual meetings have been so thoroughly demonstrated, and the benefits so greatly realized, that it is not necessary for me to speak of it.

"Carlyle tells us that the best material for a pair of friends is two persons with different opinions, but identical in sentiment;" this is the secret of this association in which we are knit, for nowhere can we find wider differences of opinion among thoughtful, intelligent people than we find here, and no where do you find such unanimity of sentiment as we enjoy toward the many weak ones, and erring, suffering humanity, with whose errors, misfortunes and defects we are chiefly concerned. If we had no other purpose than that as the Apostle Paul says, "to provoke one another to love and good works," we would be repaid for the time and expense of attending these meetings, and the state be benefited.

Our lamented deceased brother and zealous member, Lewis Pew, of Scranton, once said in an address before this association that the purpose and object of this association was, "to reduce the tuition fees in the school of experience." This puts the object and purpose of this association in a nut shell.

But higher and greater than this is to cultivate and diffuse throughout the commonwealth a noble sentiment towards the host of people whose misfortunes have brought them to our knowledge, and to teach us how to think and feel towards our poor, unfortunate and afflicted fellow citizens, as well as to better care and provide for them. These are some of the objects of this association.

And now, Mr. Bates, you have extended to us the freedom of your city, you have welcomed us to your hearts and your homes, I trust the privileges so cordially extended to us may not be abused, but that our meeting with you may be of mutual interest and profit to all. You and all your citizens are invited to our meetings and to join in our discussions and proceedings, give to this association the inspiration of your presence and the wisdom of your counsel, so that when our labors are ended and we shall return to our several homes we may take with us the most kindly recollections of your city, and that the influence that may be diffused, will linger long and bring forth fruit even to a hundred fold.

Again in behalf of the members of this association, I thank you for the very cordial welcome to your city.

President Srodes: Mrs. J. L. Anderson, of Allegheny, is not present this morning. She was on the program to respond to the address of welcome on the part of Children's Aid Society. I will ask Mrs. J. H. Evans, of Oil City, to respond to that address in place of Mrs. Anderson.

Mrs. Evans was received with applause and responded as follows, saying as a preface: "I am not Mrs. Anderson, and it might be as well to omit the applause."

RESPONSE OF MRS. J. H. EVANS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention:

On behalf of the Children's Aid Society we accept with pleasure the kindly greeting extended by Miss Power.

It recalls a similar occasion a few years ago, when the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, at their annual meeting, was cordially welcomed and graciously entertained by the auxiliary of this city.

Most of you here today are familiar with the work of our organization, so I will not consume the time with details. We feel, however, that among all the various charities of our state, this work stands pre-eminent. Caring for the needy homeless and dependent children, many of whom have been deserted by one parent, some by both, and endeavoring to place them in families where they will receive kind, careful, judicious training, be educated in the public school, be sent to church and school, taught habits of industry and thus trained up to become useful and law-abiding citizens. I firmly believe that the value of childhood has increased since the work of our organization has become more fully understood. No more important subject can claim the attention of any citizen than the proper rearing of the children of the state, especially those who have been deprived of loving home care and training, which is the right of every child.

Am sure we shall all be greatly interested in the many good things that will come before us along this and other lines.

Again we thank you for your cordial welcome to this beautiful city, with its many educational institutions, brilliant women and distinguished men.

President Srodes: Mrs. Evans said she wanted us to understand that she was not Mrs. Anderson. It reminds me of a story of the colored man who was arrested in Virginia on the charge of making moonshine whiskey. When he was called before the bar his name was called out and it proved to be Joshua Wright. As he approached the bar the judge asked him what his name was and he said, "Your Honah, Joshua Wright." The judge said: "Joshua, Joshua, are you the Joshua that made the sun stand still?" "No, your Honah," he replied, "I isn't de Joshua who made de sun stand still. I is de Joshua who made de moon shine." (Laughter.) Mrs. Evans isn't Mrs. Anderson, but she is here with the address.

Now the next on the program is the Annual Afflic—the Annual Address by the President.

President Srodes addressed the convention as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Association and Citizens of Meadville:

At certain stated periods of time the currents of human thought converge toward some focal point so that for the time being the whole force of intellectual power is brought to bear upon some problem paramount at the moment in interest and importance to mankind. And though at such times we find much of the wreckage of exploded theories and intenable propositions cast upon the coasts of

learning, these periods illustrate the conversation of intellectual power and bring about the high tides of humanity.

This particular period of time is claiming the attention of the representatives from separate communities in the State of Pennsylvania in an effort to advance the cause of charity and better the condition of our insane.

The honor of your choice at the last annual meeting held at Warren to preside over your deliberations is highly appreciated and I have entered on the performance of the duties this honor entails with a consciousness that I am dependent on your kind assistance for the proper execution of the functions of the chair.

According to common usage, the annual address would be a retrospect of the work of this association for the year just passed and the opportunity presented by this occasion for a brain storm is almost too good to be missed, but a glance at the program for this meeting would indicate a spell of brain stormy topics, consequently, I will briefly dwell on the main features of this progressive work of practical philanthropy. No better example than this is spread upon the pages of history, of pure and unselfish labor of love, and no single line progress, through these years, marks with such precision the gradual evolution of the higher faculties of the human mind and heart.

To go back a century or two in England, the heart sickening description of the treatment of the insane at that period is almost beyond belief and it is surprising that extermination itself was not put in practice rather than subject these pitiable creatures to the tortures of their living death. The whipping post, the pillory and stocks, the ducking stool, the witches bridle and other equally barbarous customs were practiced then so abhorrent that both space and inclination deter one from attempting to describe.

In 1792 Dr. William Tuke began his work of ameliorating the condition of the insane. This was followed by Pinel's mission in France, but no law was enacted that in any way guarded the interests of the insane poor until 1808. In America the gradual march of improvement has followed in the wake of civilization. Scientific research and a higher religious intelligence have by degrees wrought a change toward our insane neighbor. He is no longer out from human habitations as unclean or a thing accursed, but to be cared for as an invalid deserving of the best medical skill and treatment and one whose affliction touches the tenderest chords of human sympathy.

To Philadelphia belongs the distinction of having made the first provision for the insane in America in establishing the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1751. A separate insane department of this hospital located in West Philadelphia was opened in 1841, under the able management of the late Dr. Kirkbride. In 1817 the Friends Asylum began its career of usefulness. The revision of our laws from time to time has brought us abreast with the age and we can now invite comparison with the most liberal measures either in this country or abroad. The advance in the care of the insane has kept pace with the socialistic evolution of modern society. It must be remembered that we have to compare the present condition of the mass of the population not with their state under some ideal organization of society, but with their actual condition in the past.

Reports from all the hospitals for the insane show a rapid progression of every line of work: First—The advance in hospital construction assuring the greatest amount of comfort and advantage in custodial care with the happiest means of classification. Second—

The increase in the medical service. Many institutions now have well equipped departments of pathology, gynecology and ophthalmology. Third—The organization of schools of nursing with a vast improvement in the character and intelligence of the attendants upon the insane. Fourth—the erection of a hospital for the chronic insane and the possibility in the near future of a separate institution for the criminal insane.

From the ruins of our mad houses and the remains of our poor houses have arisen hospitals and from these hospitals step by step our safeguards from diphtheria, appendicitis, smallpox and an innumerable host of surgical afflictions that so often in the past robbed our communities and homes of their brightest and their best. And our duty as directors, trustees, superintendents and citizens lies in the direction of providing our institutions with facilities for historical and pathological research. Let us in our treatment of our insane apply those principles that have brought such brilliant results in the treatment of other diseases. Let us bend our energies toward the prevention of insanity by placing in our hospitals for the insane the methods and men to ascertain how to do it. Insanity and tuberculosis will yield to future Carrolls, Lazears or Reeds just as yellow fever has yielded to their most noble sacrifice in the recent past.

Our charities of the future are no exception. I refer particularly to what is done in the name of charity. Charity as it is ordinarily understood is insufficient and temporizes with the real difficulty. The charity enjoined by scripture is charity of mind and disposition rather than physical charity. "Charity covereth a multitude of sins," but it does not cover a multitude of dirt. Much of the physical charity of today is but the individual or corporate atonements for the shortcomings of the community. The best physical charity is the establishment and enforcement of proper sanitary laws. Thus it will be seen that the principles of preventive medicine apply universally. All are interested in them, no matter what our calling. Physicians are the natural agents of preventive medicine, but there are other natural agents; sanitary engineers expert in sanitary work, lawyers who have sanitary wisdom, philanthropists, sometimes misguided in their efforts, but helpful, the clergy and the religious denominations and by no means the least of these, the members of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The administration of our charities must broaden and progress. Poverty and insanity are the fruits of immoderate living, and as we improve the conditions of the poor and control those conditions which tend to insanity, we remove the cause of both. I can give no better illustration of what may be accomplished by persistent effort for the public good than the wonderful advance in the science of medicine within the recollection of most of our members. The revelations of the bacteriologist of yesterday has only prepared us for the wonders of tomorrow and the tireless questioner in the laboratory demands of each insidious disease its hidden cause and remedy. Nothing that contributes to human life and happiness escapes this new conqueror. The mountain brook making its way seaward is interrogated as to its hidden dangers. The dust that quivers in the sunlight yields up its poison; even the cup that symbolizes Christian faith and fellowship has been challenged as a foe.

It is therefore an era unique and unprecedented for research and investigation in the direction of the cause and prevention of disease and poverty and at first glance we might claim that the health problem is no longer a problem but one of the proven verities of

cause and effect requiring only the judicious handling of the influences entering into the causes to control it for the public good. (Applause.)

President Srodes: Dr. Barchfield will not be here until this afternoon. We will continue his address until the afternoon session.

Mr. Frederick Fuller, of Scranton, moved that the chair now appoint the various committees and name them at the opening of the afternoon session.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. L. C. Colborn: I don't know whether it is known that the citizens of Meadville are cordially invited to come in and participate in the proceedings of this convention. We most cordially extend an invitation to everyone. I want to say that Congressman Barchfield will speak to us this afternoon. I know his address will be full of good things. Tomorrow evening Alexander Johnson, possibly the best authority on charities in the United States, will speak to us, and his addresses are always interesting. And Mr. Nibecker will speak to us, also. We would be glad to have this house filled with the good people of Meadville at that time.

Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, of Warren: I move that the Secretary be instructed to put notices in the evening papers to that effect. I want to say in regard to Mr. Nibecker that the address he delivered in Warren was received with intense interest and aroused an interest that people had never felt before in that city. I think on behalf of Mr. Nibecker we should make an effort to have him appreciate his audience.

Col. E. P. Gould, Erie: I move as an amendment to that that the representatives of the press be requested to place a notice in their papers in regard to the address of Mr. Nibecker tomorrow evening. That they ask the people of Meadville to attend the meeting.

The amendment of Col. Gould is adopted.

President: I would ask the members who are on the program to notify the Secretary so that we can be informed whether they will respond according to the program or not.

Upon motion the convention was here adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES.

Names of Delegates in attendance at the convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, at Meadville, Pa., October 8, 9 and 10, 1907.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Allegheny County Home—J. Lewis Srodes, Medical Superintendent; W. H. Guy, President of Board of Directors; H. W. Ochse, Secretary; F. T. Redman, Vice President; S. W. Lea, Superintendent; Edna Gilbert Meeker, Woods Run Industrial Home; Thos. S. McAloney, Superintendent Institution for Blind, Pittsburg, Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY—M. I. Diehl, Bedford; Mrs. M. I. Diehl, Bedford; J. B. Teeter, Loysburg; J. B. Cessna, Rainsburg.

BUTLER COUNTY—William Seibert, Butler; G. F. Easley, Butler; N. S. Grossman, Butler, Directors.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Cambria County Home—Thos. J. Huges, Ebensburg, Steward; Mrs. Thos. J. Hughes, Ebensburg, Matron; Philip Hartzog, Director; Mrs. Philip Hartzog, Carrolltown; Conrad Bader, Secretary; Elizabeth Bader, Johnstown.

DELAWARE COUNTY—F. H. Nibecker, Supt. House of Refuge, Glen Mills.

ERIE COUNTY—Erie County Home—Jas. A. Henry, Steward; Ira E. Briggs, Asst. Stenographer; E. P. Gould, Asst. Secretary; Clark McAllister, Levi H. Roland, J. O. Smith, Directors; C. B. Sonnz, Erie.

GREENE COUNTY—Jane Teagarden, M. D., Waynesburg, Pres. C. A. S.

CHESTER COUNTY—John L. Smith, Levi S. Thomas, Directors; Lydia B. Walton, Sec. of Childrens' Aid Society; Jane C. B. Jones, Delegate.

CARBON COUNTY—Middle Coal Poor District, J. M. Stauffer. Vice President; Frank White, Weatherly, Director.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—Meadville City Hospital—Mrs. John Dick, President; Sara Trevor McClurg, Meadville—Childrens' Aid Society—Mrs. A. M. Watson, Mrs. T. B. Lashells, Mrs. Chas. Marvin, Vice Pres.; John Fox, W. H. H. Blouslough, Mrs. Clara L. See, Meadville; Advisory Committee of Meadville City Hospital—Mrs. E. T. Anderson, Mrs. Geo. B. Benson, Miss Isabella Brawley, Mrs. Thurston Chase, Mrs. E. P. Cullum, Mrs. Dudley Cutler, Mrs. John Dick, Mrs. B. B. Ferer, Miss Mary A. Flower, Miss Anna Fox, Mrs. A. M. Fuller, Mrs. William Haas, Miss Florence Harper, Mrs. E. A. Hempstead, Miss Mariau Hartman, Mrs. Sarah Irwin, Mrs. E. K. Kremer, Mrs. Ernest Miller, Miss Sarah McClurg, Mrs. John Northam, Mrs. E. C. Parsons, Miss Lydia Pickett, Mrs. Margaret Richmond, Mrs. J. D. Roberts, Mrs. M. W. Sackett, Mrs. Cyrus See, Mrs. D. G. Shryock, Mrs. Chas. Marvin, Meadville; R. A. Buzza, Meadville; Childrens' Aid Society—Mrs. A. J. Affantranger, Mrs. Mary Young, Mrs. A. W. McCoy, Meadville; Arthur L. Bates, Visitor; William H. Fish, Meadville; J. W. McMichael, Shermansville.

FAYETTE COUNTY—County Home—Jos. O. Miller, Steward; Mrs. Jos. O. Miller, Matron; J. J. Barnhart, E. Crossland, Directors; Mrs. Hugh L. Rankin, Pres. Childrens' Aid Society.

INDIANA COUNTY—Mrs. Sue. Willard, Supt. of Industrial Institution; Cyrus Stoffer; L. Neal, Indiana.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Scranton Poor District—W. A. Paine, M. D.; F. J. Dickert; Samuel Williams; Frederick Fuller, Directors.

CARBONDALE POOR DISTRICT—John McCabe; J. P. H. Raynor; John Kearney; Michael McCamo; Wm. E. Isgar, Directors.

BLAKELY POOR DISTRICT—J. F. Askley, Steward; James W. O'Brien, James W. Smith, Thomas Grier, Directors.

LANCASTER COUNTY—County Home—W. C. Grube, Steward; Mrs. W. C. Grube, Matron; F. B. Bausman, M. K. Christ, S. Worst, J. S. Strine, Lancaster, Directors; William J. Stewart, Res. Phys., Lancaster.

LUZERNE COUNTY—Central Poor District—D. A. Cachin, Supt. of Home, Retreat; Thomas Cassidy, Secretary, Wilkesbarre; C. A. Nestfield, Wilkesbarre; Geo. W. Mitchell, Plains, Directors; George H. Rifenburg, Steward; Mrs. George H. Rifenburg, Matron, Pittston; John J. Kenney, Parsons.

LYCOMING COUNTY—E. E. Ohl, Steward, Williamsport; Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Matron, Williamsport; Chas. T. Huston, N. B. Wilson, R. B. Staver, Williamsport, Directors.

MERCER COUNTY—T. C. White, Superintendent; Mrs. Amanda White, Matron, Mercer; J. T. Hoovler, Sandy Lake, Pres.; A. I. Baker, Sharon, Secretary; Samuel T. Bell, Sheakleyville, Director.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Montgomery County Home—Jacob K. Leidy, Steward; Mrs. Kate S. Leidy, Matron; James K. Thomson, John H. McDowell, John K. Kindig, Directors; Annie R. Thomson, Childrens' Aid Society; Mrs. J. H. McDowell, Mrs. John K. Kindig, Visitors.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Germantown Poor District—Walter Bowditch; Charles Still, Jr.; Chas. E. Emes, Frank R. Wright, John F. Rausenberger, Germantown.

OXFORD AND LOWER DUBLIN POOR DISTRICT—Charles S. Snyder, Mrs. Charles S. Snyder, Frankford; Edwin D. Solenberger, Gen'l Sec. of Childrens' Aid Society; Elizabeth Kerr, Supt. of Childrens' Aid Society, Philadelphia.

SOMERSET COUNTY—Somerset County Home—John Mowry, Steward, Somerset; A. F. Swank, William Brant, J. F. Reiman, Directors, Somerset; L. C. Colborn, Secretary and Treasurer of Association, Probation Officer, and Attorney for Childrens' Aid Society.

VENANGO COUNTY—County Home—J. H. Sutton, Steward; Mrs. J. H. Sutton, Matron, Sugar Creek; H. H. Baumgardner, John H. Phillips, Oil City; H. A. Graham, Franklin, Secretary; Mrs. J. H. Evans, Oil City; Mrs. F. W. Hays, Oil City; Belle K. Richards, Oil City; E. K. Smiley, Franklin, Clerk; F. M. McClelland, M. D., Franklin, Medical Attendant; Mrs. William H. Wise, Oil City.

WARREN COUNTY—Frank Hagberg, Director of Rouse Hospital, Warren; Mrs. E. S. Lindsay, Mrs. A. D. Wood, Warren, President and Delegate of C. A. S.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—J. V. Dodds, Supt.; J. A. Emery, W. M. Corson, Directors; Mrs. J. V. Doods; Mrs. J. L. Rockey, Supt. of Childrens' Home; John Irvin, Director.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—A. P. Darr, Supt., Greensburg; Herman Hamel, Secretary, Laurelville.

VISITOR—Frank Esshom, Denver, Colorado.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at two p. m. by President Srodes.

Immediately upon the assembling of the members President Srodes announced the following Committees:

AUDITING—H. W. Ochse, Allegheny; William Beaut, Somerset; M. K. Crist, Lancaster.

PLACE OF MEETING—F. R. Wright, Germantown; Dr. Pain, Lackawanna; Clark McAlister, Erie; Mrs. J. H. Evans, Venango; Jos. O. Miller, Fayette; J. S. Strine, Lancaster.

OFFICERS—Fred Fuller, Lackawanna, Mrs. L. B. Walton, Chester; Wm. D. Miller, Cambria; Mrs. E. Lindsey, Warren; C. A. Westfield, Luzerne; F. H. Nibecker, Philadelphia.

RESOLUTIONS—E. P. Gould, Erie; G. W. Lea, Allegheny; W. C. Grube, Lancaster; Robert McMillen, Carbondale; D. A. Mackin, Luzerne; H. H. Baumgardner, Venango; John H. McDowell, Montgomery; Walter Bowditch, Philadelphia; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana; Mrs. H. F. Rankin, Fayette.

At the conclusion of the announcement of Committees the following musical numbers were rendered, which were greatly enjoyed by the delegates. The selections being so well rendered that the audience demanded encores, which were very generously given.

Trio—Ivan Belshazzar; Butterfield—Miss DeArment, Miss Bork, Mr. Manville.

Violin Solo—a. "Songs Without Words;" b. "The Swan;" Goens—Harold Knox.

Farewell to Summer, (violin obligato); Johnson—Harry Waithe Manville.

Mrs. Arthur V. Leberman, accompanist.

President Srodes next read the following telegram from Hon. A. J. Barchfield:

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 8, 1907.

Dr. J. L. Srodes: Directors' Convention, Meadville, Pa.

Circumstances over which I have no control as congressman and county chairman prevent my being with you this morning. I wish you and your organization every success and know your deliberations will enure to the benefit of all the people under your control.

(Signed) A. J. Barchfield.

Patrick Boyle, Esq., member Board of Public Charities, Oil City, Pa., who was to have delivered an address at this hour, not being, present the further business of the Convention was proceeded with.

Miss Elizabeth Kerr, Philadelphia, read the following interesting paper, which was warmly applauded.

Social Problems of the 19th Century.

It would be an act of temerity to attempt more than a resume of "The Social Reforms of the 19th Century" in the necessary limited time allotted this paper. I shall therefore touch only lightly upon some of the splendid movements in the direction of reform having as their incentive the bettering of the moral physical and mental condition of our child and adult neighbor. Charity is ever going forward and has made wonderful strides in the last few years. The past three decades have witnessed the birth and rapid development of that system of relief familiarly known as the "Charity Organization," which is doing most effective work in all our large cities.

To this society perhaps more than any other is the credit due for our schools of philanthropy. The conviction is steadily growing in the minds of all thinking people that the Charity worker must be trained to as high a level of efficiency as the worker of any profession. The care and treatment of the insane is receiving the attention of our most scientific, intelligent and humane authorities. Immigration involving as it does such questions as local and federal supervision, the care of the alien paupers, foreign contract laborers and etc., has become a matter of deep personal interest to us, for in many instances the new arrival is physically and morally unfit to make a good citizen; nevertheless we feel confident that by patience and study we will be able to cope with the difficulty and solve this most trying problem. The fight against the great White Plague—Tuberculosis—is being carried on with ever increasing zeal and it is well that the world should be fully aroused on this question since this dread disease carries off one-tenth of our population and causes more poverty than any other. Reforms tending to the health, happiness, progress and usefulness of the people are most encouraging signs of the upward and onward movement. Prison reforms where volunteer probation officers have charge of individual cases. School visiting under the Public Education Association—Family visiting under the Charity Organization, Building Inspection, Pure Food Laws—these for our adult neighbor.

It is however in child saving work that such tremendous strides have been made, perhaps because this is the hopeful side of the plan. The vigorous campaign for the enforcement of child labor laws has produced gratifying results. It has stirred the whole community, in fact the whole country, for its aim to prevent the helpless child from working when he should be nourished and be increasing his store of knowledge and wisdom, is bound in time to bias public sentiment in its favor.

The Anti-Cigarette Law. Compulsory Education, Night Schools, Manual Training Schools, Public Kindergartens, Public Baths, Public Playgrounds, Gymnasiums, Settlements, Clubs for Boys and Girls, Mothers' Clubs, the removal of Children from Almshouses, the Societies to protect Children from Cruelty, Childrens' Aid Societies for the care and training of dependent and delinquent children in private families, the Juvenile Courts, the Houses of Detention for our Minor delinquents—these are some of the results we are able to get our uplift from. In large cities it has been found practicable to bring childrens' cases to a special court where the Judges give careful study and consideration to each case.

The wisdom of this reform has met the approval of the most intelligent people in our great cities. Frequently when children are kindly admonished and put on their honor they respond to the better suggestion. The universal awakening to the vital importance of the welfare of the children of every nation is the best encouragement to work which has limitless possibilities and divine inspiration.

The discussion "Poor House Management," fixed for this hour was abandoned for the present, owing to the absence of Mr. David Garret and others who were on the program to open the discussion.

President Srodes suggested that discussion take place on some subject, the one on the program or some subject to be selected and called on Dr. P. J. Nichol of Chester, but he being absent the President called on Mr. H. W. Ochse, of Allegheny.

Mr. Ochse: I am not prepared to speak on the subject.

President Srodes: I will call upon Col. Gould of Erie.

Col. E. P. Gould: Some men can talk more learnedly on what they don't know than on what they do know. I haven't been inside of an almshouse for some years, in the real work, and I cannot give any very learned discussion on the subject, and before experts I would be reluctant to say what I think about how an almshouse ought to be run. I think a substitute is better than the original, sometimes. I have an old friend here, I don't care what subject he takes, I am going to ask you to call upon Dr. Flood.

The President calls upon Dr. Flood.

Dr. Flood: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know, first what you would like to have me talk about. The first subject you announced is one I have taken some interest in.

The subject of poor house management is one of the greatest questions that can be brought to the attention of a body of men and women who are so deeply interested in the welfare of the unfortunate as you are.

I have made a study of the management of the poor in poor houses from the standpoint of the poor house in Crawford County. There is one point in the management of the poor in poor houses that I think is, as a rule, overlooked, and yet it is the underlying question in all that management today that needs attention most; and that is the point where a sane man or a sane woman taken to a poor house

may be made an idiot, an imbecile, by being placed in part or in whole under the care of idiots or the insane or imbeciles in county houses. Your county homes in other counties than Crawford must be very much better managed than ours has been—and ours has been well managed—we have good and true men in charge of our county house; men whose hearts sympathize with the poor and needy; but I tell you it is my candid conviction that there are a great many counties in the state and in other commonwealths in the Union, where the people are responsible for converting sane men and sane women into idiots and imbeciles, and it is a curse that is resting under God, on the men and women who are responsible for that thing being done.

It is hardly possible to place an imbecile or an idiot in charge of a sound mind, or of men and women who have sound minds, and lift that person up to a plane where they have a sound mind. You may do it in an insane asylum where you have physicians in charge of them who are specialists: It is, often a disease of the nerves; but in county houses you will find the rule working the other way: That the imbeciles and the feeble minded will drag the sane down to their level, rather than the sane the others up to their level. I know of several cases where it can be demonstrated that it has worked exactly as I indicate: that the sane have been carried down and not the weak minded lifted up.

Now if that be true it makes one of the vital questions for discussion in a convention like this, and there can be but one remedy for that trouble and that is to segregate the weak minded and the imbeciles and place them in charge of keepers who will take good care of them, but not an old man or old woman who have become discouraged in life by the loss of friends and property, where that fact so discourages and unnerves them for the battle of life that they drop to the level of the imbeciles at their side. I say segregate them: and if that be done I believe that instead of as at Warren where we have some ten or twelve hundred insane (and we have now about ten such asylums in the state) that we would need about one for every two or three counties in the state: then we would reach the ideal of civilization that should prevail among us as a civilized and Christian people, but until we came there there will always be a cloud on our claim of being of the highest type of civilization, and the highest type of christianized men and women.

As long as we allow men and women in our houses of charity to be dragged down to the level of imbeciles and weak minded men and women there is a stain upon our claim to the highest civilization.

If I had the power I would stir up this convention to talk hard and strong things until we were awake to take hold of this matter as it ought to be taken hold of and improve the conditions in every county.

We have made rapid strides in Crawford county, where like the good old fashioned stiff-backed Presbyterians, we believe in the perseverance of the saints, on that question.

Applause.

J. M. Stauffer (Hazelton): This is a very important question to me. I have been looking carefully at the management of perhaps half a dozen poor houses and I find that as a rule they have a farm of three or four hundred acres, and at the head of the management is an excellent farmer. Now to me that is a serious mistake. I think at the head of an institution of that kind we ought to have a professional man: someone who can care for these people: if necessary have a farmer under his management, and a teamster under the farmer's management, and have a seamstress and a butcher, and

everything of that kind: but it seems to me that at the head of the management of a poor house should be a physician. I wonder how many poor houses in the state of Pennsylvania are managed by a physician who understands his business? I know of none.

President Srodes: I would like to hear from others on this question. Here is the time to talk about it.

Mr. Smith (Erie): I was surprised at Dr. Flood saying that there were poor houses where the imbeciles were given charge of the inmates. I don't think that takes place in Erie county. We don't expect weak minded people to have any authority at all, with us. It may be there are some such but I don't know anything about it. We don't have a doctor at the head of the poor house management there: but we have a man we think is very capable and we have a farmer under him and an assistant farmer under him. We have a professional butcher and a professional baker and try to keep things as nearly perfect as we can. We don't expect to reach perfection for sometime yet. We think we are on the right road, and we want to learn all we can here.

Charles Snyder (Philadelphia): This is a question we all ought to take an interest in. I have been connected with a public institution for some fifty years and have had a good deal to do with the insane and I find that very few if any have come back to do any good to themselves or their friends. The city of Philadelphia has purchased almost a thousand acres of farmland in the northern part of Philadelphia,—some twenty-five or thirty farms and farm buildings—and the object is to move the Philadelphia almshouse to that location—the insane department of that asylum. Last summer they moved a large number of the insane with their keepers into the farm houses, to do the work. They have gathered all the crops on the farms by the labor of the insane, and they seem to be happy and contented. They take an interest in the work and forget a large part of their troubles. That is an interesting point: not to confine these people, as you see in Norristown, thousands I might say under one roof, but take them into the country and get them interested in work. I am satisfied that will be a great step for good.

Applause.

Col. Gould: From year to year at the close of our conventions members have come to me, especially directors of the poor, and stewards, and said they came particularly to get new ideas in regard to the management of their institutions and they go away disappointed. There has been too much of the formal reading of papers and too little discussion of the real workings of charity.

Very few of us realize the situation of Pennsylvania in regard to the poor districts. There are some twenty counties that have county districts: in which we have poor directors elected as such, and county commissioners to perform the other duties of the county. And there is about the same number where the county commissioners are ex-officio directors of the poor. And nearly as many counties that are made up of single poor districts, and every township a poor district, and some counties where they have almshouses and poor districts, from one to several, in the county. That is the case in Lycoming county for instance. Take Lackawanna county: the city of Scranton has a magnificent poor district. Nearly all these districts are regulated by local and special laws, and we have that to contend with when we try to manage things in this convention and for years we have been struggling to make county districts all over the state and to bring them all under one general law, then if there is any fault with that law it can be amended. But today let any bill

be introduced in the Legislature to reform the poor management and every county that is under the township system and the overseer system will fight it, and the members of the legislature dare not vote for it. Take the county of Centre. There is a county that stands as a bulwark against any legislation on this subject. There is one township in that county where there is not a poor man in the township. It used to be a mining district, and in another township there are so many poor, and in others there are no poor: and they have banded together in the townships that have no poor, so that the townships that are filled with poor people have to support their own poor, and those filled with rich people refuse to pay a cent for their support. That county stands as a bulwark against the county plan. You don't realize the difficulty that this association and the members coming from the different counties have to contend with when they come here and try to advance the system of public charities in the state. It cannot be properly done until we get a uniform system of poor laws. Let us fight together for county poor districts and county management of the poor and then we can improve our system.

A Voice: Do they issue any licenses in that county you spoke of, in the poor districts.

Col. Gould: I can't tell you. I got these facts from Governor Hastings.

Fred Fuller (Scranton): Mr. Gould has referred to the Hillside Home at Scranton. To me it is the greatest surprise in the world that it is possible that any poor district in Pennsylvania should so mix up their insane and sane patients with imbecile and idiots. I can't comprehend it.

From my standpoint it is a crime. We have no such system at the Hillside Home. The Judge selects the very best men (I am one of the seven). (Laughter and applause)

Mr. Beemer is on this program for this speech. I wish he were here. He is one of the finest superintendents and managers of an insane asylum I know of. He is the best superintendent there is in the United States, I don't except anybody, anywhere. (Applause.) Our lamented Cadwalader Biddle said that Mr. Beemer was rarely equalled in the state of Pennsylvania, and never surpassed. And his wife is equal to him.

Our insane are kept entirely distinct from any other class, and they are classified and graduated. The epileptics are by themselves, and a new building just erected at a cost of about \$300,000 is entirely for the sane. I cannot understand how it is possible for any institution in this commonwealth to mix them up.

If there is any board doing that in this state let them stop it, and if they don't stop it let them be discharged. Mr. Beemer wished me to present his regards and respects. I wish he were here. He could tell you a great many things that a great many of you don't know anything about.

Applause.

Mr. Pohn: You have talked about almshouses and poor houses. I wish the time might come when they might be called county homes, or public homes. If a man or a woman has made the fight to earn a livelihood and has failed it is not true charity to put them in a place where they are branded as a pauper. Some counties publish their names, as receiving public benefit.

Another criticism you will permit me to make. Those who make the programs for these meetings ought to know before they put a person on the program that he or she are expected to be on hand. The meeting this afternoon has rather dragged. You have had to

depend on the music and on our good friend Dr. Flood. If he hadn't been here we might be listening to the music yet. I would have an express promise from every one that they would be here. No one likes to be called up suddenly to talk on something they don't know anything about.

Mr. Colborn: I made out this program with the assistance of others, and every man named on the program and every woman was written to weeks before and an answer returned that he or she would be here to respond when their names were called.

Mr. Pohn: Then they ought to have public criticism.

Mr. Colborn: Death, sickness, etc., are legal excuses. Mr. Patrick Boyle expected to be here, but business of such importance that he could not get away prevented him. Congressman Barchfield had wired for rooms and expected to be here. A telegram just received says business over which he had no control prevented his coming. Now these things couldn't be foreseen by the program committee. They ought not to be censured when they assign a subject and the parties are prevented from coming by circumstances that they cannot avoid.

Now to the subject. I have been associated with the management of poor houses many years, as counsel, to the directors, etc. Years ago there were two great reforms started in the interest of the poor and insane. One was by Dorothy Dix of Massachusetts and we might attribute to her the reform movements that have spread over the land in regard to the care of the insane. This association was formed through the influence and spirit of that good woman. One of the hospitals of the state was named after her.

The other reform came through the Carys. Three years ago I attended the National Conference at Portland, Me., and stopped a day or two at Boston. I went to Concord, and of the places there and the homes of the renowned literary people and the other great ones none interested me more than the home of the Carys.

We remember the story of the Carys reform of the discipline in the schools, where the man who could wield the rod the strongest was the most successful teacher, where the reform was instituted that the teacher should be punished by the scholar. They laughed at him. He was a teacher himself. He opened his school. After two or three days a rough, burly boy came in, whose object was to have a good time and annoy everyone that he could. Good old man Cary told him that he had to be punished. He brought him out and gave him a ferrule and the old man held out his hand and says "strike." The boy's hand fell to his side and he says "I can't." He says "strike; this is the punishment inflicted upon you," and he brought the ruler down on the old man's hand. Age had made his hands tender, and the blood oozed out from it. The scholars were horrified and shocked, tears came to their eyes. He held out his hand again and says, "strike again." The boy seeing what he had done says "I can't, I can't; you will have no further cause to punish me from this time on."

That was love. It was the love of the Carys that banished the brutal punishment out of school rooms, and on that principle we should govern all our institutions. It is upon that principle that we are meeting here today to devise means for the better care and management of our institutions. Let us show to these poor people that they are our brothers and sisters.

In answer to Dr. Nichols I would say that we have built schools for the feeble minded and idiotic, east and west: they should be removed there. We have institutions for the chronic and acute insane

and they should be removed there, and when you have removed them there you will have a home for your poor which they may enjoy the balance of their days.

Applause.

Mr. Smith (Philadelphia): I cannot resist speaking on this subject. I have been associated with the care of the poor and insane for many years, and I believe our efforts in the care of the poor and the insane are largely misdirected. Some of you will agree with me: many will not. I don't think we fully realize the importance of selecting the very best men in the state as directors of the poor. We need to manage our institutions on a much higher plane than we have been managing them. The most important subject, I feel, has been overlooked.

For years we have been studying how to better the condition of our unfortunates. We have made great strides in that direction and their condition is much better than it was twenty years ago, but why not bend our efforts towards the betterment of our unfortunate population? If we put forth the proper effort we will revolutionize the present conditions. We are convinced from our experience that there is one cause that can be removed that is producing two-thirds of our insane people and more than three-fourths of our paupers. Now how shall we overcome the increase of this dependent class? Do you ask how we shall prevent it? Wipe out the liquor traffic. (Applause.) We will then have less than 25 per cent of the pauperism we have today and less than 40 per cent of the insane. Why should we permit a condition that brings about so much misery? Your sons and husbands and fathers and brothers, and I am sorry to say your wives, to a small extent, your sisters and daughters, are subject to this accursed traffic that is enriching a few and damning a great number, and not alone those that become paupers and insane but many who never sink to that low level. We have laws making merchants liable for selling impure articles of food: but the most impure and poisonous drug that can be sold as liquor is permitted to be sold without fear of the law. Why should we permit this?

Applause.

President Srodes: I would ask for a few remarks from Mr. Nibecker.

F. H. Nibecker (Philadelphia): I do not understand that if we should call the almshouses or the poor houses county hotels, or county resorts, or even call them by the names of the famous hotels of the large cities that they would be any less objectionable in the eyes of the sensitive poor, or any less sought for by the degraded poor, who are glad to be relieved of the responsibility of their lives and throw that responsibility on the public.

There is a great deal of sentimental nonsense, or as one person wise in all sociological work, behind me, suggests "rot," in regard to these matters. I do not believe because we call it any name that charity becomes any the less charity, and I do not believe that the unfortunate should begrudge the community the opportunity of being charitable to them, or try to deceive themselves into thinking that they are not accepting charity. It is the part of those who are fortunate in the world to be permitted to exercise the God-given right of kindness toward those who are unfortunate, and no poor man should deny others the right to assist him out of his difficulty or deny the township in which he has lived, and that has received the benefit of his work, the right of helping him out of his difficulty and of giving him charity. Love that is concentered in the shape of dollars is much more effective than the love that is concentered in mere words and

sweet smiles. The latter kind is ready to be given by almost anyone; the former kind is love that depends upon actual interest and the fulfillment of actual obligations on the part of the giver. So I do not think there is any great merit in calling these institutions the county home, or the hillside resort, when it is really the almshouse. It is the county's charity to those who have given their lives to the county, and have come to be in a position where they must permit the county to give them something. I think it is hypersentimentalism, on the one hand, and from the other viewpoint I think it is vicious by any subterfuge to cover up the sweetest thing in the community's life, and that sweetest thing is charity. It is what keeps some people back on the earth when they would be very far below the earth if they were not called upon sometimes to come back and do for others. I believe we can claim the right—not that it is our obligation, as is the continual talk, that it is simply an obligation that people are afraid to accept—I think we can claim the right to be decent, to be substantially helpful, to the unfortunate part of humanity. If we can educate people to look at it in that way, instead of giving us the other unwholesome and heathenish interpretation, I am sure that when one is broken down by life's battles, having fought well and when his resources have been exhausted and energies depleted they will go, not with hesitation but as though they were simply allowing others to do for them what they would claim the right to do if they were in the reverse circumstances. No such sensitive person on the subject of receiving charity who is wholesomely sensitive but would, if it were in his power, have given of his resources to someone else. If so why hasn't someone else the right to give to him, and why hasn't he the right to accept it?

It is the other part of humanity that fill the almshouses that we should fight against and not be over-tender with. Those who are ever ready to throw themselves upon the community: not only imposters but those who have so low an idea of their own manhood and obligations that they are always ready to throw themselves on the community. For them I think there should be something more unpleasant than working a beautiful farm in the open country, which almost any of us would welcome as a relief from the drudgery of the many duties of life.

No one has the right to deprive you and me of the pleasure and duty of being kind to those who need our kindness. (Applause.)

Mr. Pohn: I am not denying the right of people to call these homes by whatever name they please. It may be sentimental people who want this, but in my opinion it is more those who have over sentimentality than no sentiment at all. If the gentleman has the experience with the poor that he says he has he knows there are many people who refuse to receive charity in a poor house under the name of the poor house or almshouse. It is not in harmony with the sentiment of the age to call them almshouses or poor houses. The latest institutions are not called such, as I understand it. In Allegheny county they call it the Allegheny County Home, and I think everyone will say that is a good name.

The gentleman says charity is one of the sweetest blessings to man, and if so let us make it charity without objectional features, so far as possible. There are many who refuse to accept outside county aid because it is published in the papers that they do so. It may be sentiment, but we must admire such a sentiment and I think the public is doing an unkindness when it allows the names of the worthy poor to be published as coming under the aid of public charity.

Mr. Colborn: An invitation has been extended to the members of the association to visit Allegheny College; also to visit Spencer Hospital, and we can take them both in this afternoon. Tonight the good people of Meadville will tender a reception to all visitors and members of the association, at the Unitarian Parish House at eight o'clock. We will have music and we want you all there to meet the people of Meadville, and I know you will all enjoy it.

It was my pleasure to visit the Conference of Charities and Corrections at Minneapolis. I there met Mr. Solenberger. I see him present here now. I take pleasure in introducing Mr. Solenberger, of Philadelphia, who is connected with the childrens' work there.

Mr. Solenberger: I am glad to be here for I feel like an old Pennsylvanian. As a Pennsylvania Dutchman I am glad to be among you and I trust that the work of caring for the children may be increasingly useful to the Directors of the Poor throughout the state.

Upon motion the convention was here adjourned until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

On Tuesday evening October 8th a reception was tendered the members of the association at the Independent Congregational (Unitarian) Parish House, arranged by the local committee and the Childrens' Aid Society, which was greatly enjoyed by all the members, and gave an opportunity to meet many of the people of Meadville. A pleasing program of music and impromptu speeches, together with delicious refreshments, made it one of the pleasant occasions of the convention, and one of the most enjoyable of the events at any meeting of the association.

Dr. Flood, of Meadville, acted as chairman of the occasion, and after the members had assembled in the hall of the parish house he called upon different members present for remarks, and most happy remarks were made by Congressman Arthur L. Bates, Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Mr. L. C. Colborn, Mr. Fred Fuller and Mr. Nibecker.

A delightful duett was rendered by Miss DeArment and Miss Bork, and solos by each of these ladies, at which Miss Mary Thorpe Graham acted as accompanist, and altogether the occasion was most enjoyable and reflected credit upon those who prepared it, as well as those who participated in the entertaining.

MORNING SESSION. Wednesday, October 9th.

The convention was called to order as per adjournment, by President Srodes.

Rev. William H. Fish, of the Independent Congregational Church (Unitarian) conducted Devotional exercises.

Following the devotional exercises the convention was entertained by a solo by Miss Rosalie Bork, who graciously responded to an encore.

After which Miss Thompson favored with a piano solo, and Mr. Lloyd Singley sang a number, which called for an encore, which he gave.

A motion was agreed to that when the convention adjourned at

the close of the morning session they adjourn until this evening, to give the members opportunity to visit the county home in the afternoon. And it was agreed that the start should be made at two p. m.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, AT PITTSBURG.

Mr. T. S. McAloney presented the following report on the School for the Blind, at Pittsburg:

I have been asked to make a report on this School. It is well known that more than one-third of the cases of blindness in the schools can be absolutely prevented. They are due to neglect and ignorance in the care and treatment of the eyes of the newly-born infant. Here comes our first duty to the blind. It is our duty to use every effort to prevent unnecessary blindness. This can be done by spreading information broadcast that blindness can be prevented and by warning the mothers of the danger of inflammation in the little baby's eyes, and to call a doctor as soon as possible. At the same time simple remedies can be suggested. The doctors ought to pay more attention to this point and impress on mothers the importance of caring for the eyes of the little ones. From an economical standpoint it is our duty to do all we can in saving the state from supporting the unnecessarily blind. It has been estimated that it costs the state over \$10,000 to care for every blind person in their charge. The state of New York three years ago appointed a commission to examine into the needs and requirements of the blind, and much good has resulted therefrom. Societies have been formed in New York state for sending out information that blindness can be prevented, and suggesting certain remedies. We should do that in Pennsylvania. The American boy's fondness for explosives is also a great source of blindness. It is our duty to see that such laws are passed as will prohibit the sale of cannon and giant crackers. It takes years after the blind child arrives at school to make up for the lack of training the parents should have given him. It is the duty of parents to treat a blind child as they would any other child; let him learn to dress and undress himself and do little chores around the house. If the parents do not realize that duty the neighbors and physicians should tell them about it. Even when the blind child arrives at school age we do not always get them into our schools. Parents will not part with the child, and he remains from year to year at home and degenerates mentally, morally and physically, and if he comes into school at 15 to 17 years of age we can do very little for him. As citizens we should have a compulsory education law passed compelling those parents to send these little blind ones to school when they arrive at school age; and the members of this association can do much good in this line. Many blind children don't know anything about the schools of the state. It is the duty of all here to impress on the parents of blind children the importance of having them educated.

It is our duty when this child is sent to school to see that proper training is given to the hands, to make them useful, and that the proper physical training is given, that the body is developed, and above all to see that the child is taught some occupation or trade that will make him self-sustaining. The average citizen when he sees a blind man hands him a nickle or dime and feels that he has done his duty. No doubt his motive is good, but it is misdirected charity, and from our standpoint, as educators of the blind, we feel that he has done something wrong. We use every effort to teach them to be

self-sustaining. When they go into the world they find that they have a hard battle to fight and they are encouraged to give up their efforts by this misdirected charity.

It is your duty to see that a blind person is given some suitable employment; that he is required to make an honest living. The blind person will be much happier and will have some self-esteem and respect.

There are many other duties we owe to the blind, but I will not refer to them now. Our school is in one of the prettiest parts of Pittsburg, near the Carnegie Music Hall, and the pupils have the advantage of hearing the music there. We have established a kindergarten department and the physical work has also received careful attention. We have systematic daily physical instruction. We have finished an athletic field, and hope this year to build a new gymnasium. We also pay attention to industrial work. A number of new trades have been opened to the blind, and good work is being done.

I wish to extend an invitation to you all to make a visit to our school. (Applause.)

Miss Edna Meeker read the following report of the Industrial School at Woods Run:

REPORT OF WOODS RUN INDUSTRIAL HOUSE, ALLEGHENY, PA.

It is the aim of the Woods Run Industrial House Association to broaden, deepen and make more spiritually beautiful the lives of the people of the district, and every means employed looks toward this end. The House is in friendly relationship with the various city departments, and has found them willing to co-operate in efforts made to benefit the neighborhood.

This association was originally a "relief" organization, but the commercial prosperity of the past two years has greatly reduced its responsibility along the line of material relief giving. Also, as heretofore, many coming for assistance are referred to the out-door department of the City Bureau of Charities, and thus the association is left practically free to do settlement work. The relief-giving is hardly more than a neighborly response to a call to help. Much that is given is in the form of a loan. However, the House has a work-room. There, on account of particular need, widows and others partially dependent, who can do hardly any work other than very plain sewing—some can only cut and sew rags for carpet—are given on an average one day's work a week. For this they receive sixty cents; not in cash, but credit for the amount is given at a grocery store, or, if it is so desired, the money will accumulate for them until there is enough to pay for shoes, clothing or a load of coal. Many of the garments made in the work room are sold, as are also second hand shoes, clothing and furniture, which are contributed by more prosperous friends, but some are given to the very needy.

Day's work for women and some employment for girls is secured, but it is seldom that a woman in the neighborhood is obliged to add to the family income unless her husband has died, or is temporarily out of employment. A little more than a year ago a dispensary was organized. It is opened three days a week at noon, a physician gives her services and the only charge made is ten cents for medicine. Some of our dispensary supplies are called into service very often—in season and out of season—for children and young people come to us to have a sore finger, cut foot or burn bandaged, and to get something for a toothache or a headache.

From the Bellevue branch of the Pittsburg and Allegheny Milk and Ice Association we received from May 18th, 1906, to April 1st, 1907, 9,923 quarts of milk for 148 sick and convalescent neighbors.

The sewing classes include instructions in needle work for little girls of nine years, to mothers who also are taught to cut garments. The total membership of last year's fifteen clubs and classes was about 164. The greatest accomplishment was that of a number of young women and girls who made shirt waists.

There were only two successful cooking classes for women and working girls during the past winter. Special equipment having made individual work possible, it was expected that the young women would be particularly interested, but they seemed to find it hard to concentrate their minds on anything that resembled work after being employed all day in factory or shop. Little girls are taught cooking in the public schools.

For some time past it has been my privilege to visit the stogie factory in the neighborhood, and I have given many informal talks to the girls during their luncheon period. There were special Christmas and Valentine parties in the House for these girls. The Friday Evening Club for these and other young women was organized last fall and, though the members have been provided with sewing, particular attention has been given to their mental and moral development through reading, talks and singing.

Five pupils are now enrolled for music lessons. There is a strong desire on the part of many of the neighbors to study the piano and before long it is hoped that other volunteer teachers will make more work along this line possible. During last winter the Children's Department of our library lent books to 89 persons. The librarian was greatly encouraged to find that at least 20 of these were enthusiastic about reading and were intelligent in their selection of books.

Quite recently a department for adults was added to the library work. Cards have been issued to 19 men and women. Most of the books issued on card are from the regular monthly and semi-monthly installments received from the Carnegie Library, but the House has a small library of its own which may be drawn upon. The books are often borrowed by those who have no library card; magazines are given away, and wherever it is known that there exists a desire for good reading, effort is made to meet it. In addition to this library work, two club leaders bring books to lend to their boys, and from which to read aloud to them. Other boys come to the House to read during the week. Young men come to look up material and to prepare for debates, and on Sundays boys and girls spend a part of the afternoon in reading books or looking at magazine pictures. Sunday evenings in the winter we have also a group of boys reading until 8:30 or 9 o'clock.

It is the custom to have hymn singing from 6:30 to 7:30 Sunday evenings, and a few boys or girls to supper.

The records for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1907, show a total of 11,129 tub, shower and pool baths having been taken. This does not include the several hundred baths taken by boys and young men after work in the gymnasium.

Last winter there was a membership of about 125 in our eleven clubs having regular gymnasium work, but several scores of little boys had occasional instruction in gymnastics. While the tendency with some was to expend all surplus energy in physical exercises, we noticed with satisfaction that a few of the young men realized that time also should be given to mental improvement. One club

of thirteen young men having one hour weekly in the gymnasium, spent another evening each week in transacting club business and in discussions and debates. The Young Citizen's Club, composed of young men over seventeen years of age, was organized in November, 1906, and from that time until summer weekly meetings were held, when the members often listened to addresses by prominent men of Allegheny and Pittsburg. At one meeting the members debated on the Immigration Question, and later discussed Negro Suffrage.

The Basketry Class last winter was composed of ten boys who did satisfactory work.

Crokinole and carroms boards are always in great demand. Checkers also is popular in the game room.

A few months ago a slight demand for games to be played at home evenings caused us to organize a game library. It is hoped that soon it will be more extensively used. A young girl who borrowed a game said on returning it, "Its fine. It keeps the boys home nights. Have you another one?"

A year ago the Friday evening service of singing and story-telling was divided, making a class for girls and one for boys. The arrangement resulted in larger attendance of boys—the girls' attendance always has been good.

Story telling has a prominent place in our entertainment of children, and usually one is told every week at the mothers' meeting. Particular attention is always given to the observance of holidays for the benefit and enjoyment of the young and old. Last Christmas 109 dinners were given the poor, and we received for distribution to children, from the Toy Mission, 424 packages. During the summers picnics are held for women, for boys, and others for girls, and there is usually a picnic given by the Salvation Army or Pittsburg Dispatch (this year there were both) to which invitations are given to the House for about 150 to 300 neighbors. Parties of women and children are sent each summer to the Glenfield and Fair Oaks Fresh Air Homes.

There were about 400 registered in regular clubs and classes last winter, but the House is always open to all who can be accommodated, and there are several hundreds who come more or less regularly to play, sing, read, dance or swim, or to see the swimming or gymnastic work. What the House means to many was expressed by a lad of eight years who, for punishment, was denied admission for one week. On Friday he asked if his "month" was "up yet," and on Saturday said, "If you will let me in today, you can take it off next week." It is aimed to make the House a neighborhood home, and it was a gratification to hear a young woman, almost a stranger to us, remark, "It seems like home when you come in here." But, although neighbors are encouraged to come to the House for instruction and wholesome "good times," we do not want in any respect to wean them from their family homes. To suggest and help carry into effect ways and means of making home more attractive, and thus strengthen family life and love, is an ambition which our workers must ever keep before them. The value of visits to neighbors' homes may be partially understood by the remark of a woman to one of our number who stopped to make a friendly call, "You have traveled about a good deal. You must know something to tell us." In addition to the 1,912 neighborhood calls made by three of our paid workers, some visits were made by volunteer helpers during the last fiscal year. (Last year's figures are largely used in this report, because they are as representative as any at this season could be.) The average daily attendance, including Sundays, for the same period, was about 108.

This does not include those coming only for baths or on brief errands. The largest attendance on a single day was about 650, but later in the spring during a Tuberculosis Exhibit of two and one-half days, there were 2,000 visitors, several hundreds of whom attended one or more of the five lectures given on the subjects of tuberculosis and milk contamination. The population of the neighborhood is becoming largely Slavic, but the work of the House has been chiefly with the Irish and Welsh. Among them are found motherless children, children whose mothers are too poor or too ignorant to give them the training they need, and again those whose mothers do not understand them. Boys, girls, fathers and mothers need friends. Many there are who have not one wise, true friend. Those who are working in the settlement come into close relationship with as many of the neighbors as possible, but the field is too large to give each the friendship craved. That the House and more workers are necessary in the neighborhood is evident.

EDNA GILBERT MEEKER, Head Worker.

Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, of Chester, here read the following:

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF CHESTER COUNTY.

So quietly and harmoniously do we move along in the study and work of this dependent child problem that we scarcely note receding time. We are convinced the success of our work largely depends upon the homes and home-makers where our little people are placed. Here the actual work is being done, for the child is almost invariably the creature of its surroundings. Thus a prudent, careful selection of homes is most necessary. So much Christian charity, unflinching patience, intelligent sympathy and good home discipline is required. Within the year the per cent of our failures has been small compared with the good results. Many of our boys and girls are nearing an age where our control ceases. Thus, we prayerfully trust, the seeds of truth and virtue which have been sown in the springtime of life may be a safeguard against the temptation into forbidden paths. One child saved is a victory, but many such children will tell in wondrous effect upon future generations.

Our board of management meets quarterly and have been occasions resulting in good both to ourselves and those under our supervision, in at least refreshing our responsibility through the interchange of thought and experience.

We feel we cannot say too much of the very kind, generous support we continue to receive from our directors of the poor and officials of our country home, and hope that every county in our state may be able to secure for these public positions men of like feeling. The active membership of our society is 200, each member paying annually 50 cents. From this source we are enabled to assist many deserving, unprotected children in different lines of life in the school or workshop on and up until fitted for self-support. County wards under our care, 166; in free homes, 140; little ones boarding, 26.

The total work done by our society cannot be estimated here, only, "He who doeth all things well can render a just account."

Mrs. H. L. Rankin, of Fayette County, stated to the convention that Dr. Murdock of the institution at Polk was detained by sickness, and wished to be remembered to the convention and that he extended an invitation to members to visit the institution at Polk.

Mrs. Rankin here read the following

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

From October 1st, 1906, to October 1st, 1907.

Number of children in boarding homes, Oct. 1, 1906.....	44	
Number of children received from Superintendent of County Home	52	
Number of children received from other sources.....	55	
Total number received from all sources during the year.....		107
Total number received and in boarding houses during the past year		151
Number returned to parents and friends.....	50	
Number returned to their own counties.....	3	
Number placed in other counties.....	7	
Number released to support themselves.....	7	
Number married	3	
Number adopted	2	
Number died in boarding homes.....	8	
Number placed in Girls' Industrial School at Indiana.....	2	
Number placed in hospitals and institutions.....	17	
Number returned to our county.....	3	
Number received from other counties.....	4	
Number working for wages and under our care.....	4	
Number placed in free homes.....	24	
Total number passed from our care during the year.....		81
Number of parents assisted.....	57	
Number of letters and postals written.....	738	
Number of letters and postals received.....	585	
Number of Telegram and telephone messages sent.....	622	
Number of telegrams and telephone messages received.....	578	
Number of visits made in interest of the society.....	189	
Number of visits received in interest of the society.....	883	
Number of children visited.....	254	
Number of children in boarding homes, belong to last year's report	24	
Number new children in boarding homes this year.....	41	
Total number of children in boarding homes Oct. 1, 1907....		65
Total number under our care during the year.....		315
Total number in our care at present.....		164
Total number since we organized		787

Our report this year shows that we have received forty-two more children this year than we did last year; and our work has increased to the same or a greater extent than the number of children has.

We regret very much that we are not any nearer having a temporary home (which we very much need) than we were last year. Owing to the inconvenience of having to place the children under our care in different boarding homes, we find it is impossible to look after them as we wish, for there are but few of us to do the work.

In fact the burden falls on four or five of us—others are willing but have so many other duties they find little or no time for this work. We too have other duties but are forced to neglect them or the little ones would suffer.

Our county officials tell us our work is satisfactory to them, and we still hope that by perserverance we may at some time in the near future have a temporary home where we can do more thorough and more satisfactory work in connection with these children in our care.

In looking over some old reports I find that on October 1, 1900, we had eighteen children in boarding homes—October 1, 1907, we have sixty-five. Therefore it is easily seen, when it is considered that all other parts of the work have increased in the same proportion, just what this work means in our county—there are but few of us to carry it on and it requires so much time and attention and continual thinking and planning what we are to do with these different cases, for no two are alike. We get no salary, nor do we wish any, but you should all realize the fact that only a few in this good old county of Fayette are giving their valuable time and good advice to the poor unfortunates who come to us and who are always in need of immediate aid and assistance.

Of the sixty-five children in boarding homes, fourteen are deserted by fathers, eighteen by mothers—therefore thirty-two children are deserted by one or both parents in some of these cases. The parent left pays what he or she can towards the support of the children. Also, we have several children whom we board for the parents, they paying all, or as much as they can, of the expenses incurred thereby—this in cases where the parents are both forced to work where they cannot personally attend to their children and thus place them with us, where we see to it that they are kindly and well taken care of.

Very few counties, if any, have the assistance which we receive from our county officials—judges, district attorney, commissioners, justices, poor directors and matrons at the county homes. Our Childrens' Aid Society attorney, as well as the attorney for the poor directors, all are always ready and willing to give advice and assistance without charge, and it is needless to say that we are duly thankful and appreciate their kindness very much. And we also appreciate the kindness of the editors of our various papers who advertise for us without charge. All are doing what they can to encourage us in this noble charity and every year they find what a blessing and benefit it is to these unfortunate little ones in our county to have our Childrens' Aid Society.

Again we thank all our kind and good friends for the encouragement and good words they are always extending to us and may they all be so blessed they will feel it incumbent on them to do more and more for the helpless and unfortunate all over the land.

MRS. H. L. RANKIN, President,
MRS. ALONZO P. BOWIE, Secretary.

Dr. William J. Stewart, of Lancaster, here read the following interesting paper "Requisites for the treatment of the insane in county institutions," which was received with applause.

REQUISITES FOR THE TREATMENT OF INSANE IN COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

By Dr. William J. Stewart.

Mr. Chairman; Ladies and Gentlemen:

The history of mental disease forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of human civilization. It tells us of errors of the grossest sort and of almost unthinkable inhuman treatment. It is only a too lengthy account of the inhumanity of the ages that are gone. It records the many instances of insane persons being penned up with the vilest of criminals and in many instances loaded down with heavy chains. They were thus the victims of the ignor-

ance of the time and left to the grossest cruelty of the jailer whose ear was deaf and whose heart was adamant to the cries and pleadings of these poor suffering ones and who most readily applied the scourge mercilessly to the backs of those who had been committed to his charge.

It is an assumption that in the very earliest period of man's existence mental disease was present. In the far distant ages of the past insanity had its beginning. For a knowledge of its existence we have occasional allusions in the Old Testament which are quite likely to those who were suffering with one or other forms of mental disease. In the fourth chapter of the book of Daniel, Nebuchadnezzar, the King of Babylon, "did eat grass as oxen and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, till his hairs were grown like eagle's feathers and his nails like birds claws." The text has it, "I, Nebuchadnezzar, lifted up my eyes unto heaven and my understanding returned unto me," and "At the same time my reason returned unto me." The poetry also of centuries ago contains examples of mentally affected individuals or individuals feigning insanity.

Homer tells us of the sly Odysseus. In order that he might be relieved of participating in the Trojan war, Odysseus feigned insanity and we are told that the herd of the Iliad became insane and came to his death by throwing himself upon his sword. Shakespeare gives us Lady Macbeth.

The treatment of the insane in the very remote ages was left to the priests. It was principally along the line of religious ceremony and incantations. In the exhumed part of the ancient city of Pompeii stand the remains of a most venerable temple. With the ill fated city this temple has been buried for nearly two thousand years beneath the ashes and lava that issued from the crater of Vesuvius, Nov. 3, A. D. 79. This was a temple dedicated to Aesculapius, the fabled god of the art of healing. It was at such temples as this that the mentally affected were taken for relief. It was in such institutions as this that the priests ministered unto the needs of these suffering ones.

With the advent of Hippocrates and later that of Galen, the treatment of the insane underwent advanced improvement. There was then a passing of the priest and the treatment of the mentally affected as well as physically affected were placed upon a scientific basis. Hippocrates could in physchiatry, as in other things medical, teach us many valuable lessons. He cast aside almost entirely restraint and force in dealing with mental cases.

During the middle ages there was a marked decline in medicine. The scientific advance of Hippocrates was replaced by the stake and torture. Many indeed were the unfortunates who were put to death being tried and convicted as witches. During these times, of which the very thought makes us shudder, many were the unfortunates who were cast into dungeons and there left to die in filth and misery. For centuries this condition of affairs obtained and we find as late as the eighteenth century witch trials in the early days of our country's history.

The names of Cullen, Arnold, Haslam, Perfect, John Howard, Lorry and Pinel shall be inseparably connected with the transformation of institutions which had hitherto been places for punishment and detention to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane.

The name of Pinel is one of those immortal names that were not born to die. He acted his part well. Had he done no other work, he would have done quite sufficient to have his name enrolled in the galaxy of the world's great ones and to be forever enshrined in the

hearts of those who ever stood ready to champion the cause of the down trodden and oppressed, for it was he who struck the shackles from the most unfortunate of God's creatures, for it was he who first taught that these should be treated as human beings for human beings they were. By so doing he struck the chord dominant that was instrumental in bringing to pass a reform in the care and treatment of the insane that has shaped and moulded all subsequent thought and actions until this very day.

Never before in the history of medicine has the treatment of the insane received the consideration from the medical fraternity and charity organizations such as those which you who are here today represent, as it is receiving at the present time. The unfortunate insane are no longer looked upon as beings possessed with devils or as demons incarnate and treated accordingly but today insane patients are considered, I hope, everywhere as sick patients and efforts made to restore them to their former state of mental health.

Do not try to count today the great number of those unfortunates who were hanged, burned, or otherwise tortured because they were considered witches or persons possessed of a devil. Indeed, it is not in the very far distant past, in fact within the remembrance of many who are here today, that the insane were placed in gloomy dismal apartments, in underground or partly underground rooms and in many instances chained to the floor. No conveniences of any kind were to be found. The patients were confined in these rooms in filth and misery. Their surroundings were grewsome in the extreme quite sufficient to augment their mental trouble and to undermine their physical health.

This has been the sad condition of the unfortunates in the past and it is for us who pride ourselves upon the marked advancement in civilized life in all of its phases to ask ourselves the question, whether we are doing or trying to do all that is within our power to advance the standard of the treatment of the insane, whether we are measuring up to what is expected of us as overseers of these wards of the county and of the state, whether these wards are so housed, so clothed and so cared for that future generations when viewing our work through the lapse of years will cast no opprobrium upon our labors.

If, when we have considered the question in all points, we find that there is room for improvement and in many instances for marked improvement, it becomes our duty to seek out the weak points and remedy them. We should lose no time in inaugurating new plans and procedures that have been found efficacious in other institutions for the treatment of the insane.

The advances that have been recently made in Pennsylvania have no doubt had their counter part in other parts of our land. We find the people in general and also the legislatures waking up to the vast importance of the needs of the insane and I am proud, as a Pennsylvanian, of the action taken by the last legislature in appropriating two million, five hundred thousand dollars for the care and treatment of indigent insane. This is only one of the expressions of the interest that is being manifested in the welfare of these unfortunates.

County care of the insane versus state care is still an open question. There are among the advocates of each plan some of the ablest alienists of the state and their arguments are well worth a careful consideration. I am not here today to advocate either plan further than to say that if the county institutions can show that they are prepared in a manner of which I shall later briefly speak, to properly care for both acute and chronic insane I would have no

valid reason to offer to the contrary. But if proper conditions are not obtained in county institutions I would most emphatically state that state care is the more preferable.

By the Act of May 25, 1897, county care of the indigent insane was made possible. The state hospitals becoming so greatly overcrowded, this Act was passed by the state legislature allowing the quiet, chronic patients to be cared for in county institutions. The county care act does not limit any locality as to the class of inmates it may care for locally but it does make the condition that "suitable equipment and proper 'care' be provided.

The original idea in the minds of those who passed this act was to grant permission to the counties to care for chronic cases. Many counties are today doing more than was expected of them in the act and are admitting and caring for acute cases also. These chronic patients are in very many instances quite able to take care of themselves to a degree and who are able to engage in ward and other work. But when we consider the treatment of acutely insane patients quite a different problem confronts us. A much more elaborate equipment is necessary. When caring for the chronic cases hardly more than suitable apartments for their attention may be necessary but when we assume the responsibility of caring for the acutely insane such apartments are inadequate and we must have an institution possessing the qualifications of an up to date hospital. In some counties this obtains and their hospitals for the insane bid fare to compare with our state hospitals in their management and the character of their work.

One marked hindrance to the proper working of a hospital for the insane is the uncertain tenure of office of those who are in charge. In this respect an institution governed by a board of trustees continuous in character has a decided advantage over one governed by a board of directors elected by the people for a certain fixed period. There is no question of the value of continuous service of directors to an institution. In many instances when a director has served one term there is some political reason for his removal at a time when he is just beginning to learn the requirements of his office, to be replaced by one entirely unfamiliar with the work. The effect of such state of affairs cannot help be anything but good to the institution and the reflex effect upon the patients is anything else but salutary. We find this condition not only in relation to the directors but the other officers of the institution as well. These officers have as uncertain tenure as the directors themselves and often times more uncertain. When a man has learned the management of the institution from a business standpoint he is replaced by another who has to start at the beginning to learn. The same may be said of the medical staff of many of our institutions. When the physician has become familiar with the management of a hospital for the insane he must vacate in favor of one unfamiliar with the work.

The board of directors as is generally constituted is admirably suited for the administration of the affairs of an institution that is solely an almshouse. Their relation to such an institution is in a business sort of way. But to an institution that has a general hospital and a hospital for the insane attached their relation is a more trying one. For the best interests of such an institution there should be at least one physician on the board of directors. He alone can properly appreciate the needs of such an institution. Laymen cannot be expected to understand the management of a hospital as a medical man should for he has been peculiarly trained for this kind of work and it is he and no other who is capable of detecting defects and

devising means of remedying them in the management of our hospitals for the insane and the sooner we have physicians on the managing boards of our institutions just so soon will they rise to higher planes of usefulness in the several communities in bringing the greatest good to those under their care. An ideal hospital for the insane, then, should be officered by those who have been specially trained for the places which they have been called upon to fill.

In an address before the thirty-second annual session of this association the secretary of the committee on lunacy on speaking of his observations of county institutions gave the following: "The superintendents of some of the places, and their wives would do credit to any institution that exists anywhere, but they are not trained to take care of insane people. Their ability as managers is very great and where you can find them is a puzzle to me. They run the institution in a way that cannot be excelled: from a business standpoint their management is perfect, but they are not trained to take care of insane people." Starting from this thought of Dr. Mitchell's I would hold that the management of an ideal institution should be vested in two persons. The steward, if you so care to denominate him, should act as the business manager, purchase the supplies and look after the repairs of grounds and buildings.

The patients and nurses should be entirely removed from his charge and placed in charge of the medical staff the only ones who are capable of discharging the duties relative to them. Which of you would employ a blacksmith to do the work of a contractor or builder or a stone mason to do that of a dentist. It is ridiculous to think of a layman classifying the insane and transferring them from ward to ward and furthermore passing an opinion upon the condition of the patients in an insane institution.

An institution in which the medical men do not have direct supervision of the nurses and attendants and complete supervision of the patients is not an ideally managed institution, one that works for the best interests of those committed to its care and treatment. An institution in which the medical supervision is subordinate to any other form of management is not doing and indeed cannot do the grade of work that it is expected to do, work that meets the demands of the time, work that will insure relief to those who of right ought to be receiving better things from the institutions than they are now receiving under the form of management that is present in so many of our institutions.

It has been most truthfully said that "the first requisite in the treatment of any case of ordinary insanity is a good nurse; the second, a good cook; and the third, good air with pleasant surroundings." I wonder how many of our institutions possess these requisites or in the least are striving to secure them. Without the first of these requisites we cannot hope to control or to have a regular course of treatment carried into effect; without the second requisite the patient's bodily nutrition cannot be increased as we desire that it should be and the presence of the last requisite will greatly add to the patient's chance of recovery.

Upon the good nurse depends more than all medicine that can be administered the patient's chance of recovery. I am persuaded that we do not exercise sufficient care in the selection of our nurses for the insane and when we find that they are not adapted for the work we do not get rid of them soon enough. A good nurse for the insane should be sober, industrious and at his post of duty. In order that the nurse discharges his duties to the best interests of his patients he must be in the ward with them. He must be to them more or less

a companion. Reception rooms in a hospital for the insane were not intended in the general order of things for the nurses.

Dr. Ray in his work "Ideal Characters of the Officers of a Hospital for the Insane" describes the "Good Attendant" as follows: "The good attendant never shirketh his appointed work, and it is not in him to be satisfied with just that measure of performance which will enable him to keep his place. He elevateth his employment by the manner in which he performeth his duties. Though offensive to the senses, or trying to the temper or exhaustive of patience, as many of them are, yet he meeteth them all faithfully and promptly. Like every true man and true woman, he findeth that dignity inherent in every good work, that ennobles the meanest service. The good attendant is ever gentle in his words and ways, and under no provocation will he return a blow or an abusive word. Unlike the people of former times, who believed that the insane must first be made to feel that they have a master in their keeper, and for this purpose resorted to threats and blows, he seeketh to obtain the desirable control by gaining the patient's respect and this he well knoweth will not follow angry words, or harsh measures or any form of intimidation. His constant presence with the patients giveth him opportunity to see and hear much that may escape the attention of the physician in his visit and his eyes and ears are ever open for this purpose. The good attendant avoideth all vulgar ways in language, dress or demeanor as well as all familiarities which he would never venture upon outside of the hospital. He beareth in mind that the people who have fallen to his charge, however perverted or degraded by disease, were once as good as himself, if not better, and have done nothing to forfeit their claims to his respect and protection. For deficiencies of culture and of good breeding, he more than maketh up by gentle words, acts of kindness and little attentions."

I dare say that some one will ask where is the Utopia where such attendants may be found. In many instances attendants do not measure up to what they should be and the chief cause of the presence of incompetent attendants in our institutions today is the low salary that exists almost everywhere. I grant you that in some instances the salary is high as compared to the worth of the attendant for I know of attendants whose services were far from being commensurate with the salary they received. If the salary were sufficiently high more men and women of superior attainments would take up the work and there would be more of an incentive for men and women to take up nursing of mental and nervous diseases as a profession.

There should be in operation in every hospital for the insane a training school for its nurses and attendants. For chronic insane patients it is not absolutely necessary that the attendants be graduate nurses in the common acceptance of the term but they should be trained for the special line of work in which they are engaged. But for the treatment of acutely insane patients it is absolutely necessary that there be in charge of the work a trained nurse—one who has had the advantage of a general hospital training.

An insane person as I have stated above is a sick person as much so as a patient with typhoid fever or any other disease and requires the most careful nursing if any improvement is to be had in his condition. An institution for the treatment of acutely insane patients without at least one trained nurse lacks one of the most important requirements for good, efficient work and through the failure to provide trained nurses many have been the patients who have become chronic who could have otherwise been nursed back to health had the proper attention been at hand.

For the best grade of work an institution should not only have trained and graduate nurses but there should be attendants on night duty. This is vastly important. It is cruel in the extreme to lock a patient up in his room at night at eight or nine o'clock in the evening and not to be seen again until five or six the next morning. Any institution that does not provide night nurses to look after its patients during these hours is recreant to its high trust and is guilty of gross wrong to those placed in its care.

For chronic insane a good substantial diet is called for. For the acutely insane a different dietary is indicated. A large number of patients, especially those afflicted with a curable form of insanity, come under the care of the physician in a lowered physical condition and need as much food as can be assimilated. Of all the kinds of foods eggs and milk are the most important and should be had in every institution in abundance. In addition to these fruits and vegetables may be added.

The importance of occupation, amusement and educational training as valuable adjuncts in the treatment of mental disease is now everywhere recognized. In institutions that are up to date, methods and measures for the promotion of these agencies are given the most careful thought. In many of our institutions regarding employment and amusements omissions quite o'er leap the commissioners.

Patients should be encouraged to do a little work, to take care of themselves so far as cleanliness is concerned and female patients can be encouraged to look after their rooms, beds, etc. Care should be ever exercised that the insane do not over work themselves. In many cases there will be a tendency to do too little but those cases attended with excitement the tendency is to do too much.

One of the most valuable adjuncts of recent years in the treatment of the insane is the application of the principles of hydrotherapy or the scientific application of water. This being employed in many of our institutions, most notably in the larger institutions, with marked success. For several years past in well regulated institutions the bath tub has given place to the rain bath except in rare instances in which the portable tub is found to be more suitable. Suitable apparatus for the administration of the Scotch douche, jet douche, rain and needle bath could be had in any institution and their value as therapeutic agents would be inestimable.

It is to be hoped that the time is not very far distant when the most modern appliances for scientific treatment may be had in every institution throughout the length and breadth of the land. Does the fear of expense operate against our best judgment in these things that would be to the best interests of those who depend upon our institutions for relief?

"When earth's last picture is printed, and the
tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colours have faded, and the
youngest critic has died."

The work of our stewardship will not be reckoned in point of dollars and cents but in that hour it will be determined in the terms of "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

It is to be hoped that we have come up to this convention that our individual institutions may profit thereby. It is for us to join hands in the inspiring work and help each other in solving the problems of our individual institutions. Let us give to one another freely

of our best inspirations and with this let us each zealously strive to obtain for his own institution the very best results. By so doing we shall be worthy of this commonwealth, the greatest of all commonwealths, and of this the grandest and noblest Republic.

Col. Gould, of Erie: This is one of the most creditable papers we have had for a long time. It shows that the person has studied the subject. I hope the members will carefully study this paper, because it is a credit to the association and to the member who gave it.

Dr. Jane Langsdon: I hope this convention will ask that this paper be published in one or two of the county papers in every county. I come from Greene county. It ought to be published in every county, for educational purposes.

President Srodes read an invitation from the Meadville City Hospital to visit that institution.

The discussion "Needy Families and How to Relieve Them" was opened by Mr. Walter Bowditch, of Germantown, who said:

This question has never been settled and to my mind today it is one of the hardest problems that the directors of the poor and those engaged in charitable work have to accomplish.

This to my opinion is a question that has baffled the minds of the most able men from time immemorial and the question once settled satisfactorily would make the subject of relieving the needy families who apply to our poor directors for relief a work easy to perform, but that question has not yet been solved anywhere near to perfection and I believe today it is one of the most difficult problems that the directors of the poor and those engaged in charitable work have to face from time to time: this question of needy families and how to relieve them. It depends a great deal on the nature of the families with which we have to deal. If it is the honestly unfortunate family who through no cause of their own have lost their little all through sickness or loss of work or some other unfortunate occurrence, the task in this case is an easy one to solve. That family needs temporary relief only. As soon as the head of that family can find employment he gets to work and relief from the directors of the poor ceases, simply because he secures employment. Just what he wanted and he is now able to help himself and provide for those who look to him for care and protection. In relieving such a family as I said before the honestly unfortunate case, you have done a good work in helping that man to help himself, and in helping himself he helps and cares for those near and dear to him.

Now you have another call for relief from a needy family, but altogether a different problem to solve. This time this call comes from the mother of a large family with the head of it a man addicted to drink. Now my experience has taught me that you have a pitiful case to relieve, children with distressed appearance, hardly sufficient clothes to cover their bodies, misery and fear depicted in their innocent faces. And the mother, a good woman, and her only hope in life is to raise the children to become sober, honest and industrious men and women. and this is often accomplished by the mother of such a family (a case in mind). Of course you relieve that family and have it to do time and again sometimes by appealing to the manhood of the father. You are able to keep him fairly straight for a time and in some few cases by kind words and encouragement on your part that man sees the folly of his actions, repents and becomes a good sober citizen, a credit to himself, his family and the community in which he resides.

Now comes another call this time from the never do well, who applies for relief with his long pitiful tale of woe and he knows just how to give it to you, in a professional way. This needy family and how to relieve it is for you to solve. Of all needy families and how to relieve them, the case of the never do well is the most difficult of all to my mind. He, you will always have under any and every condition, you cannot get rid of him. He is always on your trail. He is always in want (of course he is) and always will be. And that family Mr. Director of the Poor will be on your list so long as you continue to be a director of the poor and that family in the name of charity you will be called on to relieve for the mother and childrens sake, and the never do well is always with us as he has been from time immemorial.

Now the needy family and how to relieve them depends a great deal on their surroundings, the nature of those you have to deal with. What I find to be a great help to me is to interest the ladies in this work. Take them out to investigate the case with you and how often they prove to be able to handle such families far better than you could do yourself.

Charles Snyder, of Philadelphia: This question comes right down to every director of the poor. I was for fifty years nearly, connected with our institution, and then moved out of the district and thought I never would have anything more to do with it, but two years ago the people unanimously put me back into the institution to see if I could help do some of the work I had done before. Our directors were giving relief to families who were not needy. One family had been getting relief for six years before I went back and when the lady came to me I asked her where she lived, and she says, "I have been getting relief six years and no questions asked me. You never visit me." But I visited her and thought that family didn't need any relief. She afterwards met with an accident and died and left \$11,000 in cash, to a church. She had been hoodwinking the directors. I have made an application to the court to see if they will allow back the money we have paid in the last six years to that family.

I relieve every family I think is in need of assistance, but I investigate them and if they don't need it I don't give it. Sometimes families need relief temporarily. A husband is out of work, or the mother is sick, and we must look after the mother and the little ones.

I have a sad case now of that kind. If there was more attention paid to the surroundings of these cases we wouldn't have as many needy families to report. Directors of the poor should get in touch with the people and invite them to their institution and show them their work. People hesitate to pay poor tax, unless they know where it is going.

We came near losing our institution last winter by an act of the legislature. But one of the best things we ever did was to hold a centennial anniversary at our place and invited the directors and their friends and the ex-officials to meet with us, and it was the best advertisement we ever had. Some of them said they didn't know there was such a place in existence until they came there. The people got interested and now we have no trouble with them.

Mr. Snyder's remarks were received with applause.

Mr. H. W. Ochse, of Allegheny, read the following paper which was received with applause.

Prior to the Act of 1897, the duty of the state to children under the age of 16 years, charged with the violation of law, had not impressed itself upon the minds of the legislature. In 1898 the legis-

lature enacted a law providing that "Boards of School Directors and School Controllers in cities, boroughs and townships should employ a person, to be known as Attendance Officer, whose duty would be to look after, apprehend and place habitual truants in such schools as the parent or relative might designate: and further, that Boards of Directors or Controllers of any School District, or in two or more Districts jointly, might establish special schools for children who are habitually truants, or who are insubordinate or disorderly during their attendance upon instruction in the public schools."

Under the provisions of this latter act, the Board of Directors in various school districts established what was known as Truant Schools, to which was committed children charged with truancy, or as being insubordinate.

In the main, such schools were open during the usual school hours. After the closing the children returned to their homes. The only detention and the only direction and immediate supervision being during the school hour.

In the session of 1901, an act was passed regulating the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, under the age of 16 years, and providing for the establishment of Juvenile courts. Under the provisions of this act, the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and the courts of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the several counties in the state constitute what is known as a Juvenile court, one of the judges in each court being designated to hear all complaints and causes pending before the court. Hearings are held in special court rooms and separate dockets or records of proceedings are kept. After trial, the child charged with any offense under the act may be discharged or returned to the custody of its parents, or if found dependent or neglected within the meaning of the act, the court may commit the child to the care of some suitable institution; or of some reputable citizen of good moral character; or some Training or Industrial School, and the court may order and direct the parent to contribute to the support of the child. The act carefully guards the interest of the child, and is specific in direction as to the penalties to be imposed by the court upon the several charges for which the child may be arraigned. A child under the age of 14 years cannot be committed to the jail or police court, but may, in default of bail, be placed in the care of the sheriff, police officer or probation officer and until trial confined in some suitable place outside of the enclosure of the jail or police station designated by the proper authority.

It will be observed that the child is not held, confined, tried nor sentenced as a criminal, but the entire purpose and intent of the act is to treat the child as a ward of the state, and discloses that the interest of the state is in the moral and intellectual development of the child, and is equal if not superior to that of the parent.

The child of today is the citizen of the morrow, whose vote and exercise of right of franchise not only elects executive, legislative and administrative officers, but also determines the policy of government. No form of government known is so dependent upon an intellectual and educated citizenship as is this American government. From the municipal to the national government, every branch of civil and administrative policy rests upon and is determined by the will and wish of the citizen. If he be educated, even in the elementary principles of government, with sufficient knowledge to enable him to read, think and reach conclusions, he will give to the government support along lines best adapted to its preservation and prosperity. The compulsory act and the juvenile court law have for their purpose the

control of the child in such manner that the interests of the child will be safe-guarded, and be given an opportunity to acquire at least the elements of an education. In practice, however, the limitations of the juvenile court and the statutes governing it have been disclosed. It is the experience and observation of those having to do with juvenile courts that a very large per centage of children arraigned in the court are charged with truancy or incorrigibility. This, in a large measure is due to heedlessness and carelessness of the child, but more to lack of parental control. Many children under the age of fourteen years of age are arrested for violations of law, the violations being at times petty and at other times serious. The disposition of such children is always a matter of great concern. To commit such a one to the ordinary reformatory, in which he will meet children of greater age and a more varied and perhaps more criminal experience, does not seem to be entirely wise and prudent. The solution would seem to be along the line of Truant Schools. Such schools, however, to have absolute charge of the child, its care and maintenance during a period to be fixed by the court. Such care and maintenance to be at the cost of the parents. This would enable the court to practically confine an habitual truant, or one guilty of some crime, to the Truant School, there to receive that care, discipline and correction as might be required. The only objection to such schools would be the cost. The importance, however, of proper care of the children is so great that the expense, even though large, would probably be willingly incurred, or, at least this is a proper subject for consideration by our legislative bodies.

We believe that the splendid past of our nation will be surpassed by a more progressive and enlightened future. But that future will be determined by the children whose minds and characters are being formed and moulded under the influence and in the churches and schools we maintain for their training. The responsibility rests not upon the parent alone, he may be careless, indifferent or lack means either morally or financially. It is the duty of the state to see that every child is not only provided with the possibility of an education, but that every means be employed to the end that the child shall reach manhood with a preliminary training necessary to fit him for American citizenship.

Mrs. W. H. Wise, of Oil City, presents Report of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, and said:

I feel that I ought to preface my report with a little story as sort of an apology to the Secretary of this Association. One morning last summer a little before six o'clock, following an intensely hot night; one of those nights when you repeat poetry and count sheep going over the stile and decide finally that life isn't worth living, my next door neighbor began running his lawn mower up and down under my window, because he couldn't sleep. Meeting him afterwards, I said to him: "Neighbor, only for my distaste for neighborhood quarrels I would feel like trimming you," and he says, "My wife has already trimmed me." (Laughter.)

I have a heart full of sympathy for the man who makes up the program. I have made programs myself and had my best numbers fail me at the last moment. The maker of this program got his trimming yesterday, I thought.

Mrs. Wise here read the following report, which was received with applause.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1st, 1907.

By Mrs. W. H. Wise.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Wasn't it Mark Twain who said every party of tourists should have one ignorant woman to ask the questions the others do not like to ask, and shouldn't every well organized association make the same provision? And should not a short residence in Missouri entitle one to the appointment? For I shall surely have to be shown how Mr. Colborn had the temerity to mail to a busy woman deep in the mysteries of pickles and preserves a post card bearing such modest marching orders as these: "You are on the program. You will please accept the assignment; be present and respond when called upon."

And also how the lady from Philadelphia can report the work of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, while I am thinking I am representing twenty-two (22) counties of Pennsylvania myself, and of which a brief report follows:

It is the province of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania to provide private homes for destitute children with a view to adoption. This involves boarding for a brief space of time in temporary homes—physical treatment when needed, clothing, and the innumerable necessities accompanying the prosecution of a work of this character.

The twenty-two counties organized are Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, McKean, Somerset, Venango, Warren and Washington.

The number of children in care of the Children's Aid Society

of Western Pennsylvania September 1st, 1906 was.... 958

During the year ending September 1st, 1907,

We have received from almshouses..... 62

From other sources 275

Total—1295

From this number there have been returned to friends.... 238

Legally adopted 55

Placed under guardianship..... 4

Attained their majority..... 17

Married 4

Died 20

Placed in homes..... 162

Placed in institutions 69

Cared for in temporary homes..... 265

Treated in hospitals 40

Number of children under our care September 1st, 1907..... 915

Mothers assisted 191

Children visited 1003

Visits in the interest of work..... 2324

If you have driven over the hills of Western Pennsylvania you may have some idea of what it means to visit one thousand children. These children must be visited as often as possible until they are legally adopted.

Allegheny County takes the lead this year in adoptions, having twenty-one (21) children adopted. I am proud to say that my county, Venango, in company with Centre County, falls next in line with six each legally adopted. The honors really belong to Centre County, however, as Centre County had six adoptions out of seventeen (17)

children cared for; Venango County six out of fifty-eight (58) children cared for, and Allegheny County 21 one of 242 children cared for.

These figures were furnished by the Actuary at Pittsburg.

I ask your indulgence for taking advantage of the opportunity to sound Venango County's Gabriel.

According to the statements of The Safe Deposit and Trust

Company of Pittsburg, our financial representative, we

have received from the State of Pennsylvania for the year. \$5,000.00

From other sources 295.04

Total receipts \$5,295.04

We have expended in the prosecution of our work..... \$5,352.83

Overdraft\$ 57.79

As you know our methods, you do not care for a detailed report of expenditures, although I have such a report with me in order to give any desired information.

Separate and apart from this you will hear from Mrs. Willard, of our Industrial School at Indiana, which we own and maintain for the training of insubordinates preparatory to placing them in permanent homes.

The several counties have various methods for procuring the money used towards the maintenance of this school.

The Children's Aid Society does a great and necessary work. If we have any message to send out in this age of fast living, it is that parents may be more keenly alive to their responsibility to the point of exercising more authority.

It is your duty, or mine or the parents, to know where their boys and girls are at night. Surely the parents before any others should know whether the fruits eaten in secret are tending towards the elevation of the soul or undermining the moral character of their children.

Let me conclude with a quotation from Phillips Brooks:

"He who helps a child helps humanity with a distinctness, with an immediateness, which no other help, given to human creatures at any other stage of their human life, can possibly give again."

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF CHILDREN'S AID WORK.

By Mrs. Alonzo P. Bowie.

There are two sides to Children's Aid Society work as to most things in life. First, what we may call the sentiment side; the thought of taking poor little homeless, unloved, uncared for waifs and placing them in clean, moral, peaceful and loving homes where their starved natures may grow and develop till they reach the standard of ideal citizenship, appeals to the mother heart in every woman. This is fortunate indeed, for there can be no greater work than that of giving every one, even a child, "a square deal" and an opportunity to grow up an "image of God," as he was created.

But just because this side does appeal so strongly to every one, I wish to call your attention for a few minutes to the other, less attractive though more practical side of the work—that is the report making, which we doubtless all find so tiresome, chiefly because it must be done so exactly.

In the secretary's monthly report, for instance, see how many times one poor child may appear and yet he must figure but once in the total.

Let us begin with him as "received from the almshouse." We

"place him in a boarding home," then in a "free home;" he may not prove satisfactory there, and we "transfer him to a new home in the country," or he may be returned to the boarding home and so make himself two in that space. Then we may send him to a hospital or to Polk and he shows up again, or he may die, be adopted, returned to friends, or transferred to another county, in which case, after showing another, first, on our report we subtract him from our first total and are through with him, that is, if he is dead; if not, he's liable to turn up again and repeat the whole program. It may appear a little queer to some that we can fill nearly a whole report with one child and at the end perhaps have none at all, but you can easily see how this is possible. And just here is where we are liable to get confused in making our annual report—we sometimes account for more children than our "total under care at present" shows that we have, so we must look over our books till we can make our accounts tally.

Then there are blanks for "number of children visited" and "number of visits made for the society" and I am afraid very few of us are able to report sufficiently large figures there, though this is a very essential part of our work and our neglect of it excites unfavorable comment by the authorities at Harrisburg. This ought to be remedied, but I suppose all the counties have the same trouble in finding anyone willing or indeed capable of loving the visiting. The visitor's experience is often quite unpleasant, for some people feel that we are trying to pry into what is none of our business—in other cases, however, they are very nice and give us opportunity to talk with the child alone, and everything seems all right, and yet sometimes these finally prove to be more unsatisfactory homes than the first.

There is a great deal of the wisdom of the serpent required by a good visitor, but it is a work that must be done and done frequently until the child is either adopted or old enough to take care of himself.

The treasurers' reports are not so confusing and when warrants are used the treasurer is relieved of a great deal of responsibility, for she only gives checks to correspond with the warrant given by the secretary. However, as her money is often received in small sums from parents or friends, she has quite trouble enough in keeping her reports straight. And there is one blank in the treasurers' reports which too many of us prefer to leave blank, that is, "unpaid bills." Surely we must almost always have some in our county of Fayette. For instance, we pay all bills monthly—on the last Friday our treasurer's report is to the end of the month, so we may have anywhere from one to six days' board due at that time. Of course, we could make our quarter end with the last Friday and so avoid this item, but we find the other less confusing. We used to pay our bills at different times and it was a great nuisance, but with this plan we have no trouble and our boarding house people have found it much easier for them too. But the thing above all others I wish to emphasize is the necessity for sending in our reports promptly. At the executive meetings there are frequently not more than fifteen or sixteen reports in, when there ought to be twenty-three at last. This is all wrong. One object of these monthly meetings is to keep track of the work done, and if the counties send in no reports the presumption must be that they have done no work; but, even that is no excuse if you have done nothing, still send in your report. You know there is a rule now, "no reports," no quarterly allowance.

I think we do not all realize how much we are before the public. Our secretary must make a sworn statement to the Auditor General

at Harrisburg and she can only do this promptly and accurately as she receives our reports promptly, and as our appropriation depends on the amount of work shown by this report, let us resolve that another year we will give her no cause of complaint and will ourselves get credit for all the work we do. If our own county meetings don't come early enough for the report to get to Pittsburg before the first Thursday of each month, let us change our dates; we can't change the time of the Pittsburg meeting.

I hope you will not consider me presumptuous in writing as I have, as I have had fifteen years of this work and I have only tried to make straight to those who may be new to it, the seemingly crooked or at least round about ways of report making.

Col. E. P. Gould, of Erie, presented the following report on "Legislation and What It Has Accomplished," which showed a resume of all the legislation affecting the work that the association is interested particularly in, and which was received with attention and interest.

LEGISLATION AND WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

By Col E. P. Gould.

It has been the practice in this state to refer to Acts of Assembly by giving the year the act was passed and stating the date that the Governor approved it. As there are sometimes 20 or more bills approved by the Governor on the same day it sometimes requires time to find the act cited. The acts to which I shall refer are by the numbers given them in the session laws and the page on which the act is printed. I mention only those acts of the last legislature which in any way bear upon those questions which we as an association are interested in. With this explanation I call your attention to the following acts of the last legislature.

No. 4, page 6—This act amends act of 1867 for the relief of wives and children deserted by their fathers and husbands so that the court is not limited in fixing the amount of support.

No. 7, page 8—This act extends the provisions of the act of 1885 providing for the burial of soldiers, sailors and marines of the Civil War who have no means, to those who served in the Spanish War.

No. 17, page 31—This act extends the benefits of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home to those who served in the Spanish War.

No. 76, page 91—Changes the name of the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial and Reform School to the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School of Pennsylvania.

No. 132, page 170—This act amends the act of 1905 which provides for medical aid to be given to all needy persons who have been bitten by mad dogs, so that all persons who may apply who have been bitten by dogs or other animal having rabies may be treated.

No. 157, page 197—This act provides for free treatment of indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis, establishing sanitarium and appropriating \$600,000 for that purpose.

No. 162, page 201—Authorizes employers to pay the family or next of kin wages not exceeding \$75.00 of a deceased employe—thus avoiding the expense of taking out letters of administration.

No. 176, page 227—This act enlarges the remedies of married women when deserted by their husbands and provides better provisions for their support.

No. 183, page 231—This act authorizes the Board of Public Charities of the state to appoint two assistant general agents whose duties

it will be to assist in inspecting the penal and charitable institutions of the state.

No. 216, page 285—This act provides that when the head of a family is quarantined because of any infectious or contagious disease, and for that reason is unable to maintain himself or family, it shall while so quarantined be considered a poor or indigent person within the meaning of the poor laws of the state.

No. 220, page 288—Amends the act of 1903 so that justices of the peace or magistrates cannot commit habitual drunkards to an asylum for treatment. Hereafter the committing power can only be exercised by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

No. 221, page 290—Provides for the employment of the inmates of insane, feeble minded and epileptic institutions, and for the distributions of articles by such institutions.

No. 222, page 292—Provides for the protection of insane, feeble minded and epileptic persons; appointment of guardians to take care of their property, authorizing such guardians to support the families of their wards, and for that purpose to sell real estate if necessary.

No. 228, page 302—Giving to the commissioners of townships of the first class power to establish boards of health and provide for the support and regulation of the same.

No. 238, page 318—Provides for the better protection and support of children under 16 years of age. This act punishes severely parents or others having charge of such children for neglect of duty, and in case of criminal prosecution husbands and wives cannot be protected from disclosing confidential communications.

No. 240, page 320—Provides for better sanitation of school-rooms and regulating the heating and ventilation of the same.

No. 241, page 321—This act amends the act of 1901 and other acts relating to truant children, defines truancy, and punishes offenders who employ or aid children to avoid attending school.

No. 247, page 331—Provides for the payment of the costs and expenses of placing indigent and dependent children in homes and supporting them in such homes.

No. 273, page 381—Transfers the management of the sanatorium in Franklin County established for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis from the Forestry Commissioner to the Department of Health.

No. 282, page 386—Provides for the protection of the public health by prohibiting the manufacture or sale of impure, deleterious and poisonous foods and confections; and provides for the punishment of violators.

No. 288, page 417—This act gives to hospitals the right of eminent domain for necessary land and water privileges.

No. 298, page 438—Is an amendment of the Juvenile Court Act providing for certain fees and expenses of officers.

No. 319, page 487—Fixing the salaries of county poor directors in counties of over 150,000 population at \$1,500.00 per year. This act does not apply to counties now paying more than the salary named in the act.

No. 320, page 487—Fixing the salaries of Directors of the Poor in the several counties of the Commonwealth and providing for their expenses. This act does not apply to counties having over 150,000 population.

No. 326, page 520—This act repeals the act of 1868 which increases the salaries of the directors of the poor in Northampton County. The three last acts mentioned were approved by the Governor on the same day, viz: June 8, 1907.

No. 326, page 529—This act provides for the election of three

directors of the poor in Schuylkill County and fixing their salaries at \$1,200.00 and all necessary expenses. The present directors to serve out their terms of office in conjunction with the newly elected ones. The first election to be held in 1908 for all of the three directors, and no elector to vote for more than two directors.

No. 347, page 539—This act gives the Board of Public Charities power to employ experts to advise them as to the probable cost of proposed construction and repairs asked for by the various institutions of the state.

In further discussion some of the Acts Col. Gould said:

As to No. 183, on page 231—This is a very commendable Act. The only fault is that two are not enough to properly inspect the public institutions as they should be inspected. This association has repeatedly demanded a better inspection of the public institutions. No three men can properly inspect the institutions of the state as they ought to be inspected, two or three times a year. Before this it was all imposed on the General Agent of the Board.

As to No. 221, on page 290—The Colonel said:

One of the things that the state has had to contend with is the demand of the Union labor people that none of the public institutions should manufacture anything to be sold to the public. In other words that the inmates of our insane and other institutions must not make anything that can be used outside of the institution. For that reason that they must be kept in idleness. This law has been passed to somewhat relieve that trouble. It tells how they may be employed and how the articles manufactured can be used in the other institutions of the state.

As to the Act which by its title fixes the salaries of the directors of the poor in all the counties of the state:

You will see that when it gets to counties having 150,000 population it doesn't go any further. Now is that a defect in the title, which kills the bill? That is a question to be determined.

There is another question; there are about twenty counties where the County Commissioners are ex-officio directors of the poor. Does this fix their salary, and how does it affect their other salary? It is questionable whether this act will stand. If it doesn't stand where does Northampton county stand?

Now we come to the act, as to Schuylkill county: That is the only county in the state that I know of that has attempted to make the directors of the poor non partisan: where no one can vote for the three, and where they are all elected at the same time. I don't believe in electing all of the directors at the same time. Because when the new board comes in there is no one to guide them and they have to learn it all over.

As to the last act, giving to the Board of Public Charities the power to employ experts, etc., that is a very commendable act. Every charitable institution that receives state aid comes to the state board with a demand that they be given an appropriation to build an addition, or something of the kind and the state board have no means of advising themselves as to the matter, only as they are told by the representatives of the institution, as to what it will cost. This act gives them the power to employ an expert to find what it will cost so they may know how much to recommend.

Mrs. Lindsey: As to Act 216, providing that when the head of a family is quarantined he shall be considered a poor or indigent person, does that act provide that the directors shall pay to the head of the family the equivalent of the salary that he has been receiving?

Col. Gould: No; it is only to take care of the family.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ochse, chairman of the Auditing Committee, here presented the following report:

Account of L. C. Colborn, Treasurer of Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, for the year ending, October 10, 1907.

The Treasurer charges himself with the balance in his hands as per Auditors Report of October 10, 1907.....\$ 206.22

Also with monies received from Directors of Poor, Childrens' Aid Societies, and Trustees of Institutions, to-wit: 1906.

To cash received from Directors of Poor of Williamsport....	\$ 10.00
To cash received from Society to prevent Cruelty, Phila.....	5.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society of Chester C.,...	5.00
To cash received from Department of Charities of Pitts.,.....	15.00
To cash received from House of Refuge of Glenn Mille.....	10.00
To cash received from Directors of the Poor of Allegheny Co.,	15.00
To cash received from Directors of the Poor Middle Coalfield.	10.00
To cash received from Directors of the Poor of Somerset Co.,	15.00
To cash received from Trustees of Warren Hospital (insane).	15.00
To cash received from Trustees of Feeble minded School	
Elwyn	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor of Scranton.....	15.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Beaver Falls..	5.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Blakely Poor Dist.,	10.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Central Poor Dist.,	15.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Allegheny Co.,	5.00
To cash received from Trustees of Bethesda Home, Pittsburg	5.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor of Bedford Co.,.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor of Pittston and	
Jenkins Poor District	10.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Mercer Co.,.....	15.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Cambria Co.,...	5.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Western Pa.,...	10.00
To cash received from Department of Charities, Allegheny...	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Venango Co.,.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Chester Co.,.....	15.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Warren.....	5.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Fayette.....	5.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Clarion.....	5.00
To cash received from Trustees of Blind School, Pittsburg....	5.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Venango.....	5.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Clearfield.....	5.00
To cash received from Department of Charities, Phila.,.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Fayette Co.,.....	10.00
1907.	
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Cameron.....	5.00
To cash received from Trustees of State Hospital, Harrisburg	15.00
To cash received from Charity Society, Lancaster.....	5.00
To cash received from Trustees of Feeble minded school, Polk	15.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Armstrong Co.,	5.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Philadelphia..	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Westmoreland.....	15.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Butler.....	5.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Lancaster.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Erie.....	15.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Jefferson.....	5.00

To cash received from Directors of Poor, Montgomery.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Cambria.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Franklin.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Blair Co.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Carbondale Poor D.....	10.00

Total amount of receipts.....\$ 716.22

The Treasurer has paid out, and claims credit for the following amounts, as per receipts and bills rendered; for the year ending October 8, 1907:

To amount paid P. H. Bridenbaugh, Expenses as Secretary..\$	5.00
To amount paid J. C. Gaither, Adams Express.....	7.55
To amount paid W. G. Carter, U. S. Express.....	2.20
To amount paid A. Plough, Kifer et al, typewriting and Clerking	21.50
To amount paid J. R. Barsto, Photographs.....	4.00
To amount paid C. H. Fisher and Son, Tablets, Envelopes....	3.90
To amount paid Ira E. Briggs, Reporting proceedings.....	115.00
To amount paid Pittsburg Photo Engraving Co.,.....	15.22
To amount paid Legislative Committee, Expenses.....	42.00
To amount paid C. A. Endsley, Postage on Reports and As- sessments	6.60
To amount paid Telephone and Telegraph messages.....	4.49
To amount paid Assessment to National Conference.....	5.00
To amount paid Freedman J. Hoffman, Postage on letters etc..	16.58
To amount paid Program Committee, Expenses.....	11.48
To amount paid Mirror Printing Co., Printing Reports.....	150.00
To amount paid Delegates expenses to National Conference..	160.00
To amount paid Secretarys' expenses as per "By Law".....	50.00
To amount paid Somerset Standard, Printing Programs and Reports	14.53
To amount paid Somerset Herald, Printing Postals and cards	4.50
To amount paid Treasurers' Salary.....	25.00
To amount paid For Stationery and numerous items.....	3.75

Total amount paid out by Treasurer.....\$ 668.27

Balance in Treasurers' Hands.....\$ 47.95

We the undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer and fix the amount of the assessment for the ensuing year, respectfully report, that we have performed the duty, and find the account correct and true, and that there remains a balance in his hands of \$47.95 all debts paid, the amounts being wisely expended. We would recommend that the same assessments be levied the ensuing year as was for the past. All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. OCHSE,

M. K. CHRIST,

A. F. SWANK,

Meadville, Oct. 9, 1907.

Auditing Committee.

Mr. Chas. Snyder, of Philadelphia, moved that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted and spread upon the records of the association.

The motion is agreed to.

Upon motion the convention here adjourned until eight o'clock this evening.

At two o'clock cars were in waiting to convey the delegates to the county home, and most of the members availed themselves of the opportunity to visit this fine institution.

After making a general inspection of the institution refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and able assistants, and the delegates were brought back to the city, having spent a pleasant afternoon and all expressing themselves as well pleased with the institution and with their treatment.

EVENING SESSION. **Wednesday, October 9, 1907.**

The convention was called to order by President Srodes at eight o'clock.

Fred Fuller, of Scranton, presented the following report of the Committee on Officers for the ensuing year, which upon motion was accepted and adopted.

OFFICERS FOR 1908.

JOHN S. SMITH, Chester.....	President
F. H. NIBECKER, Delaware.....	Vice President
MRS. A. W. MCCOY, Crawford.....	Vice President
JOHN McCABE, Lackawanna.....	Vice President
FRANK B. BAUSMAN, Lancaster.....	Vice President
MRS. H. L. RANKIN, Uniontown.....	Vice President
WALTER BOWDITCH, Germantown.....	Vice President
MRS. LYDIA B. WALTON, Kennard Square.....	Vice President
W. H. GUY, Allegheny.....	Vice President
THOS. HUGHES, Cambria.....	Vice President
JAS. K. THOMPSON, Montgomery.....	Vice President
L. C. COLBORN, Somerset....	Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer
EDWARD P. GOULD, Erie.....	Recording and Assistant Secretary
<p>FRED FULLER, L. B. WALTON, MILDRED C. LINDSEY, C. A. WESTFIELD, F. H. NIBECKER.</p>	

Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy, of Meadville, here read the following paper, which was received with applause:

THE CARE OF CHILDHOOD AND OLD AGE. **By Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy.**

In accepting an invitation to talk at this convention I did not assume that I should be able to tell you anything new, nor anything that has not already come within your experience.

I believe that you are representative citizens of the several counties of Pennsylvania and if you are not it is mostly the fault of the voters. There was perhaps a time when almost anyone would do for a director of the poor or a county commissioner, but with the spirit of modern progress, and the general awakening of the public mind regarding sociological subjects and the administration of public affairs such a notion has no place.

In addition to your powers over the material affairs of your counties, you have much to do with the moral welfare of the state, through

your relations to the helpless poor including children and the old or infirm, as well as your supervision to a great degree of criminals and vagrants. In a sense you are autocrats in your domains, and more and more do our voters realize the necessity of placing in these positions men of good business judgment, especially when the offices of poor director and county commissioner are combined. Men who will achieve the highest results from the lowest tax levy and at the same time look upon their local social problems in a broadminded way, that shall comprehend moral social results ten or twenty years hence as well as the condition of the treasury for the current fiscal year.

While you must provide jails you should aim to make conditions such that there will be less occasion for their occupancy. For some your jail is a place of detention; for others a place of punishment. Where the latter is intended it should be carried out. Nothing good comes from coddling the tramp or indulging in hysteria over the vicious. For both classes instead of unrestricted intercourse in a common room where there is nothing to do but eat, smoke, play cards and exchange experiences, there should be serious occupation. An attempt has been made to furnish this through county prison boards, but owing to the extra expense and trouble but little is done. There is no doubt that a system of keeping inmates of jails occupied would be beneficial, even if troublesome and expensive for the time being, and whoever shall evolve a practical system of work for prisoners, will have done a notable public service.

Is it not true that young children are allowed to visit the jails and often find a sort of comfort and entertainment there that, to their childish minds, seems more to be sought than shunned? To me this is appalling. And is it not also true that the women occupants are not always attended by women. It seems to me that these things should be immediately reformed. That when it is imperative that a child should see a prisoner, there should be a place other than the common prison room for the meeting, and that it should be attended by all seriousness. And that there should be a woman connected with every jail to attend to the women and that great care should be taken in her selection. For if, by her tactful management, one girl a year should be saved it would be worth while.

Some criminologists estimate that confined criminals each cost the state on an average \$1,200 a year, and the more pessimistic state that before many years the expenses of jails, police courts and other incidentals will have become an exceedingly heavy burden upon the honest members of society. It may be alleviated by devising useful labors in jails and elsewhere and it may be prevented to a great degree by rescuing the young, saving them from drifting into crime, and training them to become useful members of society. If a criminal costs society \$1,200 a year, the elimination of that expense and conversion into a valuable asset is something which deserves our thought and consideration. This, the Childrens' Aid Society aims to do, by taking the little ones, caring for them, giving them as much training as possible and eventually placing them in families where they are most likely to become desirable members of society.

"This country spends \$6,000,000,000 annually on the criminal pauper and vicious classes and the annual increase of wealth is only \$5,000,000,000. Is it not a question worthy of consideration and to make thinking citizens stop to take notice?"

This statement, so startling in the way in which the proposition is put was made by Dr. Charles J. Bushnell, who was graduated from

Heidelberg university and who is said to be an authority on civic matters. He resides in Washington. He further says:

"Why, the \$6,000,000,000 that this nation spends every year on its criminal classes equals the amount spent on all churches, public libraries, the young women's christian association, the salvation army, public hospitals, asylums for the insane and all benevolent institutions. "Immorality consumes more of the public's money than is paid our public school teachers—fully four times as much. The average factory hand earns \$440 a year, while it is estimated that the average criminal costs the public \$1,200 a year."

We have jails and we are pleased if the jails are unoccupied. Likewise we establish county homes for the care of the needy and we are pleased if we have many vacant rooms, for it shows that the country is prosperous or that people are caring for their own dependent ones.

Owing to vastly improved conditions the odium attached to beneficiaries of county homes is greatly lessened. Better methods are used and higher thought given to these institutions, and without a doubt many of those who find a refuge in our county homes enjoy far more of the necessities and conveniences and even the luxuries of life, than they ever found elsewhere, and it has been said that the percentage of inmates of county institutions who become such through undeserved misfortune is small. Improved buildings, intelligent management, and furnishing employment to inmates, have worked wonders, but it is at best by no means an easy proposition to rightly manage such an institution. There are the deserving, the unworthy, the neat, the filthy, the good tempered and the ill tempered, those of bright intellect and the weak minded, even the insane. To the question is there a stigma attached to the poor house even at its best, a prompt answer will come if you put the question to yourself, thus proving there is a field for endeavor in the development of a plan that shall separate the worthy unfortunate from the others. If the percentage of worthy unfortunates is low so much the easier.

It would seem like good public policy for the state to formulate an insurance plan similar to that of Germany or some modification thereof. Insurance has been made such a study of late that this phase is timely. An old age or disability policy which would insure the holder admission to an institution concerning which there could be no more disgrace than attached to the payment of an accident policy, would be a good measure. The policies could be graded in terms of payment and one person might have the privilege of taking out more than one, transferable under proper conditions. The state or national government taking charge of such a plan would insure permanency and eliminate the risk which might be possible in ordinary insurance. Any competent actuary could arrange a table of rates that would be self sustaining. If the fee for admission into most homes for the aged of \$300 to \$500 is a fair one, it can be seen that no impossibility would be attempted although, it would take some time to put it into successful operation. No cause could be more worthy than the development and establishment of a system which would remove from the minds of old people the fear that there is a possibility of their going over the hills to the poor house or becoming objects of charity through some unexpected combination of circumstances.

Christian denominations and the fraternal societies do much toward smoothing the pathway down life's hill by the maintenance of old men's and old women's homes, and there is no reason why exist-

ing institutions of this character may not be used in connection with a state old age insurance plan. Our civilization will remain imperfect until a way is provided for the worthy aged and disabled, who having done their share of the world's work, may from some cause, come to need a place where they can end their days in peace, beyond the fear of want and above any hint of pauperism, and its real or imaginary disgrace.

An old German story tells us that there was once an old man who could scarcely walk, his knees shook, he could hardly see or hear, and he had no teeth. At the table he held his spoon with difficulty, and he spilled his soup on the table cloth. The old man lived with his son whose wife was greatly annoyed at the untidyness of the table after the old man had eaten.

Finally after he had broken a plate it was decided that he should eat his meals alone, in the corner and that he should have a wooden plate. Not long thereafter the four year old son was found on the floor trying to hollow out a board. What mak'st thou? asked the father. I make a wooden bowl, out of which father and mother shall eat when they are old. The father and mother were so overcome that they wept, and the grandfather was again given his place at the table, and his dishes were like the dishes of the family.

While the care of the old appeals to our sense of duty, affection or gratitude, that of the young appeals not only to the emotions, but to the quasi-selfish interests in the betterment of society. It is surely a profitable investment if we can train into a respectable, useful man or woman, even one child which might if neglected become an undesirable citizen. President Roosevelt is right in his classification into desirable and undesirable citizens and the sooner the American people adopt his view, the stronger will be our national character. If we wish our affairs in the future to be managed by decent, law abiding people who respect themselves and recognize the rights of others, we must train for it. In sterling national character is our safety for the future. Without it we shall be at the mercy of the capitalistic robber, and the irresponsible, selfish demagogue. The child of today is the man or woman of the next decade, and nothing can be more important than the right formation of his character. There is no science of greater moment to the state and the home, than the training of good men and women. If our boys are brave, honest and industrious, and our girls wise, pure minded and capable, the endurance of the greatest Republic the sun ever shone on is assured, for our public morals will be just about what our individual standard makes them. The Childrens' Aid Society aims to supply real homes for children who lack them; to take the waif or the helpless child and place him in a home where he will have his chance and as far as possible to protect and guard him until he can act for himself. It has done a great work since its foundation and with the growing accord between its members and the directors of the poor it will be more useful and effective than ever.

The Childrens' Aid Society, of Western Pennsylvania, was founded in 1885. In 1889 a charter was granted. It consists of 22 counties. During the first year of its existence it did a magnificent work in aiding the afflicted at the time of the Johnstown flood. Although their special mission was to care for the children rendered homeless by that terrible catastrophe, the latchstring of their room was out for all who might need their aid and many of those Christian women, ministers, doctors and lawyers from all parts of the country accepted their hospitality. The reports of the different societies given at this convention will give you a better idea than I can of the great work of

the Childrens' Aid Society. The society not only stands ready to do the work to which its charter binds it, but its members are bands of women who could be easily rallied in case of any disaster to state or nation.

Just a word in closing about the Meadville home for children and old age. As I was not active in starting this home I feel freer to speak on the subject. I have been so glad for unavoidable reasons, I was not present at the meetings which decided the purchase of the home, and the combination of caring for the old with the young, for I am sure I should have voted nay on both questions and the results proved that the course taken by the society was the wisest that could have been followed. If it never does more good than it has already done, it has paid. Already the passing to the eternal of one old person has been made easier. In her last hours she was surrounded by a watchfulness, a tenderness and affection which could scarcely have been more, had she been in the midst of family ties.

That the eleven children and five old ladies who are its present inmates are happy one needs only to visit the place to learn. I am sure that the touches of home life and motherliness that are displayed there would convert every witness no matter how opposed he might be before a study of this magnificent home. I say magnificent, not in the sense of elegance. You will find there the spirit of Christ, you will find eleven children, who although perhaps motherless and fatherless, are contented and happy. At times you will find them gathered around the piano. You will find them singing hymns, perhaps not in tune, perhaps off the key, but it touches the heart. You will, if you are there at the right time hear each one of them say his, "Now I lay me" before he goes to sleep.

One day as I stood in the house and no one knew I could see or hear, the street car stopped, an inmate of the home, who I afterwards learned was blind alighted, the matron met her with a welcome that could not have been surpassed had she been her own mother. A woman lies there at the present moment hovering between life and death, yet there is a smile on her face which says, "I have found rest here, I have found a home." Home! the most beloved of all words. Is it worth while, was it a good thing to start this home? As well ask if anything in life is worth while. Surely, nothing in Meadville, nothing in the state, unless it is a similar institution doing a greater work, is more worth while.

They tell me the home is not large enough. They tell me they have more applicants than they can accommodate. They ask me if I think it a safe venture to buy a larger home, and I, the not long pessimist, say yes. The Lord must prosper such a work as this. And surely no man or woman, who understands this work, who understands what is going on in that home, could do other than help to further its ends. There can be no work greater than making the last months of the aged easier, or the making of boys and girls better.

The time of life when we glory in our strength, when we feel the keen zest for overcoming difficulties and for accomplishment is both preceded and followed by periods of partial and complete dependence upon others. It should be the pride of our century that it shall have done two things; made it possible for every child to grow into moral, physical, and mental health and vigor, and made it certain that worthy old age shall not fear that through some misfortune, the winter of life, may become a season of want, privation and abandonment. We can only do these two things by thinking, planning and working, by instilling and cultivating a reverential care for the old

and a tender solicitude for the little. For such, said the Man of Galilee, is the Kingdom of Heaven.

President Srodes here called for the report of the committee on place of next meeting.

Dr. W. A. Payne: For two or three years we have held the meetings in the western part of the state. We felt it was well to go East. Three names were mentioned: West Chester, Chambersburg and Hazelton. The committee are unanimous in recommending to the association the city of West Chester as a suitable place for the next meeting.

Mr. H. W. Ochse moves that the report of the committee be adopted.

The report is agreed to.

Mr. Max Lick, of Meadville, here entertained the convention with a very pleasing tenor solo, which was so well received that he responded to an enthusiastic encore. He was accompanied by Miss Graham.

President Srodes here introduced Mr. F. H. Nibecker, Superintendent of House of Refuge, Philadelphia, who was received with applause and addressed the convention as follows on the subject "The Delinquent Boy, His Reformation: Statistics.":

Mr. President: Coming as I do in the midst of a crowded program it would be little courtesy on my part, being one of you, if I were not willing to be very brief and give opportunity to the distinguished stranger whom we have with us, and to whom we were seemingly so discourteous this afternoon as to adjourn the session at which he was to appear.

Mr. Johnson is past master in the care of the feeble minded, and one who is familiar after long years of association in the National conferences of Charities and Corrections, in all capacities, official and advisory, with all manner of charity and charitable work. I would not deprive him of the fullest time that he may desire tonight, by speaking to you at any great length, I being one of you and he being here through his courtesy and kindness.

The question of reformation of course immediately demands of us, if we use any analytical method at all, the inquiry, what is to be reformed? I am now using the word reform in its popular sense. If we were in an afternoon session and had ample time I would like to pass slips through the audience asking, first, what is to be reformed, and after receiving the answer, thinking I might get probably the almost unanimous answer that it was character that was to be reformed, to ask you to tell me what character is. I will give you a few seconds to define it in your own minds, if you can. I know of nothing more difficult of definition, and character is what is to be reformed. We cannot say that it represents something, because we cannot reform a representation. It must be something. We cannot say that it is something in the man or in the woman, because then it is entirely independent of him and its reformation might not effect the individual. It must be, then, as I understand it, what the man is; not the man himself, but what he is.

I grant you that is not a lucid definition of character, but if you can formulate a definition of character I should be most happy to have it. Lexicographers will tell us it is a hundred and one things, but I have yet to see a clear definition. I say to you that so far as

our consideration of the subject is concerned we will consider character as what the individual is.

If we are to reform this thing, character, we ought, I suppose, to know what determines it.

The aim of the age is to get at causes and to begin at foundations, and start with sources, and if we are to work with character we ought to know what it is that determines a man's character. I venture to say, first, that it is the physical constitution with which he is born. I do not speak of heredity, because if I say heredity there will be at once a natural turning of the mind to moral characteristics, although moral characteristics are scarcely transmissible. I speak of the physical constitution and characteristics with which the child is born. No one who has had children of his own or who has studied children in any school or Sunday school or indeed in any place where children may be studied, will have any question at all that there is a decided difference in the physical characteristics of children. I do not mean by physical characteristics such distinctions as whether the child has a long nose or a high forehead or some particular cast of features. I mean the physical constitutional characteristics with which he is born. Whether he is nervous, or phlegmatic; whether he is full of physical exuberance, or reserved and non-expressive; and I believe these things have more to do with what a child becomes in after life than is ordinarily attributed to them.

I was going up to the college the other day and the schools were just being dismissed, and if I could have had the children as they passed me for an exhibit here, acting as they were, I don't think it would have been necessary for me to have said as much as I have concerning the difference in the physical characteristics of children.

The next thing that enters into making the child what he is, or into his character, is his physical habits. We are accustomed to think of habits as things formed of choice and will; done because we like to do them, and we do them so often that we do them without any distinct regard to moral quality. They become automatic. There are physical habits formed in childhood with which the mind has practically nothing to do. I will take extreme examples. Take the habit of cleanliness in the child. One can hardly question that the habit of cleanliness or the lack of it may be formed in early childhood without any volition on the part of the child. If we take the extreme illustration of the foreigners who in the autumn sew on their clothes for the winter, I wouldn't think there would be any need of further illustration; but we go further and say that the physical habit of the quality of speech, of profanity and obscenity that is formed in early childhood is formed without any reference to moral standards or moral quality, any more than is the case in the boy saying "father" or "mother." There are physical impurities indulged in early childhood that are purely physical in themselves and yet have the greatest influence on the character in after life. They wear grooves in the mind, through which there will course through the whole life a continually foul stream, unless there is something to change its course.

Then, again, as a third forming cause of character there is the ultimate idea, the determining idea of one's life. Of course this is not consciously formed in early childhood, but it is formed in a rudimentary way, and every child has sooner or later, if he is intelligent, some idea of what his end and aim is to be in life. Of course that is stamping itself upon his mind in very early life and before his character is fully crystalized.

Lastly, I would say the determination of the means by which the end of this ruling idea should be accomplished is an important matter. The purpose in life may be all right, in itself, and yet the determination of the means by which that purpose shall be accomplished may make the character for good or bad. For instance, if a young man should determine that he wanted to be possessed of five thousand dollars and should break into your bank to get it, it would be a very different matter from the man who determined that he wanted five thousand dollars and went to work in a mine to get it, saving a dollar a week, or a professional man who determined that he needed five thousand dollars and by some remarkable case of surgery or some great case at law should make it. The determination of all these men would be the same, but the determination of the means would decide the moral quality. Therefore, the choice of the means by which the end shall be attained in life is as important in determining the character as the end chosen.

If these facts are a not too scientific analysis of what makes character then when we want to reform (for I question the reformation of character in the ordinary popular sense, but do recognize the possibility of reformation of character that shall replace character already existing) character, and these are the causes of character, how shall we go about it? Can we do anything with physical constitution and characteristics that are the first basis of every man's character? I say no. We cannot make a live, pushing man out of a logy, phlegmatic one, whose blood flows slowly and whose nerves are buried deep and whose brain acts sluggishly in any mental operation. It is not the reformation then of his natural characteristics, although it is an attempt that is often made as a basis of reformation. Some would make all children alike and make all do alike with the same earnestness, but the effort is absolutely useless. If that is the basis of the effort it will fail. It is positively doomed to fail before it begins. And that is one of the things at the basis of character that must be allowed to stay as it is, and therefore many of the efforts at reformation are exceedingly faulty, because they do not recognize that here is one thing that they have to deal with from which they must keep their hands off.

If we cannot do anything with that first basis of a man's character what shall we say about the physical habits? It is the easiest thing in the world to reform a physical habit; as easy as it is to teach children to write. A person comes into a school and looks at a boy's writing; he has had little training, and the observer wonders at its goodness. It is the easiest thing in the world to teach. It is as easy to reform physical habits. All you have to do is to not give the physical habit a chance to assert itself. You may plant a bulb or a seed in the ground, and if you will keep the leaves cut off for a little while the seed or bulb will die. It is the same with reference to a physical habit; remove the opportunity for its indulgence and the habit is gone. What is required for this is continuous close oversight. That is an organized effort, such as is exercised in boarding schools, where an individual effort such as is possible in the family, cannot succeed. There is the constant keeping down of the foliage; whereas in the family it cannot be cut down all the time. I am not criticising the family, or the putting of children in families. Constant oversight will kill it any time. While that habit is dying another one is being formed, and being formed under proper supervision and oversight it is presumably a proper physical habit.

There is a great deal in even physical forms. I have no doubt many of you would feel more like prayer when kneeling at the home

or before the altar in your church than you would here on your seats before me. The mere doing of the deed will teach the doctrine; and so it is with a physical habit the mere formation of a proper physical habit will naturally react on the making of the man what he is—the character.

The next matter I spoke of was the ruling purpose of the boy's life. Now this is not so simple. I perhaps will run counter to the thought of many of you when I say that probably the most defective way of changing the dominant idea of the boy's life is by preaching, indoctrination; talking about what the proper idea should be. If we have a very strong notion and somebody puts at us something entirely opposite, our combativeness is excited and we oppose it because it is different from what we have; if, however, someone can lay before us a proposition or panorama of life that throws our strong idea into a hideous light and makes it appear something to be shunned we will sneak away from it; but we do not care to have anyone tell us about it; we would rather they wouldn't refer to what we believe. The worst thing you can do to a public man is to quote his previous speeches to him, and the worst thing you can do to a man who is living an upright life is to refer to something that he did in another phase of living. Preachment is the least effective way of changing the purpose of a boy's life; it must be done by indirection; by showing that another purpose is better; that there is something higher or better, but don't try, with most men, or any boy; to bring him to the stage where he ought to do it because it is the right thing to do. I never heard a more ridiculous story than of a man who was proverbial for making absurd claims for boys in his school; he told about a boy whom some official was talking to and asked "what are you here for?" and he told him that he was there for going to church before the bell rang and the man said, "what do you stay here for if you didn't do anything, why don't you run away?" and the boy said, "it wouldn't be right." Now that is the consummation of absurdity, and if you expect to eliminate selfishness from a child's aim in life you are expecting more than most of you have expected of your own children in their bringing up. In fact I don't know of anybody who isn't following a selfish aim in life. Do men get rich because they can do so much good with their money? Do men seek power because it will give them such great influence for good to others? Where can you find an unselfish motive in life? Men are called upon to repent, so they may go to heaven, or that they may escape hell, by the men of the new as well as the old school of evangelists. Then don't try to demand from the child an unselfish motive as the dominant idea of his life; because nobody lives without selfish motive in life. But if that motive is made so free from objectionable individualism that a man stands as well as the rest of us in community and recognizes the rights of other men in community it is high enough. And that brings me naturally to the last source of character to the means by which these motives shall be accomplished. Here is where selfishness will get its proper baptism of righteousness, by teaching of the life that no boy can live to himself; that he is a part of the social system; that he depends on others and others have their rights and he has his rights and others must recognize them. The boy may be reformed from the predatory animal, with selfishness of the most savage kind into the social being that recognizes that others have rights as well as himself and he has rights as well as others and only in the same proportion. Then you have made of him a very fair character, if his aim and end in life is a persistent although partial aim for that which is acceptably good.

That is what I think should be the basis of the work of the reformation of the boy. It sounds a little dry, but we have to get down to the foundation when we are going to do anything with an absolute hope of accomplishing a purpose. By such an analysis we get a little idea of what the work we are trying to do aims to accomplish. It aims to lift by replacing the character already half formed by another character that shall be the social character that can succeed in the world alongside of the character of other men, without conflicting with them in the exercise of their rights.

Details of the efforts put forth are not in place here. There is tacked on to this suggestion the word "statistics." It is said that figures don't lie. Someone else has also said that liars do figure. That is about what I think of statistics. It depends on who makes them, and the point of view taken of the things of which they are made. Of statistics concerning matters of this kind I have comparatively little regard. We make statistics on the results of our work, we visit the boys for three years until they are 18 years old and charge ourselves with every complaint against them, and every boy that goes to another institution, etc., and try to get a fair idea of what our work amounts to; but if it looked a thousand times blacker than it does we should keep on doing it, because we think it is the right kind of an effort to make. Concerning the result of those lives in which we have interfered I can say we have had no year that the percentage of the boys on our visiting list who are doing well has been below 80. Leading decent lives. I don't think that four-fifths of them will perhaps hold fast all their lives. If there are many young people here I would be also unwilling to assume the same thing for them, in their lives. The only thing we can say is that the boy has been reformed to the extent that he has been placed on his feet, and made able to stand there for a considerable period of time. It rests with society, largely, as to what will become of him afterwards. When the spirit of viciousness and crime and evil becomes so rampant that the best of children are being contaminated and destroyed I don't know why I should expect that my pupils should escape the contagion any more than others. When the social neglect is so great that child-crime increases by leaps and bounds, so that where there were hundreds of cases a few years ago there are thousands now, I don't know why I should expect that children who have been schooled by me should get out of it any better than those who have been to the public or private schools in the cities where they live.

Statistics simply show that more than four-fifths of the children taken in hand at a proper time in life and under proper conditions may be placed on their feet and then kept there for a considerable time, and then it is for the public to say whether they will destroy what others have formed. (Applause.)

Following Mr. Nibecker's address Mrs. E. S. Lindsey of Warren, read the following interesting paper, "Child Labor and Its Results," which was received with applause.

CHILD LABOR AND ITS RESULTS.

By Mrs. E. S. Lindsey,

Those of you who have read Hardy's novel, "Jude the Obscure," will recall with a pang of quaint personality of the little Jude, or as he was grotesquely called, "Father Time." The child, saddened and prematurely aged by privation and suffering asks, "Can't I do

anything?" "No," answers the mothers, "all is trouble, adversity and suffering." Again the childish voice inquires, "Mother, it would be better out of the world than in it." "Yes, dear, it would, almost." "But we don't ask to be born," the boy says pitiously.

The next morning the little Jude, having destroyed the two younger children, hangs himself. In the stiffened fingers was found a bit of paper on which was written in the boy's hand, "Done because we are too many."

To those of us who have come in close personal contact with these miniature men and women into whose haggard little faces no gleam of youth or laughter ever comes, this story, horrible as it is, is written the realms of possibility. Across the door of the crowded, stifling tenement the explanation of crime and degeneracy might well read, "Done because we are too many."

John Spargo in his pathetic history, "Childhood's Wrongs; The Bitter Cry of the Children," asserts that there is no more horrible page in all history than the enslavement of mere babies by the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century in England. At first parental love and pride were in arms against the new system. Factory girl was a disgraceful epithet. Not till forced by lowered wages and abject poverty could the respectable classes be induced to send their children to the factories. But the great manufacturies must have children. What simpler than get them from the work-houses? Surely it would not be a difficult task to persuade officials to get rid of their pauper children and to the conscientious few who sought to investigate there was always the specious pretext that the children were merely taken from the poor houses to become apprentices and be taught good trades, and thus was established the traffic in child slaves. They received no wages, were confined in dark cellars, often chained to keep them from running away, beaten and tortured, worked sixteen hours on a stretch, indiscriminately herded together and fighting with pigs for the coarse fare which they shared in common. When we think of the intelligent care and tenderness shown our feeble minded in a model institution like Polk, we are filled with horror when we read that the overseers of the poor demanded that the manufacturers must accept one imbecile out of every batch of twenty children. Robert Owen says children were received as early as six years of age. They worked steadily from six in the morning till seven in the evening and after that were supposed to be educated. One wonders how British philanthropists could have had so much time to devote to the emancipation of the poor negro of our southern states. The first act passed through parliament for the protection of children was due to the efforts of Sir Robert Peel. This act placed no limit upon the age at which children might be employed, but graciously reduced the working day to twelve hours and sought to provide clothes, religious training and education.

Yes, but you will say, thank God that dark chapter is finished and in the light of the great philanthropy of the twentieth century with its ringing plea for the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God former things have passed away, and yet children only four years old have been found in your canning factories in New York State and little girls of five and six are working by night in your southern cotton mills.

The Greek legend tells us as fast as Saturn's children were born he swallowed them. Modern greed and industry is performing this somewhat doubtful role for every state in our Union.

A competent authority places the number of children under fourteen in the Southern cotton mills as 60,000.

It is hard for us as loyal Pennsylvanians to accept the fact that

our state enslaves more children than any other—principally as breaker boys. The work is hard, and bending over the chute to pick out slate and refuse from the coal results in deformed bodies, while the choking clouds of dust lay the foundation of the dreaded miners' consumption. Wages are from 50 to 60 cents a day.

To again quote from John Spargo: "Children are employed in the textile mills because their labor is cheaper than that of adults. Boys are employed in the glass factories at night because their labor is cheaper than that of machinery. Children in tenements paste the fancy boxes in which we get our candies for the same reason. Such child labor has nothing to do with training the child for the work of life."

And now as to the physical condition. In European countries, where more careful investigations have been conducted, the victim of the workshops or factory shows great physical deterioration, consumption and rickets being perhaps the most prevalent diseases. Choking clouds of dust, overheated rooms and in some manufactories as in that of felt hats, where it is necessary to keep the atmosphere very moist, the work is continued until faintings are so numerous that it does not pay to keep going, and the mills are closed. In our large carpet factories children become so thoroughly dyed themselves that a scratch or cut often results in death.

I have never forgotten a child in whom I became deeply interested in a New York children's hospital suffering from necrosis of the jaw. This terrible disease was brought on by making matches and was due to phosphor poisoning. Spargo says it is known as "phossy jaw." Examples might be multiplied, but they are too horrible. That the sum of these wrongs should be a low moral standard is not to be wondered at. I once had pointed out to me the most evil woman in a great mill. She was not sixteen at the time and was a veritable power for evil, contaminating all her associates. She had worked since she was five years old.

The following clipping from a Harrisburg paper furnishes us with the other side of the argument, as presented by State Factory Inspector Delaney:

"Thousands of children run wild, says Delaney—Blames it on anti-child labor faddists who killed legislation.

"Harrisburg, September 11.—'The faddists and anti-child labor people in Philadelphia, who defeated beneficial legislation last winter, sowed the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind,' said State Factory Inspector Delaney to-day.

"'They complained,' said Captain Delaney, 'that children instead of being employed in factories ought to be sent to school. As a general proposition I agreed to that, but stipulated that they might be employed when there was no school, to which they objected and the legislation fell. What it the result?

"'Look at Philadelphia to-day. When schools opened this week it was found that 10,000 children could only be accommodated with half a day's schooling and over 13,000 had no accommodations whatever, and were forced into the streets. What is to become of these 13,000 children? Under the laws, as created by the anti-child labor faddists, these children are not permitted to go into the factories to work, they are not even permitted to do the lightest kind of labor. They must simply remain idle and run wild through the streets.

"'And matters might even be worse,' continued Captain Delaney. 'The anti-child labor people successfully opposed the allowing of principals and teachers in parochial schools to issue certificates to children, compelling them to go to public school teachers for authority

to issue certificates. Now, here is a supposition case based on that action:

“Suppose the 70,000 children attending the Catholic parochial schools of Philadelphia should be turned over to the Philadelphia school authorities, what a wretched and deplorable condition they would be in. The public schools there are now shy of accommodations for 13,000, and if the 70,000 Catholic children now in the parochial schools were turned over to the public school authorities, that would make 80,000 children without school accommodations. There are Episcopal and Lutheran parochial schools in Philadelphia, the scholars in which would swell the number to about 100,000. In other words, if the parochial schools were closed and the public schools were asked to take charge of the children whose parents pay taxes, they simply could not do it, and this vast army of children would be running idle in Philadelphia's streets. They could not work—the faddists on child labor have barred them out. What could they do? Nothing—simply run wild. The conditions are deplorable. What would you do with these children if these parochial schools, which are now supported exclusively by private subscription, were to be closed? That's the conundrum.”

“Captain Delaney, in his report published some time ago, called attention to this condition of affairs, and prophesied what would certainly happen.”

But the pendulum swings far out with the first stroke of early legislation on any subject, reminds one of Evan's definition of a musical person: “One who has strength enough to make a terrible noise and obtuseness enough not to mind it.

It seems to me that the good people are overlooking one simple factor in the problem—the child's own feeling in the matter. I never heard a great scientist yet who could either measure or explain a boy's appetite. My homely statement of this problem would read: The unemployed boy might receive as his share of the family rations one bologna and a piece of bread, which would be lost in a corner of his poor little empty stomach. While the small laborer might be able to lay six sausages side by side with bread ad libitum. If we enact arbitrary laws prohibiting absolutely all work for the children of our poor, then we should be prepared to satisfy the needs which the poor wages of the parents cannot cover.

Children early show an interest in work and a delight and pride in wages. I believe the golden mean will yet be reached when the state shall offer and enforce such a fine protection that child labor shall neither mean deformed bodies or dwarfed brains. The problem of the unemployed faced us this summer in Warren with some lively lads who had nothing to do. While waiting for good homes two exciting runaways were the result, and the picture of a long-suffering county commissioner dashing up our state road, while the Children's Aid ladies looked under beds and in closets, is still more than vivid in my mind. One small delinquent in explaining said with a fine despair: “You see, Mrs. Lindsey, we had nothing else to do.”

It does not seem to me that moderate labor on a full stomach can be any more injurious to the child than long hours of study on an empty stomach, and yet you have the testimony of hundreds of our teachers in the poor districts of our large cities that a large number of children have no breakfasts whatever and a cup of coffee without even bread in other instances. Hannah Moore said there are only two bad things in the world, sin and bile; and yet with this condition you are sure to have both.

I wish this vast subject had been given to one capable of grasping it, but I comfort myself and you with that charming couplet:

Great Junos geese saved Rome her citadel,
And the State may be saved if I but cackle well.

After the reading of Mrs. Lindsey's paper the convention was entertained by the singing of a solo by Mr. Griffith, accompanied by Miss Graham, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

President Srodes here introduced to the convention Mr. Alexander Johnson, General Secretary National Conference and Charities, and said: I am pleased that we can receive this evening the experience and knowledge of one who has been in the work so long a time and who is able by that experience to give us the benefit of his advice. Mr. Alexander Johnson, Secretary to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections of the State of Indiana, is present and I take pleasure in presenting him to you.

Mr. Johnson was received with applause and spoke as follows, his subject being, "Our Charities, and Philanthropy of the United States."

OUR CHARITIES, AND PHILANTHROPY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Mr. Alexander Johnson.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am to speak to you to-night, by the will of your program committee, on the value of conferences of charities and the relations which should subsist between the state and national conferences, as well as on the topic named by the chair.

This is your thirty-third conference. We had in June in Minneapolis the thirty-fourth national conference. If the state conferences are the daughters of the national conference, this is the oldest daughter. I have known a good deal about this conference. Your friend and associate, Mr. McGonnigle, now deceased, was an intimate friend of mine, and we often talked about this conference. I promised him that some day I would come and spend a day with you. I have frequently read your annual reports. I have them in my library and find in them many valuable contributions to the literature of charity and reform.

When we think of what the national conference has meant to the nation in its 34 years of useful life, we may see what the state conference has been to Pennsylvania. You are a generation old now. For a third of a century you have been coming together to inquire how your work might be done better; how the taxpayers' burdens might be lightened, or how the money they furnish might be spent to greater usefulness.

I want to point out one or two things that the conference ought to be to the state. First in importance is the function it performs as a sort of stock taking. Every business man takes account of his stock, and of his debts, every year, and he finds in that way how he stands. This is your stock taking. How is this great work, this most important business that the state has to do, being done? This business that is put into your hands as dealers with the people who are in danger of becoming undesirable citizens, or who have already become such? Can we say we have had a good year; that there are fewer people in the almshouses and fewer dependent children to be taken care

of and fewer insane and idiotic and deaf mutes and blind? Can we say we have improved our methods so that we are turning out a better product from our social factory in which the thing to be manufactured is worthy intelligent citizens?

We have many of these institutions, intended to make over and rehabilitate those who have fallen or those who are in danger of falling. Brother Nibecker's institution is the best known type of such. Taking into it boys who have had no proper chance; boys who have done some bad things. (Judge Lindsey says there isn't such a thing in the world as a bad boy, but that boys sometimes do bad things.) To take those boys and turn them out as ordinarily good citizens; can you imagine a piece of business that the state is doing that is of more importance than that; more important than even the teaching in the great schools and colleges. I think the work your President is doing for the insane, the work my dear friend Murdock is doing for the feeble-minded, is a blessed and sacred work, because it is work for humanity. Whether it is for the defective, or the poor or for the delinquent, this work that we have is all one piece of work. Charities and corrections are two sides of one great movement, and the purpose of it all is to uplift humanity, and if Providence has been so good as to make that our life work we are very fortunate to have so great a privilege. Now, besides taking stock of our success or failure in the business which our state gives us to do for her, there is another very valuable function of the annual conference. When we meet together we should not only inquire how we are getting along, but also as to the spirit in which this work is being done. That spirit we have a greater opportunity to enkindle at these meetings than anywhere else. Are we getting hold of the public and making them understand our spirit? If we can get the general public to come to our meetings and realize the spirit in which we are doing this work it is a great advantage. It is not enough that the Governor and Members of the Legislature should approve of our work. Public work, to be out of the danger of politics must have a strong support in public opinion, and when we come together in a public way and get the public interested it is a great thing to do. We want public opinion to look at these matters as we look at them.

One thing we may say about our American charities that cannot be said of these of many parts of the world. Most of the improvements, not only in our charitable but in our penal affairs, come from the inside, and are not forced on the agents or officers by the pressure of outside public opinion. Now it is true that when we put a man into office, especially if he thinks he is settled there, the tendency is to get into a routine and do the same thing over and over. But still our American Charities have that distinguishing mark, more than in any other country, that the improvements you see in them from year to year largely come from the inside and are not forced on them from the outside; and that it comes because we have this habit in America of seeking for public sentiment and sympathy. Here every man owns the state. One undivided five millionth part of Pennsylvania is owned by each voter present, and so he takes or ought to take a very intelligent interest in it. The work of the state goes forward in that way because it is the public work, and the public are advised.

I must confess that this latter statement often seems contrary to events, that often the public are strangely indifferent to their own welfare, their own affairs. Yet in spite of that I still believe that in the majority of cases the public do care and only need, perhaps, to know a little more than they do, to take a more active part for better things. You say that it is a very rosy view, things are

getting done in the dark, occasionally. Some dreadful story comes out in some other state. In your neighboring state on the west a few weeks ago two men were sent to prison for murdering an insane patient, and in another state two women were accused of putting a feeble minded girl, for punishment, into a hot bath until it scalded her until she died. There are almshouses where people are dreadfully neglected: where active cruelty is going on; but they are all in dark places. The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty. That is what the scripture says about it.

The thing we should welcome, as public servants, is that the public shall come and see us and know what is going on, and when the broad sunlight of publicity is blazing full and clear into every corner of our institutions those things will not occur. Cruelty and filth flee before the light, like those little crawling things that skirmish away, when you turn up a board that has long been lying on the grass. And then the general public has another great duty. The newspapers are very prone to publish the bad things. If a man has done something wrong they are not afraid to tell it. Now won't you agree with me that there is another side to that question? Here is a man who day after day and month after month is doing his whole duty with a great deal of self sacrifice and for small pay; isn't it a good thing to go to him and say "we are with you; you can count upon us every time; we are glad to see things looking so well." Let something good be said. I wonder if you remember the story in one of the early gospels, that has been thrown aside. How Jesus with his disciples was walking along the streets of Jerusalem, and the dead body of a poor wretched dog was lying in the street, and everyone said, "what a dreadful sight." But though the body was festering and repulsive yet his white teeth were shown, and Jesus said, "What beautiful white teeth." There is always something good that might be said. Say it as well as the other. We want to let our public servants know that we appreciate them when they do the right thing, as well as to make it very plain that if they do not do the right thing we shall not stand by them and they will not be kept in their place.

I don't think anything good has been said about Charities and Corrections in the world that cannot be said about Charities and Corrections in the United States. I think also that perhaps nothing bad has been said that cannot be truthfully said about the world in some place of the United States. The great purpose of the national conference and of the state conference, is to tell the truth, to speak out clearly in praise of the good that all may emulate it, in condemnation of the evil that all may shun it and those to blame may reform it. The great object of these conferences is to provoke one another to love and good works, as the apostle puts it. That we may have things done better and better.

We go to extremes. The pendulum swings far beyond the center. So it is in our affairs. We go very far one way and a little too far the other way. But every time the pendulum has swung a little too far perhaps it has helped the general average. Even those spasms of reform that occur in the great cities one in six or eight or ten years, with almost the regularity of panics and crises, those great upheavals, evanescent though they may be, are movements in the line of permanent reform and something is gained here and there. Occasionally we hear of things that seem like a set back; of the increase in child criminality, for instance, which has been mentioned this evening. Now I have a profound distrust of statistics, (I have compiled and published a good many of them myself,) and I doubt very much, that there is this tremendous increase in juvenile crime.

It may be true there are more arrests. This is true about all kinds of arrests. We are perpetually creating new crimes. It is a crime now to steal an electric current from a wire. Before there were any electric wires that crime did not exist. In the border parts of the country murders are not always a matter of record, but as we become civilized, there are more records of murder, but I doubt if there is any more murder. I am sure there is less drunkenness than there used to be, although many more arrests for drunkenness are made. So we cannot say off hand that this and that are so, because statistics prove it to be so. But that doesn't mean that we are not bound to know whether or not we are doing the right thing. It doesn't mean, for instance, that a Childrens' Aid Society isn't bound by every consideration of honor and square dealing with the world at large, to know what happens to all their children; to follow them up and be able to say, "we are doing the right work, and we can prove it because we know where all our children are." That is one of the tests we have a right to put to an institution or society. Brother Nibecker follows his boys for three years after they are discharged. I don't know but it ought to be until they are twenty-one. We have a right to say to the societies and agents, "What are your results. How careful are you to find that you achieve those results. Is your work founded on sentiment, or sense. Are you doing the work, or talking about it," and this is a splendid place to ask and answer those questions. And if we tell the rugged and true facts even if they hurt sometimes, we shall get tremendous good from these conferences, and the benefit will be to the whole state. Of recent years a great conception has been growing in our minds with regard to the social order.

What is this society, of which you and I are individual members? It is not a mere aggregation of people. It is not a mere organization; but in a true and high sense it is a living organism of which everyone of us is a part, just as each part of the human body is a part of the whole body; as each cell in the brain is a part of that one live organism, and connected by infinite numbers of filaments to each other so that one cannot be affected by itself. Just as in the human body, if one limb is wounded, the whole body is injured; just as the head, or heart, or viscera, cannot be sick by themselves, but the whole body is affected. So with this human organism, the poorest and weakest member cannot suffer or be abused but that you and I and everyone of us to some extent suffer and are abused. That is the view of human society we are getting to see, and that is why we are insisting that every poor brother and sister of ours shall have the best they can of life. The whole state must rise to a healthy condition; and that can only be done when every individual member rises, whether those reared under circumstances like you and I, or those whom our prosperity has invited and our inducements have brought from across the sea; they are all members of this human organism and they all suffer, and fall and rise together. We try to bring everyone to a realization of that tremendous fact. That is what the great national conference means, with much else of meaning.

We ask you to do as you have done before and send some representative who will come to the national conference next May, at Richmond, Va. Many of you have heard the words "On to Richmond." We are going to Richmond with a better purpose now than when those words were uttered. We are going now to carry the conquests of peace and love, instead of war; and they will welcome us from the north much more heartily than they welcomed us some forty years ago.

Miss Donner here presented the report of the Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, at Oakdale, for the year ending October 1, 1907, as follows:

REPORT OF BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, AT OAKDALE.

The home is located at Oakdale, Pa., just fifteen miles west of Pittsburg Union Station. The main building is a large three story building containing officers departments, bakery, laundry, dormitories, etc. Another large building on the north side of this contains the gymnasium, one school room and shop. The greenhouse is on the south side.

The farm is one mile from Oakdale. The new farm house is heated and lighted by gas from the well on the farm, with hot and cold water and two bath rooms. It has all the modern conveniences of a city home. The farm manager is Mr. E. C. Mowry; matron, Miss M. Stewart. The matron of the home is Mrs. E. J. Dunlap.

The school was kept up through the year, and the work done will compare favorably with the work of schools in general. Teachers, Miss Mary F. Peters, Miss Richards and Miss L. C. Donnan. The greenhouse and garden are in charge of Mr. Pasco and are a source of enjoyment, profit, and instruction to the boys. The laundry and bakery have been running full time. In both of them the boys work and receive practical instruction in those industries. Manual training was carried on through the year, each boy getting one and one-half hours instruction each day. Chairs, tables, and other pieces of wood work are on exhibition at the Pittsburg Exposition.

The farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres and has good buildings and abundant water. This season we raised 400 bushels of oats, 275 bushels of wheat, 60 tons of hay. We have on the farm 5 horses, 15 cows, hogs, chickens, ducks, turkeys and rabbits. The farm furnishes us with milk, butter, eggs, and vegetables of all kinds for the table and will soon furnish an abundance of fruit. The boys all like the farm and we have 29 there now. Visitors to the farm frequently remark, "how much better this is for boys than the streets of the city!"

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1907, there were under our care for a longer or shorter time 230 boys.

These boys were received as follows:

Through friends	106
Juvenile Court, All'y and other counties, (homeless and neglected boys)	78
Humanes Society	16
Children's Aid Society	11
Other Institutions	11
Church and Charity Workers	8

Total

230

Disposed of as follows:

Returned to friends	65
Placed in homes or secured positions	39
Transferred to other institutions	22
Ran off	4
In the Home October 1, 1907	100

230

Church preference—	
Presbyterian	54
Methodist Episcopal	37
Catholic	17
Lutheran	16
United Presbyterian	15
Baptist	9
Jewish	6
Other denominations	7
No preference	56

230

Since the work began, seven years ago, we have had under our care, for a longer or shorter time, 748 boys. We have never had a death among them, very little sickness and no contagious diseases.

Mrs. Sue Willard read the following report of the Industrial School for Girls, Indiana county:

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, INDIANA, PA.

As this year (1907) closes the first decade of our school, a review of our work covering the first ten years may be of interest to this convention.

Many things came to pass in the ten years, and yet at the end of them it seems as if time had flown very swiftly. Young people have grown to manhood and womanhood, have grown happy or sad, good or bad. Lives have begun and lives have ended. Fortunes and reputations have been made and lost, and, yet we say, with sudden wonder, can it be ten years since then, really ten years since the C. A. S. of Western Pennsylvania saw the beginning of their long cherished plan of a home, where "our girls" could receive the training that can be had only in the family life of a true home?

At our annual meeting in Oil City, in 1897, we decided to launch out, and a committee of three were appointed to secure a location. Of two places under consideration, Indiana was chosen. A home bought for \$5,000 entirely on faith, and in five years our faith was rewarded, and our property clear of debt. But, the first two years witnessed many discouragements and dark days. I well remember sitting for days in that empty house waiting for donations and pupils, which did not materialize. But, soon the people learned more of the motive and object of the work, they rose to the occasion, and contributed liberally. From this beginning we are now, at the end of ten years, in possession of a comfortably furnished and equipped home, containing eighteen comfortable beds, bath room, laundry, a pleasant dining room, convenient kitchen, comfortable sitting room and porches; also ample lawn, and large vegetable garden, from which the table is supplied with fresh vegetables, and in addition to this, through the generosity of a friend of Elk county we have our own cozy and comfortable school room, making us a property well worth \$15,000, "A monument of faith."

In ten years we have sheltered and cared for 250. What class of girls, you say. I answer, those who in our judgment most need our care, for like Whitcomb Riley:

"I believe all children good
If, they are only understood.
Even bad ones 'pears to me,
Are just as good as they kin be."

Many of our girls are in good homes, where they are loved and appreciated, quite a number have graduated from our common and high schools, some are trained nurses, and some are married and in homes of their own, and are passing on to others the good practical training received in this school.

All of our girls have not always done just as we wished, or as they should have done, but, have yours? So many of these girls do not have a wise and loving mother to cover with "the mantle of Charity" all the faults and weaknesses common to all.

"She is only half a mother who does not see her own child in every child,

And her own child's griefs in every pain which makes another weep."

Some have been wayward, and have through time acknowledged the benefit of the discipline and training received. Of this large number I can recall only twelve who have gone far into sin, and of these two expressed regret on their dying bed, that they had not heeded the instruction received at the home.

Many times discouraged by what seems like failure when troubles vex and cares annoy, the flesh grows weak and we are tempted to ask, does it pay. We realize the truth of the thought in Faber's Hymn.

"Oh! it is hard to work for God,
To rise and take his part.
Upon this battlefield of life
And not sometimes lose heart."

But, if we believe that a kind deed is never lost, even the cup of cold water in his name, or that we are to sow the seed by all waters, leaving results to him who gave the command, or that he is the best neighbor who showeth mercy, if we believe, really, the teachings of the great teacher, then, we can say:

"Right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

In the year just closed, we have received 36 new girls, at present we have 19. During the fall and early winter our school was unusually small, but, since the beginning of 1907 we have had a full school, and everything is in a good prosperous condition. The domestic department, under the efficient management of the matron, Miss Bratton, is up to its usual high standard, the girls assisting in all lines of work, even in baking. The school is in charge of a capable and experienced teacher, Miss Kinter, who's aim is to teach not only the foundation of a good common school education, but the foundation of a good moral character, as well.

Our girls are very punctual and faithful in their attendance at a single Sunday in the year. They can repeat the Lord's prayer, the commandments, the creed, and several selections from the Psalms. This being more than many old church members can do. One of our girls, fourteen (14) years old having a special talent for music, and a good start as a violin player, we have succeeded in getting her a scholarship in the "Normal Conservatory of Music" where she can have special teaching on the violin, besides attending school, for which benefit, she is expected to assist in the dining room, as a waitress.

During this year we have made many improvements, and have been at a very great expense putting in sewerage. Have had painting

and papering done to the amount of ninety (90) dollars. Have added much to our furnishings in the way of rugs and a new piano, which was a donation from Mrs. Hall, of Elk county and Mr. Work, of Indiana. We have also been kindly remembered by friends at the Thanksgiving and Holiday seasons.

Our school is under the efficient and attentive care of Dr. Davis. The health of our girls has been exceptionably good, indeed it is remarkable, we have had only one death since our organization, and that one was in very ill health when she came.

As to our financial report we feel that our expenditure has been small.

SUE WILLARD, Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL From June 1, 1906, to June 1, 1907.

Receipts.

Balance on hand June 1.....	\$ 20.30
Assessment from County auxiliaries....	622.50
Board of Children.....	721.24
Clothing for Children.....	40.12
Shoes for Children.....	5.00
Sewing for Children.....	5.50
Rebate on Water bill.....	20.00
Borrowed Money.....	50.00
Thanksgiving Collection.....	27.06
Young Ladies Society of Indiana.....	24.00
Christmas Gifts from Mrs. Hall.....	25.00
C. A. S. of Western Penna., to pay bor- rowed money.....	50.00
Piano from Mrs. Hall.....	105.00
Donation from Beaver County C. A. S...	25.00
	<u>\$1,740.72</u>

Disbursements.

Matrons salary.....	\$ 360.00
Teacher's salary.....	227.25
Assistant's salary.....	30.00
Gas	31.11
Coal	22.15
Telephone and tolls.....	12.75
Water rent.....	36.42
Insurance premium.....	28.80
Repairs	9.55
Work on place, plants and seeds.....	35.55
Drugs for year.....	24.10
Bedstead and bedding.....	18.80
Wall Paper.....	1.25
Dry Goods and Shoes.....	23.21
Sewing	19.18
Groceries and Provisions.....	263.25
Butter and Eggs.....	94.11
Butterine	7.68
Flour	48.50
Meat	100.29
Milk	84.63
Ice	17.88

Piano	105.00
House Furnishings	45.43
Plumbing	22.44
Christmas gifts.....	15.50
Borrowed money returned.....	50.00
Incidentals	3.36
<hr/>	
Total	\$1,738.19
Balance on hand June 1, 1907.....	\$ 2.53
<hr/>	
	\$1,740.72

AUGUSTA WALLACE, Treasurer.

Miss Elizabeth Kerr, of Philadelphia, presented the report of the Childrens' Aid Society of the state of Pennsylvania, which was received with applause, and was as follows:

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

As is very widely known the plan of the Childrens' Aid Society for caring for dependent and delinquent children is by placing them individually in separate family homes, a plan which is now clearly in the foreground of modern thought for the treatment of dependent children. Fifty per cent of these children are placed in private families to board. The Society finds homes for children in private families without payment of board when the existing conditions justify such an arrangement. It clothes them, watches over them by means of frequent visiting and by reports at stated times from pastors and school teachers, and procures for each child medical aid when needed. All cases are carefully investigated before a decision of the disposition of the child is made and each child receives a thorough medical examination upon being received. Parents are not relieved of their legal responsibilities in regard to their children and are expected to pay what they can toward their support and at any time upon proving themselves worthy to control and train their children they are returned to them—others are kept under the supervision of the Society until they are adopted or become self-supporting. Children of all ages and grades are taken, it may be a foundling or deserted baby, an orphan or half orphan, but there is always one verdict, give it a chance in a good home. There is encouragement in the fact that confidence in our principle and in the manner in which we do our work is now so fully established among other child caring agencies who place their children in other ways, that we are appealed to every day by these same agencies to help in relieving them of children who in their opinion need our kind of care.

County poor boards show their confidence and appreciation by sending the Society numbers of their children. Judges of the court, probation officers, the society to protect children from cruelty, hospitals with deserted children, all recognize our efficiency and seek us as a preferred channel for the care of children. The Society seeks co-operation with child saving agencies, gives them information for temporary care and placement and advice in readjustment of family difficulties. The Society has now in its care 1356 children who are classified as follows: Orphans, half orphans, deserted, of dissolute parents, of parents unmarried, of invalid and insane parents, of cruel parents, of parents separated, of parents unable to control,

vagrancy, from court, from almshouses, foundlings. The Children's Aid Society is caring for 858 boys—683 of these being white and 175 colored. They have 498 girls, of which 389 are white and 109 colored. This is an increase in the total number of children in care of 209, due largely to increased co-operation with various charitable organizations. There is a Department for Domestic Service, which placed in one year over 500 women each having one child and a number having two, thus making these women self-supporting and permitting them to keep the child under their immediate care—a happier plan for both.

After the reading of Miss Kerr's paper, upon motion, the convention adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION.

By Geo. H. Butler, of Luzerne County.

The immigration question in this country has never in the past had the attention to which its importance entitles it. It has sometimes been a scapegoat of religious and racial prejudices, and always in recent years an annual sacrifice to the God of Transportation. The causes of this indifference are not hard to see.

In the early days the people of this country were busy with other matters; the immigration was small and not especially objectionable in quality. More recently a superficial interpretation of the doctrine of the "Survival of the Fittest" has led the public to adopt an easy going optimism with regard to racial questions, for getting at this doctrine really means that those survive who are fittest for survival only, and not necessarily fittest for any other purpose. At the present time the enormous volume of immigration has attracted the attention of the public, but its conditions and effects are familiar to few.

The aboriginal inhabitants of this country can only be properly called natives. One cannot speak of immigration to a country until that country has entered upon a career of national existence. Accordingly a distinction has been made and with reason, between those who took part in building the political frame work of the thirteen colonies and of the federal union, and those who are arriving to find the United States government and its social and political institutions in working operation. The former class has been called colonists—the latter are immigrants proper.

The number of persons in this country at the date of the Revolutionary War is not accurately known. The population of New England was produced out of an immigration of about twenty thousand persons who arrived before 1640, and it overflowed into the other colonies without receiving any corresponding additions from them.

In 1750 the population of the colonies amounted to about one million, which had been produced from an original immigration of less than eighty thousand. This did not include Vermont or the territory northwest of the Ohio River.

The first records of immigration began with the year 1820, and the number of immigrants who arrived in the United States from the close of the Revolutionary War to 1820 is not certain.

The original settlers of this country were in the main Teutonic and Keltic stock. In the thirteen original states the pioneers practically all were British, Irish, Dutch, German, with a few French and Portuguese, and in this connection it should be remembered that a large proportion of the French people is Teutonic in origin. The German were Protestants from the Palatinate, where they were gen-

erally scattered, having colonized in New York, Western Pennsylvania, Maryland and Vermont. The Swedes settled upon the Delaware River. The French were Huguenots driven from home by Louis XIV., and though not numerous, were valuable addition to the colonies. The Irish were descendants of Cromwell's Army and came from the northern part of Ireland. All the early settlers had been subjects of nations which entertained a high degree of civilization and were at that time the colonizing and commercial nations of the world.

At a later period the annexation of Florida and Louisiana brought in elements of Mediterranean races, so called, but, owing to various considerations into which it is not necessary to enter here, the civilization and institutions of the British overspread these regions as well as those colonized originally by the Dutch and French and produced a substantial uniformity in institutions, habits and conditions throughout the land. This process of solidification and assimilation of the different colonies under British influence reached its consummation in the establishment of federal government. After the birth of the United States as a separate nation, colonization in the earlier sense ceased entirely. European nations could no longer send out their own citizens and from communities directly dependent upon themselves, and subject to their own jurisdiction. The immigration of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, therefore, differ widely in character from the colonies of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The official history of immigration to the United States began in the year 1820. In that year the collectors of customs at our ports were first obliged to record the arrival of passengers by sea from foreign countries. The record included numbers, ages, sexes and occupations. Before 1856 no distinction at all was made between travelers intending to return and immigrants intending to remain.

The first marked rise in immigration took place in 1827 and 1828 following the commercial depression in England, the most striking increases were in 1845 to 1847. These sudden movements of population were chiefly due to hard time in Europe, especially in Ireland, a cause which, with the revolution in 1848 in Germany, continued to spread until 1854, when the tide began to beat less fiercely; immigration decreasing steadily until during the first two years of the Civil War. But in 1863 a gradual increase once more set in. During the whole of this period the only immigration of importance came from Europe. In the period from 1870 to 1905 immigration increased more than twofold. Directly after 1870, the time of industrial and commercial depression began, culminating in the panic of 1873. The barometer of immigration, always sensitive to such changes in the industrial atmosphere, began to fall, though there was no rapid decrease until the panic was well under way. In 1878 it suddenly began to increase again, and in 1882 immigration reached the greatest volume of any year except 1903, 1904 and 1905.

A part of the increase in 1882 and the two subsequent years must be ascribed to the promulgation of the "May Laws" by Russia, which caused large numbers of Hebrews to emigrate. In addition to these special colonies there seems to have been a general advance all along the line of nations. One reason for this may have been the enactment by Congress of the first general immigration act, under date of August 3, 1882, and the fear that this might be a forerunner of further restrictive legislation, an apprehension which has undoubtedly spread during the last two or three years. The total high water mark for a single day seems to have been reached May 7, 1905, when twelve

thousand immigrants entered New York inside of twelve hours. It is estimated that the total immigration to the United States from the close of the Revolutionary War to the year 1905 was not far from twenty-three millions—a movement of population unprecedented in history.

History from one standpoint, may be considered the history of the story of race migration and its effect. The Tartar invasion of Europe, the Roman invasion and conquest of a considerable part of three continents, the Germanic invasion of the Roman Empire, the invasion of America by the Spaniards and afterwards by the English as well as the peaceful immigration of recent times on an enormous scale, are facts of the greatest magnitude.

In general, immigration usually takes a westerly direction. This is a curious phenomenon which has never been satisfactorily explained. Exceptions have sometimes occurred for special reasons, as when the northern tribes were attracted by the wealth and power of Rome and when a large number of British emigration was drawn by the gold of Australia, and the wealth of India inspired conquest. But in the case of the Persians, Tartans, Turks, Hebrews, Spaniards, English and many others, the general direction has been westward.

The cause of migration is hard to trace in detail, but is for the most part the overgrowth of population; the need for further sustenance, more space and new opportunities, are the motives which lead the races to seek new pastures.

De Tocqueville wrote of American Immigration in 1835 "No power on earth can close upon the immigration that fertile wilderness which offers resources to all industry and a refuge from all want." Sometimes the first step in migration is war with a neighboring race. The conquest may result in unexpected expansion as was the case when the United States acquired the Philippine Islands. The recent conflict between Japan and Russia was partly due to the fact that forty million inhabitants of Japan were cooped up in a territory smaller than California and required an opportunity for expansion.

The Pilgrim Fathers who settled in New England, The Huguenots, Spaniards and French, Hebrews driven from Spain and later from Russia by the "May Laws," and the Italians from the slums of Naples are instances of individuals conquered at home.

The Pilgrims and Puritans seeking liberty and a chance to develop a new and lofty type of civilization and a religious commonwealth, produced a civilization which in spite of obvious defects has excited the admiration of mankind.

While the desire to escape from persecution and oppression operated chiefly in the earlier settlement of the United States and still operates in a few cases, there is no doubt that the chief influence effecting immigration in the recent times is the prosperity of this country. This is shown by the fact that there is a relationship between industry and commercial activity in the United States in the volume of immigration. The latter of course follows upon the former, and usually acquires a certain momentum which causes it to continue for a time after the demand for labor had diminished. The commercial activity of this country not merely induces immigrants to desire to come; it makes immigrants coming possible. Testimony taken before the industrial commission disclosed that from forty to fifty per cent of those who arrive have their passage prepaid by friends or relatives in this country, and from ten to twenty-five per cent more buy their tickets abroad with money sent to them from the United States. The money used to enable friends and relatives of immigrants already here to bring immigrants to this country must come from the

latters savings, and the amount of such savings depends upon the relation of wages to the cost of living, and upon the steadiness of employment.

Knowledge of industrial conditions in this country is conveyed abroad through many channels. The most common are the newspapers and personal letters of friends or relatives.

The present law forbids transportation companies or the owners of vessels to "directly or through agents, either by writing, printing or oral solicitations, solicit, invite or encourage the immigration of any aliens into the United States except by ordinary commercial letters, circulars, advertisements or oral representations, stating the sailings of their vessels and terms and facilities of transportation therein. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that a large part of the present immigration is neither spontaneous nor normal. The number of regularly employed and paid steamship agents in Europe is enormous. Generally too, it might be said that foreign nations have been only too glad to get rid of the economic burden of their dependent and delinquent citizens. During the nineteenth century there were many instances where governments, especially municipal and local governments, adopted the plan of shipping paupers, insane and diseased persons to the United States. As the average cost of supporting dependents and delinquents in the United States is not far from \$150 per capita a year, and as the cost of transporting such a person from Europe to the United States would in most cases not exceed \$50, the gain to the home country adopting a policy of exporting their undesirable citizens is obvious. In Great Britain and Ireland, money raised by taxes to assist poor persons and paupers to emigrate has been permitted by the government authorities, and their report for 1886 shows over forty thousand persons had been sent out of the country, and three quarters of a million dollars expended in that way. The United States government protested from time to time against this action, and when the protests were ignored, resorted to legislation, excluding certain classes of aliens.

The right of congress to pass immigration laws is founded upon police powers of the United States. "In exercise of the police power the federal government has prevented the transportation of goods and the entry of persons considered undesirable."

The most notable acts relating to immigration are the Chinese Exclusion acts, the first of which was passed in 1882. The act of 1875 forbade the landing of persons who were undergoing a sentence for conviction in their own country for felonious crimes other than political, or whose sentence had been remitted on condition of their emigration. The act of 1882 excluded persons unable to take care of themselves without becoming public charges; and since 1891, assisted immigrants have been especially mentioned in the law, in addition to the other classes to which many of those previously assisted belonged. Thus, in addition to idiots, insane persons, epileptics, persons likely to become a public charge, professional beggars and convicts, the present law excludes "any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes.

Racial conditions of immigration, economic and social conditions will not be taken up in this paper. The effects of immigration upon the United States presents a wide field for study and investigation. From one point of view, the history of United States is the history of the effects of European immigration. How valuable this has been in adding to the wealth and power of the country every one knows and gladly acknowledges. But when we proceed to examine some

effects, especially in recent years, we are confronted with a problem which constitutes a real and menaced danger to our institutions and organic lives. The racial effects of immigration are more far reaching and potent than all of others. The government, the state, social industry, the political party, social and political ideals, all are concepts and conventions created by individual men, and when individuals change these change with them. Recent discoveries in biology show that in the long run heredity is far more important than environment or education, for although the latter can develop, it cannot create.

DIFFICULTIES THAT MAY BE MET IN MANAGING AN ALMSHOUSE.

By D. A. Mackin, Steward of Almshouse Retreat, Luzerne County.

It is an unalterable truism to state that "the poor we have always with us." Universal recognition of the truthfulness of the statement is co-eval with the condition itself.

The remotest historical or Biblical confirmation of this fact is unnecessary, for the observations from our own viewpoint bring the fact home to us with stern reality that "the poor we have always with us." The treatment of the subject is many sided. The moral, the physical, the sociological, the economical, the intellectual, the every other "ogical" almost within the range of an unabridged has been passed upon by writers not only peculiarly fitted for the task, but also by others whose sole aim was not the introduction of ameliorating methods so much as a desire to question the prudence of this or that method in operation. It is often easier to attack a system than to suggest a better one.

But there is another phase of the question seldom adverted to and much more seldom commented upon simply because the principal is naturally adverse to expose himself to unfavorable criticism. Reference is here particularly made to the difficulties that beset the superintendent, steward or manager when he is left alone with his own thoughts in their relation to the management of the poor.

He is well aware of the main purpose of periodic conventions of Almshouse managers held for the interchange of opinions and the transfer of observation results in their official experience.

He well knows that the reports and statistics presented at the various sessions are often of the "Pat-me-on-the back" order. No person would intimate that such reports are made with a view to deceive. They assuredly are not. What this paper wishes to emphasize is the incompleteness of such reports, not in their superficial or statistical but in their substantial bearings.

Reports, from the report standpoint, are generally encouraging, but that does not gainsay the fact that there are many little affairs in the daily life of an institution which seldom fall under the observation of or reach the ears of the official in charge.

And this leads to the question; Should superintendents of almshouses restrict the exercise of their official duties to the physical betterment of their charges and ignore or at least lay not so much stress on the bettering of the moral man?

By the moral man we do not imply morality in its statutory sense. Every honorable manager is jealous of the good name of his institution and meets with flashing eye any intimation of moral remissness in those under his charge. But there is a broader, a more expansive morale which offers a rich field for cultivation and development. The composite character of the inmates reveals many diverging and converging traits in disposition and temperament.

For instance, an inmate may be noticed to manifest a lacking in manliness or a weakness in moral courage by assuming a hypocritical smile or a servilely cringing demeanor in the presence of the "Boss." Should it be within the province of the manager to try to uproot such a trait in the inmate and to supplant it with a vigorous germ which under vigilant care would develop into a manly spirit of independence capable of looking every man straight in the eye?

For instance, an inmate may slyly carry tales reflecting on the reputation of a fellow inmate. In such a case, should the manager openly rebuke such an informer or instead of passively listening to the tale-bearer should the culprit be lectured on the evil of back-biting or at least be subjected to some corrective or punitive treatment?

For instance, an inmate may be the butt of ridicule causing him the keenest mortification. In this case what steps should the superintendent take to reassure the one and crush the bullying trait in the other? Should he adopt punitive or persuasive treatment for the culprit or would it be more effective for the culprit to be made to feel and to realize the littleness of such conduct?

Many incidents of this nature do crop out in the daily life of an institution and too many of them unhappily escape the eye of the manager. As we said before, he has his own thoughts when alone with himself devising or evolving plans for the betterment of his administration and to strengthen the morale of those in his charge but he is often at a loss to know where to begin, where to end and where to draw the line.

MORNING SESSION.

Thursday, October 10, 1907.

The convention was called to order by President Srodes, as per adjournment.

The delegates were entertained with a vocal solo by Miss Frances Buzza, accompanied by Miss Graham. Miss Buzza was well received and kindly responded to an encore.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. R. A. Buzza; reading of the scripture and prayer.

Col. Gould presented the following report of the committee on resolutions, which upon motion of Col. Gould, seconded by Mr. Ochse, was adopted.

The resolutions offered were as follows:

Resolved; That the thanks of the association are due and are hereby tendered to the Commissioners of Crawford County and the local committee of arrangements for their thoughtful provision for our comfort and happiness during our stay here. Their hospitality and that of the good people of Meadville merits our warmest thanks.

Resolved: That the citizens of Meadville have placed us greatly in their debt by their cordial welcome and their constantly increased interest in the proceedings of the convention and the friendly spirit they have taken in the delegates personally and in the objects we seek to attain, and to the uniform courtesy which has been uniformly shown the members of the convention; and we shall take with us most pleasant memories of this meeting and the good people of Meadville.

To Whitney Braymer personally for his watchful care in looking after the details which has rendered our work much easier, and free from annoyance and care.

To the ladies of the advisory committee of the Meadville City hospital, of which Mrs. John Dick is the president, for their hearty co-operation, which has added materially to the success of this meeting.

To the ladies of the Childrens' Aid Society of this city for the most enjoyable reception on Tuesday evening which gave us a much desired opportunity to meet so many of the good people of Meadville.

To the faculty and students of the Meadville Conservatory of Music for the most enjoyable music they so unstintingly furnished the convention, and our especial thanks are due to the following members of the faculty and students,: Prof. Harry Waithe Manville, Miss Mary Thorpe Graham, Miss Rosaline Bork, Miss Helen DeArment, Mr. Lloyd Singley, Mrs. A. L. Leberman, Mr. Max Lick, Miss Mattie Thompson, Miss Frances Buzza, Miss Daisy Gartner and Mr. Earl Griffith; and the members of the Young Northwestern Orchestra deserve our warmest thanks.

And we would especially mention the Hon. Arthur L. Bates and Miss Margaret B. Power for the very gratifying and acceptable manner in which they, on behalf of the citizens of Meadville, tendered the delegates a greeting and welcome; and to Dr. T. L. Flood for his many efforts to make the delegates glad to be here and especially for the acceptable manner in which he presided at the informal reception.

That to the several newspapers of Meadville and their representatives are due and we hereby tender to them our unbounded thanks for extended, fair and impartial reports of the proceedings of this convention which they have given.

That we extend to the superintendent of the Crawford county home and to his esteemable wife our high appreciation of the efforts made by them for our enjoyment while at the home. And we wish to congratulate them and the county commissioners; also all the people of Crawford county on the excellent condition of the buildings and grounds, and the highly commendable manner in which the home is conducted.

That the thanks of this convention are due and are hereby tendered to the program committee and to Mr. Colborn personally, for the excellent program arranged for this convention. And to our esteemed president, Dr. J. Lewis Srodes for the intelligent, dignified and satisfactory manner in which he has presided and conducted the deliberations of this convention.

Resolved: That the President-elect of this association is hereby authorized to appoint the standing committees of the association for the ensuing year, including the program committee, and he is hereby authorized to appoint two delegates to the next annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction of which he shall be one if he can attend. Also, that the President-elect and the local committee of arrangements are authorized to fix the date of the next convention.

President Srodes: I was expected to make a report on the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. I would like to say that I went to Minneapolis and attended the conference. At the first meeting there was not less than 3,000 present. The first speaker was Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, whom we hoped to have here. He gave an address on child labor. Secretary Taft was also in attendance at the convention, and as he is a little bit of a fellow like myself, when we met he asked Mr. Colburn and myself what we were there for, charity or correction. (Laughter.) He also gave us an address. I am glad to say that the majority of the time of the conference was taken up with the consideration of children. The idea prevails throughout the West, I think more than in the East, that the children make the state. They are working with that idea.

Caring for the children and trusting to the future to care for the state. I think it would be profitable to the members of this association so far as possible to attend the next annual conference at Richmond, Va., and if you cannot attend then procure a copy of the proceedings of the conference. You will get a great deal of information in that way.

Mrs. E. S. Lindsey was here called upon to open the discussion on Work of the Association.

Mrs. Lindsey: Mr. Hagburg is here and I would be glad to have him speak.

Mr. Hagburg (Warren): I haven't much to say. I was to talk upon relief during epidemics. The legislature passed a law last winter providing that all persons put under quarantine should be taken care of by the director of the poor and considered as poor persons and entitled to relief. We had quite a time about this matter in our county before this law was passed. We had several epidemics and the custom was to extend aid to everyone who was under quarantine, but as the cases became more frequent we considered that it wasn't just that the poor directors be called upon to pay bills that were contracted by other parties. We had nothing to say about the expenses, and in one instance we refused to pay. It was proven that the man was able to take care of himself before he was put under quarantine, and that he immediately afterwards took up his regular duties and again took care of his family, and the court held that under such conditions he wasn't a proper person to receive aid from the directors of the poor, and since this we have refused to extend aid to such families. Of course, if the parties were regular charges of the county before they were put under quarantine we took care of them. But now this law is passed and we will have to take care of them under the law. I thank you for the good time we have had here.

Mrs. Lindsey (Warren): In speaking of subjects for the next convention a matter has been brought strongly to my mind and that is the absolute necessity of at least an isolation ward, if you cannot have a pavilion, for tubercular cases at the almshouses. It seems to me almost criminally wrong to put a case of tuberculosis in a crowded ward with old people and people who are partially imbecile, and expose them all to that dread disease. It is a menace also to those having charge of the patients. I think Dr. Srodes will bear me out in the statement that many cases of tuberculosis taken at the start and given proper conditions of fresh air and an outdoor life can be cured.

President Srodes: This is a timely suggestion and ought to prove a good opportunity for an excellent address at the next convention. The feasibility of placing tubercular patients under the very best surroundings isn't as difficult as might be supposed. There is but one feature that makes it difficult and that is the opposition that comes from the patients themselves. It is quite common for them to object to being alone. They cannot be blamed for that, but nevertheless they must be taught that they have an affliction and that while sympathy is with them that they ought to return a certain amount of sympathy to the community. A person should not subject another to the ravages of tuberculosis any more than you ought to place a rattlesnake within reach of a child. It is just as dangerous and the suffering is greater, and the remedy, so far as the community is concerned, is so very simple, from the patient's standpoint. Small pavilions provide the patients with all that sunlight and pure air can do for them, and removes them from the other

patients. As to the insane you also have to take into consideration their mental state. I would suggest that in the preparation of papers they do not stop at half-way measures. Don't hesitate. Let us get at this thing right. If you have to expend a little more money to care for these patients it will be economy in the future and will bring results that we can get in no other way.

Whitney Braymer: At the last session of the legislature did they not pass a law and make an appropriation for two camps or hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis?

Col. Gould: They made an appropriation of \$600,000.

Mr. Braymer: I understand one is in Adams County and the other in the north part of the state somewhere. It is a question that as a member of the board of this county gives us much concern. We had a woman patient and didn't want to take her in because we are not provided for that class, but we finally had to; but we put her in a room by herself and had her cared for by a nurse, away from the other patients. The legislature it seems did have a little time to consider this question. Someone of them happened to think we had some poor in the state, and they got in one or two bills; but most of the time of the last legislature was taken up in providing for game and fish laws on weasels and minks. It would make our work easier if we had plain laws on the statute books, not so mixed that we had to go to Philadelphia or Erie to get a lawyer to explain them. (Laughter.)

The chair here appointed Mr. Ochse and Col. Gould a committee to conduct the President-elect to the chair. The committee conducted President-elect Smith to the chair.

President Srodes: Mr. Smith, I congratulate you on having received the highest gift and the highest honor that this association can give you. In transferring to you the cloak and the presidential chair I do so with the assurance that within its ample folds you will find enough of the generosity and charity of Meadville clinging thereto to carry our next convention to a successful conclusion. I introduce to the convention our next President, Mr. Smith. (Applause.)

Mr. Smith: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I feel it is almost idle for me to assure you of my appreciation of the gift you have bestowed upon me. I feel it a great honor, and if I could feel assured that I could fill this chair as fully and as ably as our retiring President, it would give me much gratification. I could not make a speech to you. I assure you I will bestow my very best efforts to try to fill this position as well as it is possible for me to do, and I feel that it is a much greater honor to our county than to myself. We are proud of Chester County, and any honor bestowed upon our county we fully appreciate. I trust that my efforts will receive your cordial support, and I assure you that when you come to Chester County next year we will put forth our best efforts to make your stay as pleasant as it has been here. We appreciate what the good people of Meadville, the Board of Commissioners and their associates have done to make this meeting a success. I feel that after you have imbibed the good fellowship of our county you will feel that it has done you good to have been there. I thank you. (Applause.)

Chas. Snyder (Philadelphia): Last year I was on the committee to name the place for the next meeting. We couldn't find any one that would have it and finally this place was suggested and we came here, and we have been taken good care of. I want to say that this convention has done well in agreeing to go to Chester County next year. They are people who will welcome you heartily

Mr. Smith is not a speaker, but he is a worker. I am glad he has been made our next President. He will take an interest in the matter and the people of Chester County will take an interest in it. (Applause.)

Mr. Levi Thomas (Chester County): As a member of the Board of Poor Directors of Chester County I want to thank you for your selection of Chester County as the next place of meeting. I feel that it is our duty as well as our pleasure to try to entertain this convention at its next session well. We have been so handsomely entertained in the western part of the state that we feel that perhaps we cannot entertain you as well as you have been here, but I beg to assure you that we will use our best efforts. We have many places of interest in our neighborhood: Our Valley Forge, our Battlefield of Brandywine, the Home of Bayard Taylor, and numerous other places of historic interest. We hope you will allow yourselves a little more time when you come to our county than we have had at some of the conventions. We thank you very much for the selection of our president. I am comparatively a new member of the board, but I know he has devoted many years of his life to the matters of public charity, and you will find him just what the association needs. (Applause.)

Col. Gould: I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing the faithfulness with which old Chester has come up year after year, and I feel that we have given the honor this year where it has been earned. I feel also that I ought to say that some of us have a weakness for our friend, Mrs. Walton, and that weakness I think has strengthened our inclination to go there next year.

Mrs. Lydia Walton (Chester): I feel almost too modest to reply to Col. Gould at this time.

Mr. Ochse here moved that the convention now adjourn to meet at West Chester at a time to be set by the committee. Motion seconded by Chas. Snyder, of Philadelphia.

President Srodes: Before the fall of the official gavel today and before the convention at Meadville becomes a pleasant recollection only, I want to personally thank the local committee, the good ladies of Meadville and the members of this convention who have so heartily supported the chair in executing its functions, and I feel that I am unable to express how very much I appreciate the kindness that has been shown to me during the entire convention. I thank you all. (Applause.)

Rev. Buzza here pronounced the benediction, upon which the thirty-third annual convention stood adjourned.

APPENDIX.

Reports of Poor Districts and Societies Presented
During the Sessions to be Published
in the Proceedings.

REPORTS OF VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Report of Department of Charities, City of Allegheny, Pa.

Almshouse for the Allegheny City Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 433; number admitted during year, 339; total number in Home and received during year, 772.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 342; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 430; average number in Almshouse during year, 423.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$ 95,658.29
Cost of buildings and improvements.....	13,542.29
Cost of out-door relief	13,006.60
Receipts from out-door relief	209.50
Cost of other out-door expenses.....	7,416.68
City office, salaries, rent, books and stationery.....	10,034.47
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper.....	51,658.25
Average weekly cost per capita.....	1.56
Total almshouse expenses	65,200.54
Total receipts other than county (home boarding).....	19,431.13
Total cost of county for maintainance of poor house, receipts deducted	45,769.41

Improvements—New fences, concrete walk, etc., \$1,995.00; balance on contract, new iron and concrete porches Administration Building, \$11,547.29, making a total for extraordinary expenses and repairs, \$13,542.29.

Officers—Simon Kirschler, Director of Department Charities and Correction, Allegheny, Pa.

Location—Claremont, O'Hara Township, Allegheny County, Pa.; number of acres, 99; value of buildings, \$250,000; value of farm, \$100,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 2; females, 2. Total, 4. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 430.

Remarks—We have since constructed a new barn and silo to a cost of \$10,000. Have also completed our new iron and cement porch in front of our City Home which cost \$4,500. Our institution is in good shape, as is also our fences, outbuildings, walks and grounds.

The Allegheny County Home.

Report of the Allegheny County Home for the Allegheny County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 339; number admitted during year, 454; total number in Home and received during year, 793.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 476; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 317; average number in Almshouse during year, 343.

Expenses.

Total Amount expended for all purposes.....	\$ 64,265.43
Costs of buildings and improvements.....	6,954.77
Cost of out-door relief	21,120.90
Cost of other outside expenses.....	3,279.90
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	32,909.86
Average weekly cost per capita	\$1.35 7-10
Total Almshouse expenses	\$ 64,265.43
Total receipts other than county.....	1,564.14
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	62,701.29

Officers—W. H. Guy, president, Coraopolis, Pa.; H. W. Ochse, secretary, Etna, Pa.; Frank T. Redman, Braddock, Pa.; S. W. Lea, superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Location—Woodville, Pa., P. C. C. & St. L. Ry. (Chartier's Division). Number of acres, 271; value of buildings, \$560,000; value of farm, \$108,400.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 33; females, 26. Total, 59.

Remarks—Owing to the necessity of keeping the Home and Department for the Insane separate we send you the reports for each on separate sheets. Those reported as in State Hospitals are in the State School for Feeble-Minded at Polk, Pa., and chargeable to the Allegheny Home.

Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane.

Report of the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane for the Allegheny County Poor District for the year ending December 31, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 466; number admitted during the year, 203; total number in and admitted during the year, 669.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 169; number remaining at close of year, December 31, 1906, 500; average number in hospital during year, 482.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$100,753.00
Cost of buildings and improvements.....	43,057.96
Outside expenses	4,080.55

Total cost of maintaining the hospital proper.....	53,615.49
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2.34 7-10
Total hospital expenses	100,753.00
Total receipts other than taxes.....	7,217.12
Total cost for maintenance of Hospital for the Insane.	93,435.88

J. Lewis Srodes, M. D., physician in charge.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Chester County Home and Hospital for the Insane.

Report of the Chester County Home and Hospital for the Insane, Embreeville, Pa.

Since last report the Home and Hospital have received the repairing necessitated by the wear and tear that defective families make. At the Home the men's detached ward has had two sitting rooms and six bed rooms added and is now a comfortable, commodious building for the care of the sick and feeble. The Hospital for the Insane has added to it a new ward for the excited and noisy women, a building which will accommodate fifty patients. In addition to the care of the county farm, 100 acres have been farmed on the halves on an adjoining farm.

The officers are: Directors—John L. Smith, Chester Springs, Pa.; Dr. P. J. Nichols, Chatham, Pa.; Levi Thomas, Malvern, Pa. Hospital, Jane R. Baker, M. D., superintendent, Embreeville, Pa.; Phoebe Chandler matron. Home, Davis Garrett, steward, Embreeville, Pa.; Esther S. Garrett, matron.

Home—Admitted, 149 men, 33 women, 36 children; discharged, 156 men, 27 women, 44 children; died, 31 men, 8 women, 6 children. There remained at the Home September 30 1907, 77 men, 79 women, 20 children. Born during the year 2 boys and 3 girls.

Hospital—Admitted, 36 men, 29 women; discharged, 16 men, 14 women; died, 10 men, 9 women. There remained under Hospital care September 30, 1907, 141 men, 108 women, of these 9 men were on parole.

Produce of farm—One hundred and forty tons of hay, 2,750 bushels corn, 740 bushels wheat, 480 bushels oats, 3,230 bushels potatoes, 10,500 bundles cornfodder, 7,381 pounds butter, 30,766 pounds beef, 427 pounds mutton.

Fruit—Strawberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, crab apples, etc.

Garden—Beans, sweet corn, asparagus, cabbage, turnips, tomatoes, beets, celery and a great abundance of all minor vegetables sufficient for the use of the institutions.

Expenses.

Orders drawn on county treasury.....	\$60,840.42
Paid to county treasury from Board of Insane....	22,710.49
Gross cost of the poor to county.....	\$38,129.93
Outside Expenses—	

Children in private home.....	\$ 2,843.55
Paid to other institutions.....	750.92
Aiding poor families	86.00
Outside medical attendance	822.75
Paid to undertakers	123.15
	<hr/> \$ 4,626.37

Net cost of maintaining Home and Hospital..... \$33,503.56

Receipts from Board of Insane.....	\$22,710.49
Receipts from Board of Inmates.....	1,196.63
Receipts from farm, etc.	2,951.80
Total receipts	<u>\$28,858.92</u>
Permanent improvements	6,017.07
Average cost of all cared for per capita per week, \$2.31½.	
Total expenses of Hospital for Insane.....	\$34,662.67
Transferred to county treasury for Board of Insane.....	<u>22,710.49</u>
Gross expenditure	\$11,952.18
Permanent improvement	<u>2,834.04</u>
Net current expenses	\$ 9,118.14
Purchased from county farm.....	3,811.71
Cost per capita per week.....	2.62
Net cost to county.....	.44

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Report of the Crawford County Almshouse for the Crawford County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 87; number admitted during year, 30; total number in home and received during year, 117.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 35; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 82; average number in almshouse during year, 85.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$51,879.56
Costs of buildings and improvements	31,703.55
Cost of out-door relief	6,310.71
Cost of other outside expenses.....	3,537.73
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper.....	6,916.43
Average weekly cost per capita.....	1.77-8-10
Total almshouse expenses	10,327.57
Total receipts other than county.....	619.10
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house....	9,714.52

Improvements—New two-story addition built and entire building thoroughly renovated and remodeled. New laundry building built and equipped with modern machinery. New heating and lighting plant and water system installed.

Officers—W. P. Benner, Saegertown, Pa.; Whitney Braymer, Meadville, Pa.; M. G. Beatty, Meadville, Pa., County Commissioners and Poor directors. L. J. Curtis, clerk; S. M. Patton, assistant clerk; W. D. Thompson, Saegertown, Pa., superintendent; Leon D. Edson, Meadville, Pa., attorney.

Location, Saegertown, Pa.; number of acres, 236; value of buildings, \$95,000; value of farm, \$15,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 65; females, 88; total, 153. Total number in Almshouse and Hospital, 235.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of Erie County Almshouse for the Erie County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 195; number admitted during year, 130; total number in home and received during year, 325.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 122; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 203; average number in almshouse during year, 194.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$49,370.29
Cost of buildings and improvements.....	3,751.88
Cost of out-door relief.....	6,812.27
Cost of other outside expenses.....	17,470.56
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper.....	21,366.74
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2.11
Total almshouse expenses	25,257.69
Total receipts other than county.....	7,047.40
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house.....	17,614.86

Improvements—Laundry, \$2,107.75; cold storage plant, \$28.00; cellar, \$888.05; new water pump, \$728.08. Total, \$3,751.88.

Directors—Clark McAllester, president, Erie; Levi Roland, Erie; J. O. Smith, Springfield; Miles R. Nason, attorney; J. L. Sternberg, treasurer; F. C. Momeyer, secretary; James A. Henry, superintendent; R. W. Battles, physician, Chas. B. Grant, clerk.

Location, West Millcreek, Erie County, Pa. Number of acres, 136¾; value of buildings, \$100,000; value of farm, \$35,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 87; females, 72; total, 159. Total number of patients in almshouse and hospital, 54.

Remarks—We have 41 female and 13 male insane in almshouse. We draw state aid on 25 female insane.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report of Franklin County Almshouse for the Franklin County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 109; number admitted during year, 50; total number in home and received during year, 159.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 55; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 104; average number in almshouse during year, 120.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$17,209.49
Cost of out-door relief	3,485.00
Cost of other outside expenses.....	2,939.73
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper.....	9,681.28
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2.15
Total almshouse expenses	10,784.76
Total receipts other than county.....	2,680.33
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house.....	14,529.16

Directors—Jerome Detrich, Markes, Pa.; Davison Greenawalt and John R. Pilgrim, Chambersburg. Jacob Lehman, Chambersburg, Pa., steward; Alice M. Lehman, Chambersburg, Pa., matron; W. N. Nicklas, Chambersburg, clerk and attorney; John L. Block, treasurer.

Location, two miles east of Chambersburg, Pa. Number of acres, 209 value of buildings, \$50,000 value of farm, \$15,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 6; females, 2; total, 8. Total number of patients in almshouse and hospital, 112.

GERMANTOWN.

Report of Germantown Almshouse for the Germantown Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 62; number admitted during year, 63; total number in home and received during year, 125.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 63; Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 62; average number in almshouse during year, 58 2-3.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$32,887.06
Cost of buildings and improvements.....	1,705.64
Cost of out-door relief	11,958.15
Cost of other outside expenses.....	5,087.30
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper.....	16,135.97
Average weekly cost per capita—net cost \$1.02 per week..	3.57½
Total almshouse expenses	30,533.24
Total receipts other than township.....	2,353.82
Total cost of township for maintenance of poor house.....	17,841.61

Improvements—A No. 1 laundry costing \$2,000. Steam cooking apparatus, etc., \$1,500. Outside porch, \$300.

Board of Directors and Officers—Walter Bowditch, president, 423 High St.; Chas. F. Emes, 12 Rockland St.; Chas. Still, Jr., Secretary, 8513 North Twenty-Seventh St.; Jos. V. Dirvin 5608 Nelson; Jacob H. Pullinger, 6344 McCollum; Frank B. Stewart, 333 Hansberry St.; Frank R. Wright, 6526 Chew St.; S. M. Meehan, Dorset St.; C. C. Russell, 297 Grovers Lane; John F. Ransenberger Superintendent; Catherine F. Ransenberger, Matron.

Location, Rittenhouse and Pulaski Ave. Number of acres, 12; value of buildings, \$45,000; value of farm, \$55,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 73; females, 57; total, 130. Total number in almshouse and hospital, 62.

Remarks—We have less inmates, better health and lower death rate and fewer new inmates than for a number of years, owing to the prosperity of our township.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report of Blakely Poor District Almshouse for the year ending September 30, 1907.

The district comprises the boroughs of Throop, Dickson City, Olyphant, Blakely, Winton, Archbald and a portion of Jermyn Borough. The almshouse is situated in Scott Township, six miles from Olyphant or Blakely. Property consists of 182 acres. The almshouse and administration building is conveniently located on the grounds, having a capacity to accommodate 125 patients. Next year we expect to complete an asylum with a capacity for 200 patients. It will be a building having all modern improvements and conveniences for the care of indigent insane patients.

Present population of poor district, 40,000.

Persons receiving out-door relief for year—Adults, male, 107; female, 222; children, both sexes, 208; total, 537. Inmates in Blakely Home, 47; insane in Blakely Home and other institutions, 68; children in juvenile institutions, 7. Grand total, 659.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 38; admitted during the year, 21; total number in Home and received during year, 59.

Number died, discharged or eloped, 12; number remaining at

close of year, September 30, 1907, 47; average number in almshouse during year, 47.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$19,109.17
Cost of improvements	1,843.68
Cost of out-door relief	4,800.10
Cost of other outside expenses	1,041.80
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper.....	4,239.21
Average weekly cost per capita.....	1.73
Total almshouse expenses	4,239.21

Officers—Jas. W. O'Brien, Olyphant, Pa., president; Thos. Grier, Dickson City, Pa., treasurer; Jas. W. Smith, Peckville, Pa., secretary; J. F. Ackley, Olyphant, Pa., R. F. D., superintendent; Mrs. J. F. Ackley, Olyphant, Pa., R. F. D., matron.

SCRANTON.

Report of Hillside Home Almshouse for the Scranton Poor District for the year ending September 30, 1907.

Number of inmates at close of last year, September, 1906, 582; number admitted during year, 331; total number in home and received during year, 913.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 326; number remaining at close of year, September 30, 1907, 587; average number in almshouse during year, 599¾.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$154,774.00
Cost of buildings and improvements	27,121.00
Cost of out-door relief	17,967.00
Cost of other outside expenses.....	9,261.00
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper and asylum..	77,800.00
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2.48
Total cost of district for maintenance of poor house and asylum	77,800.00

Officers—Timothy Burke, president, Samuel Williams, Thomas Sholten, Dr. W. A. Paine, William Matthews, F. J. Dickert, Frank Fuller, Scranton City, Pa. Geo. W. Beemer, superintendent of asylum, almshouse and farm; Dr. Inkseller, resident physician.

Location, 9 miles from Scanton City; number of acres, 500; value of buildings, \$529,350; value of farm, \$100,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Total number of patients in almshouse and hospital, 600.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Report of the Hospital for the Insane and Almshouse of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County for the year 1906.

To amount on hand January 17, 1906.....	\$ 3,365.41
To amount of sundry receipts.....	3,291.75
To amount received from taxes for general purposes.....	96,504.59
To amount received from taxes for special purposes.....	21,442.31
To amount received on temporary loans.....	249,000.00
To amount of receipts for hospital maintenance.....	56,451.05
To amount of receipts for almshouse maintenance.....	1,483.66
Total debits	\$431,538.77

Cr.

By amount of out-door relief.....	\$ 13,340.34
By amount of bonds, interest and temporary loans.	247,637.51
By amount of maintenance of hospital.....	80,549.62
By amount of maintenance of almshouse.....	22,083.39
By amount of all other disbursements, support of lunatics, feeble-minded, poor and sick in other institutions, medical examinations, transportations, printing, salaries, adminis- tration and miscellaneous expenses.....	15,929.62
By amount of new building improvements and furnishings	38,696.39
Total credits	<u>\$418,236.87</u>
Amount on hand January 23, 1907	\$ 13,301.90

Financial Statement.

Value of real estate and personal property; inventory of the Central Poor District:

Total almshouse real estate.....	\$ 90,664.89
Total hospital real estate	478,572.44
Total real estate	<u>\$569,237.33</u>
Total personal property almshouse.....	\$ 13,315.96
Total personal property hospital.....	27,110.98
Total personal property.....	<u>\$ 40,426.94</u>
Total valuation of property of the district.....	\$609,664.27

Liabilities.

Bonded debt 3½ per cent.....	\$160,000.00
Floating debt	40,000.00
	<u>\$200,000.00</u>
Resources over and above liabilities.....	\$409,664.27

Statement.

Assessed valuation of taxable property, 1906.....	\$23,445,559.00
Real valuation	93,782,228.00
Bonded debt January 23, 1907.....	160,000.00
Floating debt January 23, 1907.....	40,000.00
Population of the district census 1900.....	145,000
Number of taxables, 1906.....	60,491
Tax levy for 1906 was 4½ mills, general purpose.....	105,643.89
Tax levy for 1906 was 1 mill, special for payment of debt and interest as the same shall fall due.....	23,611.73
Insurance, \$300,000.00, distributed among 39 agents within the district, expires December 3, 1908.	

Almshouse Report.

Report of steward and manager of the almshouse and farm to the directors for the year ending December 31, 1906:

Statement of income in excess of expenditures of steward or manager over and above said income derived from the farm—

Estimated value of all products derived from farm.....	\$7,657.63
Expenditures and cost of farm.....	4,214.63
Amount in excess over expenditures.....	<u>\$3,443.00</u>

Number of persons on hand and admitted—Male, 375; female, 104; children, 42.

Number of persons discharged during year, 285; number of persons remaining at end of year, 236; average number during year, 221.

Cost of each inmate per week, \$1.79 35-100.

Hospital.

Total expenditures	\$80,549.62
From State Treasurer, maintenance from January 1 to November 30, 1906.....	\$39,872.56
From other districts for maintenance.....	13,129.24
From private cases for maintenance.....	3,438.16
From other sources for maintenance.....	101.09
From the Central Poor District for maintenance...	24,008.57
Total income	\$80,549.62

Daily average number of patients, excluding furloughs, 523.31; yearly per capita cost of maintenance, \$154.01; weekly per capita cost of maintenance, \$2.96; daily per capita cost of maintenance, 42 cents.

Location of Hospital for the Insane—Newport Township, post-office, Retreat, Pa., via Pennsylvania Railroad. Number of acres in farm, 142; tillable land, 55 acres.

The officers are: Abram Nesbitt, president, Kingston; S. W. Davenport, treasurer, Plymouth; George H. Butler, secretary, Dor-ranceton; Thomas Cassedy, Ashley; George W. Mitchell, Plains; Charles A. Westfield, Wilkesbarre A. P. Childs, Alden Station; Maurice Gaertner, Wilkesbarre; J. M. Schappert, clerk of board, general office, No. 20 North Franklin St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Charles E. Keck, attorney; Dr. Charles B. Mayberry, superintendent and chief physician of hospital; D. A. Mackin, steward and manager of almshouse.

MERCER COUNTY.

Report of Mercer County Almshouse for the Mercer County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

Number of inmates at close of last year, 147; number admitted during year, 97; total in home and received during year, 244.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 96; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907, 149; average number in almshouse during year, 159.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$32,774.58
Cost of buildings and improvements.....	704.79
Cost of out-door relief	8,162.14
Cost of other outside expenses	7,107.21
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper.....	18,505.23
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2.18
Total almshouse expenses.....	18,505.23
Total receipts other than county.....	7,288.95
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house.....	11,216.28

Officers—A. T. Baker, secretary, Sharon, Pa.; J. T. Hoovler, president, Sandy Lake, Pa.; Samuel T. Bill, Sheakleyville, Pa.; M. G. Yeager, M. D., house physician, Mercer, Pa.; T. C. Cochran, attorney; T. C. White, steward; Mrs. T. C. White, matron.

Location, one mile from Mercer, Pa.; number of acres, 206; value of buildings, \$10,000; value of farm, \$15,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 15; females, 23; total, 38. Total number of patients in almshouse and hospital, 197. Children at Polk—Boys, 24; girls, 21.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Report of Montgomery County Almshouse for the Montgomery County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906:

Number of inmates at close of last year, 251; number admitted during year, 193; total number in home and received during year, 444.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 40 died, 194 discharged; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 210; average number in almshouse during year, 203.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$45,853.48
Cost of buildings and improvements.....	3,418.68
Cost of out-door relief	9,237.41
Cost of other outside expenses.....	12,726.11
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper.....	27,985.16
Average Weekly cost per capita.....	1.70
Total almshouse expenses	17,915.00
Total receipts other than county.....	5,974.96
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house.....	39,878.52

Improvements—Two new boilers.

Officers—John R. Kendig, Hatfield, Pa.; John H. McDowell, Red Hill, Pa.; James K. Thomson, R. D. No. 4, Norristown, Pa.; Jacob K. Leidy, steward, R. D. No. 3, Royerford, Pa.

Location, Upper Providence Township; number of acres, 298; value of buildings, \$110,000; value of farm, \$20,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 151; females, 141. Total, 292.

Remarks—All insane are removed to State Hospital for Insane, at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa.

MIDDLE COAL FIELD.

Report of Middle Coal Field Almshouse for the Middle Coal Field Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906:

Number of inmates at close of last year, 178; number admitted during year, 152; total number in home and received during year, 330.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 139; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 191; average number in almshouse during year, 188.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$48,691.65
Cost of buildings and improvements.....	1,812.53
Cost of out-door relief.....	10,684.76
Cost of other outside expenses.....	20,583.88
Total cost of maintaining poor district, outside of almshouse	31,268.64
Average weekly cost per capita.....	1.65
Total almshouse expenses.....	17,423.01
Total receipts other than county for maintenance.....	1,242.72
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house.....	16,180.28
Improvements—New buildings, \$1,077.85; new machinery, \$384.16.	

Officers—J. M. Stauffer, president, Hazleton, Pa.; Dr. J. E. Waasec, E. Mauch Chunk, Pa., and Frank White, Weatherly, Pa., directors. Harvey Seeslotz, secretary, Rockport; S. W. Gangway, steward, Rockport.

Location, Lowrytown, Carbon County, Pa.; postoffice address, Rockport; number of acres, 350 acres of cultivated land and 431 acres of uncultivated land; value of buildings, \$67,995; value of farm, \$10,905.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 104; females, 74; total, 178.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of the Somerset County Almshouse for the Somerset County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906:

Number of inmates at close of last year, 114; number admitted during year, 53; total number in home and received during year, 167.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 41; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 126; average number in almshouse during year, 120.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$15,424.39
Cost of buildings and improvements.....	225.33
Cost of out-door relief	840.00
Cost of other outside expenses.....	564.21
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper.....	13,357.68
Average weekly cost per capita	2.12
Total almshouse expenses	15,424.39
Total receipts other than county.....	8,772.94
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house.....	6,651.45

Note—The above statement includes the cost of maintaining the hospital for the insane.

No improvements other than usual repairs were made.

Officers—A. F. Swank, Holsopple, Pa., R. F. D. No. 3; William Brant, Somerset, Pa., R. F. D. No. 5; John F. Reiman, Berlin, Pa., R. F. D. No. 2.

Location—Two miles east of Somerset, Pa., on Somerset and Bedford Pike. Number of acres, 347; value of buildings, \$50,000; value of farm, \$35,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 56; females, 41; total, 97. Total number of patients in almshouse and hospital, 136.

Remarks—the number of patients in almshouse and hospital is the total at the present time.

PITTSBURG FARM.

Marshalsea, Pa.

Report of the Pittsburg City Farm of the City of Pittsburg, Pa., for the year ending September 30, 1906:

Number of inmates at close of last year, 391; number admitted during year, 841; total number in home and received during year, 1,232.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 829; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 403; average number in almshouse during year, per month, 359.33.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$154,051.70
Cost of buildings and improvements.....	6,467.87
Cost of out-door relief.....	4,143.19
Cost of other outside expenses.....	2,054.51
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper.....	54,494.66
Average weekly cost per capita.....	4.44
Total almshouse expenses	60,962.53
Total receipts other than county.....	51,405.51
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house.....	64,494.68

Improvements—Tuberculosis camps for men.

Officers—J. P. Shaw, Director Department of Charities and Correction, 511 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg; M. F. Larkin, Superintendent, Boyce P. O. Pa.

Location—Marshalsea, South Fayette Township, Pa.

Number of acres, 337½; value of buildings, \$675,000; value of farm, \$236,250.

We are now caring for our poor under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital October 1, 1907—Males, 319; females, 265; total, 584. Total number of patients in almshouse and hospital October 1, 1907, 953.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Report of Westmoreland County Almshouse for the Westmoreland County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906:

Number of inmates at close of last year, 229; number admitted during year, 332; total number in home and received during year, 561.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 349; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 212; average number in almshouse during year, 211.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$50,606.72
Cost of buildings and improvements.....	2,589.94
Cost of out-door relief	17,925.43
Cost of other outside expenses.....	2,670.49
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper.....	27,420.86
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2.72
Total almshouse expenses	27,420.86
Total receipts other than county.....	6,112.17
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house.....	21,308.69

Officers—A. P. Darr, superintendent, Greensburg, Pa.; Jno. E. Kunkle, attorney, Greensburg, Pa. Directors—Robert O. Bovard, president, West Newton; Herman Hamel, secretary, Laurelville; Jno. F. Kettering, Greensburg; R. M. Loughrey, Greensburg; R. N. Gay, Greensburg.

Location—Three miles south of Greensburg. Number of acres, 183; value of buildings, \$120,000; value of farm, \$60,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

LYCOMING COUNTY.**The Williamsport City Home.**

In the fall of 1892 the Overseers of the Poor of the City of Williamsport purchased fifteen acres of splendid river bottom land, with

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention
OF THE
ASSOCIATION
OF
Directors of the Poor
AND CHARITIES
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
HELD AT
WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA
OCTOBER 13, 14 AND 15, 1908

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1908

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ORGANIZATION FOR 1909.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1909.

Hon. E. A. Boyne, Bradford, Pa.....	President
James McB. Robb, Allegheny.....	Vice President
Walter Bowditch, Germantown.....	Vice President
Mrs. Florence Cameron, Chester.....	Vice President
Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia.....	Vice President
Mrs. M. E. Sowers, Elk.....	Vice President
W. C. Grube, Lancaster.....	Vice President
Mrs. Anna Bertel, Luzerne.....	Vice President
Thomas Cassedy, Luzerne.....	Vice President
E. D. Sollenberger, Philadelphia.....	Vice-President
Prof. David Emmert, Huntingdon.....	Vice President
I. C. Colborn, Somerset.....	Secretary and Treasurer
Col. E. P. Gould, Erie.....	Assistant Secretary

COMMITTEES.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

H. W. OSCHE.....	Allegheny
PHILIP HARTZOG	Cambria
LEVI ROLAND	Erie

OFFICERS.

DR. J. LEWIS SRODES.....	Allegheny
FRED FULLER, Esq.....	Scranton
J. S. STRINE.....	Lancaster
CHARLES STILLE	Germantown
MRS. J. H. McLEAN.....	Pittsburg
H. H. BAUMGARDNER.....	Venango
MRS. FLORENCE CAMERON.....	Chester

PLACE OF MEETING.

JOHN H. McDOWELL.....	Montgomery
JACOB KESSLER	Berks
JOHN McCABE	Carbondale
D. A. MACKIN	Luzerne
SIMON SHOEMAKER	Blair
MRS. E. H. SOWERS.....	Ridgeway
MRS. SUE WILLIARD.....	Indiana

RESOLUTIONS.

F. H. YOST	Somerset
W. O. NICKLAS.....	Franklin
DR. W. A. PAYNE.....	Scranton
DR. MARTIN BARR.....	Elwyn
MRS. ADALAI D COMFORT.....	Chester
THOMAS CASSEDY	Luzerne
MRS. E. S. LINDSEY.....	Warren
PROF. D. EMMERT.....	Huntingdon
MRS. L. B. WALTON.....	Chester
OLIVER P. BOHLER.....	Philadelphia

LEGISLATION.

HON. E. A. BOYNE.....	Bradford
HON. E. P. GOULD.....	Erie
HON. S. W. DAVENPORT.....	Luzerne
DR. J. LEWIS SRODES.....	Allegheny
DR. WILLIAM J. STEWARD.....	Lancaster
FREAS STYER, Esq.....	Norristown
H. H. BAUMGARDNER.....	Venango
L. C. COLBORN.....	Somerset

PROGRAM.

GEORGE F. GUY.....	Bradford
WALTER BOWDITCH	Germantown
JOHN L. SMITH.....	Chester
EDWIN D. SOLLENBERGER.....	Philadelphia
MRS. W. H. WISE	Oil City
LOUIS C. COLBORN	Somerset

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF
Directors of the Poor and Charities
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
HELD IN THE
COURT HOUSE, AT WEST CHESTER, PENNA.
October 13, 14 and 15

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania convened at the Court House, at West Chester, Pa., on Tuesday, October 13th, 1908, at 10 a. m., and after some half hour spent in registering and forming acquaintances, during which time the delegates were entertained with music by the band from the Pennsylvania Training School at Elwyn, the Convention was called to order by President John L. Smith, of Chester Springs.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Washington R. Laird, Ph. D.

A happy incident occurred at the very beginning of the proceedings of the Convention, when Mr. L. C. Colborn, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, stepped forward and presented President Smith with a beautiful silver-mounted ebony gavel, and said:

Mr. President:—Authority is the first thing to learn in order to become a good citizen. Without authority people become criminals. From all ages down to this time the gavel has been the symbol of authority. In this instance the gavel usually represents the authority of those who govern.

This morning I noticed our President skinning his knuckles trying to call this assembly to order. Having some sympathy for him, in behalf of this Association I have the pleasure of presenting this gavel; the sound of which it should be the pleasure of all members and visitors here to obey. I hope, Mr. President, that you will accept it in behalf of the members of this Association; you will take it and govern this assembly with justice and equity, or cause or allow the same to be so done.

Applause.

President Smith: Mr. Colborn and Ladies and Gentlemen—I assure you I will make the best efforts I am capable of and if you are real obedient, I think we will get along.

The Elwyn Band here favored the convention with more music, which was much enjoyed and was received with applause.

President Smith:—Not having my glasses on when this beautiful gavel was presented to me I failed to notice that it was a souvenir gavel. I wish to thank Mr. Colborn and Colonel Gould and any others who were instrumental in presenting this to me.

I regret to state that our Congressman, Thomas S. Butler, was called to the State of Indiana and cannot be with us.

I am very glad to introduce to you the Burgess of West Chester, Hon. A. P. Reid, who will extend to you the freedom of the town and deliver the address of welcome.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Hon. A. P. Reid was received with applause and said:
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Called upon unexpectedly to fulfill this duty I will do it to the best of my ability. First, I am authorized to extend to you the freedom of the town, whatever that means. This is not a walled town. We have no gates by which to let you in and out, but you are free to go and come at your pleasure. There is nothing to prevent your going anywhere. Not that I want you to think it is a wide-open town. It is a decently-conducted town. A wide-open town isn't what you want. If you are here over Sunday the Sunday law might be enforced, which might hurt some people, but I don't think it would inconvenience any of you.

I offer you the freedom of the town. I have no keys to deliver over, unless someone is guilty of disorderly conduct, when I can send you to jail, but I don't think that will be necessary with this gathering. You are free to enjoy yourselves and get what you can of pleasure out of your stay here.

I welcome you to this place, which is old in history, going back more than a hundred years, and a place that has been noted for its charity and good works.

It is not a large town. We are a modest people, trying to do the best we can, but what we have we think is up-to-date and worthy of emulation. We have many things that will be instructive for you to see. You are welcome to visit all of them. We have a Normal School that is one of the best in the State, with more than 650 students, and with all the improvements and appliances necessary to the education of those who come within its influence. It is well worth a visit. I call special attention to the historical exhibits in the Library there.

We have a good system of public schools, with some thirteen or fourteen hundred children, and a High School, recently built, which is modern in every way and well worth a visit. The schools are all open to you. We have among them a separate colored school, with a colored Principal and teachers. It has proved a success. It shows that the colored people have good opportunities here.

We have some industrial institutions here: the principal one is the Separator Works, which are known the world over.

We have a manufactory of wheels, which is widely known.

We have two nurseries, both of which have acquired a world-wide name. You are also welcome to come to our homes, to see how we live. We are not extremely wealthy, but we live comfortably.

I welcome you also on account of what you are and what you stand for. The work you are engaged in, in uplifting the downfallen, the oppressed and the poor and afflicted, and the needy, appeals to the best elements of mankind and leads us to see and realize more of the Divine in man than any other work we can engage in.

Years ago we heard of the "Mistakes of Moses" and much ridicule was cast upon that old gentleman, but you go back to that great law-giver and you will find the seed and the roots of nearly all the philanthropic legislation of modern times. We have it in the laws of that great law-giver—the Laws of Moses. That is the law that is at the very foundation of your organization, and of the work you have to do, and it shows the reward that God has promised to those who do this work.

The poor will always be in the land, and it is our bounden duty to aid and to help them, without any reward from they themselves, but for that reward that cometh from above.

Therefore, for what you stand for and what you are engaged in, I heartily welcome you all.

Applause.

President Smith here introduced Mrs. Florence Cameron, who responded to the address of welcome, on part of the Children's Aid Society, as follows:

ADDRESS OF MRS. CAMERON.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In responding to the duty and privilege accorded me, and further extending a welcome hand to the many guests of this association, I am impressed with two things: First, the character and intelligence of the assemblage, and second, the tremendous work ahead—work that calls for the concentrated thought of trained minds, work that must be wrought out with all the skill born of experience and guided by the spirit of a broad and generous humanity.

Year by year grows more insistent the problem of the poor. Year by year we are learning that we cannot escape this responsibility.

What means our boasted dignity, if over the banquet music rises the cry of suffering children? How pitiful our pretensions, if through the woof of our social fabric runs the quivering threads of sorrow from the neglected poor! "Am I my brother's keeper?" Yes, a thousand times, yes, if he stumble in the bitter struggle—if he be born to the world one of the starved seed falling on naked rocks, a mental and physical derelict. It is as much your duty and mine, and the State in which they find shelter to keep them, as it is to uphold the very hands of the government. We cannot escape this. Men and women are learning that peace, security, contentment—all that go to make life worth living—is not in the gospel of mine and thine. Rather is it found in accepting the responsibility God gave us, the stronger, and reaching out a helping hand, uplifting to a higher plane of personal growth, the needy.

This is not sentiment. Show me a nation that neglects its poor, and I will show you a nation rapidly going to decay. It is part of the great law of humanity. We need the poor as much as they need us. Here in quiet Quaker Chester county we have no Midas mines of coal and oil. We bring no great gifts—no rich treasures to charity like many noble Pennsylvania cities and counties represented here. We have few millionaires. Most of us are plain, quiet folks who love our homes, and the green hillsides where lay our kinsmen of nearly three hundred years. But we try to take care of our dependent ones.

Much of this is through regular channels by an able Board of Directors, which, in turn, is liberally supported by the county. Much more is done through our various churches, hospital auxiliaries and charitable societies. Being an agricultural district, cases of actual destitution are rare and quickly relieved. In the years it has been my pleasure to labor with the noble women who constitute the Children's Aid Society of Chester County we have found comfortable homes for many little ones. Brightness, cheer and instruction have come to the pathway of those lives that otherwise might have been wrecked. Close to the gates of a great city, with all the destitution, desertion and cruelty that accompanies, we have helped a little in this wonderful work of the Children's Aid. At all times, under all circumstances, encouraged, supported, upheld by the most sympathetic and appreciative of officers and directors.

Believe me, I have neither desire nor intention to boast of its charity or any other virtue of my home county. Within a stone's throw are a score of eloquent lawyers, and prominent educators, with gracious greetings far superior to my best efforts. In extending our appreciation for the generous and cordial welcome extended us by the proud old town of West Chester—my County Seat—I have this word to say—next to the faithful administration of its laws, the first care of a State is its poor. Our moral and material success, city and country, rests heavily on the ability and intelligence of its charities and their officers.

It is a grave and very old problem. It began when the world began, and will continue to its end. Mere perfunctory routine of duties will not do, and I may be pardoned in saying frankly that any administrator of charity who is not in real touch or whose heart is not in unselfish sympathy with his work, fails in fruition of his mission, and would do a real favor to the cause in resigning.

The question is so broad, so full of intricacies, so difficult of satisfactory solution that nothing but patience and courage strengthened by sincere and earnest sympathy can ever fathom the depths.

On one hand we have a rich and prosperous State, willing to give and give largely—on the other, a clamoring, persistent cry for ever more. To be kind and just, to mediate, to temper the wind to the shorn lamb as well as keep the professional beggar wolf from the fold, this is our plain duty, trusting in His wisdom to show us the way. "For as much as ye have done it unto these my children, ye have done it unto me."

Through the exquisite charm and fascinating beauty of these Autumnal days, with Nature dressed in her last toilet of the year, you come to us and with full hearts we welcome you. Give us of your enthusiasm, your wisdom, lend us from your storehouse of knowledge that we may go on with renewed vigor to uplift, ennoble, lead to God.

Again the Children's Aid welcomes you, and may God bless the children and the children's helpers everywhere.

Mrs. Cameron's address was received with applause, after which President Smith introduced Mr. Frederick Fuller, of Scranton, who addressed the Convention as follows, in response to the address of welcome:

ADDRESS OF MR. FULLER.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The kind words so gracefully and fitly spoken from the lips of the representatives of this center of refinement and culture has taken entire possession of our hearts. These words of cheer give us encouragement. They uplift us. They stimulate us, and I think we all fully

appreciate them, and especially the words of His Honor, the Burgess of this town, who has proven himself to be not a broken "reed" nor smoking flax. He has given us the freedom of the town. In that he has assumed a great responsibility, but he has the power to enforce his orders and it is well for us to behave ourselves, so they will be glad when we leave here that they gave us the freedom of this beautiful place. I think these friends must have in their minds the great apostle's injunction, not to forget to entertain strangers, for thereby some have been entertaining angels unawares. I don't claim that we are a flock of angels, but there are some among us who can be very properly classed within that order, and there are other wings sprouting that we hope soon will become full fledged. (Laughter.)

We can hardly claim to belong to the tribe of Abou Ben Adem. A boy asked his father what a cannibal was and his father told him "one who loves his fellow men." Neither do we claim to be cannibals, even if some of the ladies do look good enough to eat.

The world's history is a record of tragedy and of man's inhumanity to man that has made countless thousands mourn. The thing we have in view is to reverse that order, so it may read that "man's humanity to man has made countless thousands rejoice." We are here as a body of men and women with entirely unselfish motives. We have come here to be identified with this greatest work that men and women can be engaged in, except the ministry of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The object of this Association is to reform the old order of things. From time immemorial man has been savage and cruel and the hearts of the world have been bleeding.

We must love our work. If we do not the best thing to do is to step out and let some one who does love it take our places. Love is the greatest motive power in the world.

Love and charity are linked together, they say. To my mind there is a great distinction. There are many in our State who have been reduced to want and poverty from force of circumstances, but who in the days of their prosperity contributed largely to the relief of the suffering and destitute, who come to our doors and knock for admission and ask for aid.

That class of people have a legal and a moral right to all the aid we can give them. Now, it is love that actuates us to help such. It is a pleasure for us to do it.

There is another class who have lived lives of wickedness and sin and drunkenness and have brought themselves to dire want. They do not deserve aid, but they need it, and they are human and we have to care for them. That is where the virtue of charity comes in. Charity is defined to be kindness extended to the uncharitable. That is the distinction I make between love and charity. Charity covers a multitude of sins for the class I last named.

This great State is second to none in its magnanimous generosity in providing for the poor and needy. Many of us are officials, almoners and dispensers of public trusts, and as such we are held directly responsible to the authority that has placed us in these positions. It seems to me that the great State of Pennsylvania has some claim on the promise of the king that faithfully governs and protects the poor. The kingdom of such a king shall endure forever; and our great State, it seems to me is in line for receiving some of the fruits of that promise.

I think that we are constantly aware that to be a success in this great work we require all the virtues that are known. We require judgment, discrimination, kindness of heart, and a generosity that is controlled and governed by common sense.

I believe most of us fully understand that if we do not possess those qualifications we are unfit for the business. We meet cases almost daily that try our souls, but we have to make the best of it. We are trying to solve the wonderful problem of life. Our first parents got into a lot of trouble; the evil spirit gained full control over them, and it has been a vigorous struggle ever since. If it were not for this evil spirit we wouldn't have much of this work to do.

Perhaps you have heard the story of the little girl who was possessed of the spirit of going into a neighbor's berry patch; the parents discovered it and told her it was wrong and she mustn't, but she said she was tempted; and they said, "When you are tempted you must tell Satan to get behind you." She said, "All right," and the next day she dressed in a nice white dress, and she returned home with the white dress covered with berry stains and the parents knew where she had been, and they rebuked her and said to her, "Didn't we tell you to tell Satan to get behind you when you were tempted," and she said, "Oh, yes, I told Satan to get behind me, and he did, and he rushed me right into the berry bushes." (Laughter.)

I think, with all due respect to the gospel, that it is safer to get Satan right in front of us.

Within the last few years the silent reaper has thrust his sickle into our ranks and has harvested some of our most valuable grain. This will happen to us from year to year, but their places must be filled and the work must go on.

I have been a member of this Association about twelve years and I have seen the results of the zeal and the influence of this Association and I know it has been a great factor in this Commonwealth and has brought about great and needed reforms in the management of almshouses and asylums, and we want every community to know us; to know what we are and what we stand for. Every person in the State is deeply interested in our work. It is appealing, more and more every year, to the humane side of the people. We are now in our thirty-fourth year, and the founders of this Association have many of them gone to their reward.

We hope a greater and deeper interest will prevail in all our meetings, and as we go from this place we will go with the kindest impressions and gratitude for the friendly and cheering words we have heard here to-day. We all need sunshine in our hearts. This is a beautiful morning and all Nature is smiling upon us, and our hearts ought to be full of sunshine. I don't claim to be a ray of sunshine altogether, but I try to cultivate it. I like to see it in others.

I was walking down the street not long ago and I saw a lady friend coming, and it was a gloomy morning, and I says, "Hello, how are you, the nicest day this year?" She started and jumped almost out from her merry widow hat, and she says, "I haven't heard so cheerful a remark as that in a week; I was really thinking of the undertaker," and she was a married woman. (Laughter.)

She went on her way with a smile, and I think it did me more good than it did her.

Let us cultivate this sunshine in the heart. Go about with a pleasant face and a smile. There is nothing so valuable as a cheerful disposition. It is worth more than all the riches of the world.

I thank our friends for their kind words, and I thank you all.

Applause.

Mrs. H. F. Rankin (Fayette) responded to the address of welcome, on part of Children's Aid Society, as follows:

**RESPONSE OF ADDRESS OF WELCOME ON PART OF
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.**

By Mrs. H. L. Rankin, Uniontown, Pa.

Mr. President, Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Convention of 1908:

After listening to the cordial welcome tendered us by Mrs. Florence Cameron, of Chester County Children's Aid Society, and your Mayor, Hon. A. P. Reid, all giving us the freedom of this beautiful old town of West Chester, I certainly think it an honor to represent the Children's Aid Society and be permitted to respond for them.

We are thankful for your kind greetings and warm assurances of welcome. I have attended these conventions, without omission since October, 1896, when it was held in Pittsburg, therefore, this will be my thirteenth. I feel confident in saying we will not abuse this liberty given us, so that our good friends will not be made twice glad—with our coming and our going.

I can speak from twelve year's experience that each year I find the conventions more interesting and of more benefit than the year before. I well remember at Scranton, in 1897, Mrs. Lay, of Oil City, and myself were the only ones, I think, from Western Pennsylvania's Children's Aid Society and to my surprise, while talking to our attorney, H. F. Detwiler, heard my name called by the President of the convention, asking me to respond for the Children's Aid Society welcome, as Mrs. Wilson was not present nor had sent any paper. I was startled at the request as I was not only a stranger but new to the convention, and was going to decline, but Mr. Detwiler insisted and said, "Get up and say anything you think of, it is better than a refusal." That was my first speaking in public. I was nervous and said but little, but the convention greeted me so kindly that I made up my mind I would do the best I could to help such a body of good men and women who were trying to give us valuable assistance in our work, especially when I noticed how many refused. I have seen the interest in Children's Aid Society work grow rapidly in these twelve years; as where only two or three spoke of our work, there are now about one-third of the papers and talks in the interest of Children's Aid Societies. This Convention, I am assured, will be better than the preceding ones, therefore we should be more encouraged in the good work.

Again, I wish to return the heartfelt thanks of the Children's Aid Society for the cordial welcome we have received and the pleasant and agreeable arrangements made for our entertainment, but the proof of our sincerity will be in our efforts to make this Convention not one of fine addresses and flowery speeches only, but in Christian endeavor to learn from each other the best ways of doing the best work, as we find the work increasing greatly every year, and are in more need of active workers than any other charity, so hope the good members of this convention will say and do all they can to assist the Children's Aid Societies of this grand old State of Pennsylvania.

The Elwyn Band here favored the Convention with more music, giving a medley, which was much enjoyed, and closing by rising and giving in a superb manner, "The Star Spangled Banner." All the delegates also rising.

Dr. J. Lewis Srodes:—I think one of the most embarrassing moments of my life was at a meeting of this Association when I had to rise and announce the fact, myself, that I was about to make an address. I have volunteered to make this announcement for our worthy

President, after a conference with him and recognizing the fact that he must feel as I felt at that time. I now announce the President's annual address.

President Smith was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of this the 34th Annual Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania:

To me has fallen the pleasure and the privilege of bidding you welcome to this old historic County of Chester. In behalf of the good people of the Borough of West Chester, let me bid you a most hearty welcome to the hospitality and the homes of this town. West Chester has long been noted for its institutions of learning, the intelligence of its people and the hospitality of its homes, and I sincerely hope and believe that when this convention shall have closed, you will all go to your homes feeling that it was good to be here, and bearing with you only pleasant recollections.

I see your program calls for an "address" from your President. I assure you it is not my intention to inflict any such thing upon you. In the first place I could not deliver an address worthy of the occasion should I try, and in the second place, there has been so much said, and so well said, that I feel it would be much better for me to confine myself to bringing just a few matters before you, for your patient consideration.

When you have become better acquainted with this modest Quaker town of West Chester, the County Seat of this great county, and have sampled its hospitality, you will not wonder that Chester county was the first county in the State outside of Philadelphia to organize for the care and protection of the poor and unfortunate within its borders. This organization was effected in 1798. That year a farm of 325 acres was purchased. In 1799 a brick building, 40x100 feet, was erected on it as a home for the destitute poor. This building was succeeded by the present one, erected in 1855. This shows that the people of this good old County of Chester have had charitable hearts and that sympathies have always gone out to the poor and unfortunate of this vicinity.

But, alas, how much yet remains to be done! I fear we are too prone to forget those who have not had the advantages that we have had. Oh, how many are sick at heart and broken in spirit for the want of a kind and sympathetic word of encouragement! Let us not forget our duty to these. To be able to make better and more useful men and women out of those less fortunate than ourselves is, indeed, a privilege, and an object worthy of our best effort. For, when our hands reach out to lift up our fallen and unfortunate fellow-man, then are we following in the footsteps of our Lord and Master. I congratulate you, fellow directors, on being members of an organization that has this for its aim and object.

Let us each endeavor to realize fully our responsibility to this Association and to our fellow-men.

We need each others' co-operation and assistance, as members of our Association in order that we may live up to our opportunities, and fully meet our obligations, may I, therefore, ask your kind assistance during the sessions of this meeting. There are those among us who have had much valuable experience along this line of work, and what they can and, I trust will, tell us will prove very helpful indeed to those newer in the work.

Allow me to commend to you most warmly the work of our Ladies' Aid. Fellow Directors, do you have a Children's Aid Society in your county? If not, why not? Let me appeal to you strongly not to fail to interest your good women in this great work of caring for the children. How important to guide the footsteps of the little ones aright! No greater or grander work can be found.

I cannot refrain from referring to the splendid work done by the Ladies' Aid of this county. I could point you to many good and useful men and women who have come up from the ranks of unfortunate children, who needed the fostering care of this Society and received it; and there are still others who, through the kindly, sympathetic influence and help of these ladies, have become better men and better women than would have been possible without their aid. We would heartily commend this noble work.

Another important question I beg leave to bring before your thoughtful attention is this: Should we not devote more time to investigating the cause which produces and increases our criminal and dependent classes? In my judgment this is a very important matter, and I am convinced that a thorough, honest, intelligent study of it would result in greatly reducing these classes. I am profoundly convinced that there is one principal cause that stands out above and beyond every other in the production of crime, poverty, misery and distress. So little has been done, as yet, by our Association in the way of studying causes, as we have been exerting nearly all our efforts in taking care of effects. May God help us to approach the study of this great question in the right spirit; and help us to open our eyes to the true facts, arouse our consciences to a full realization of our duty to our fellow-man, give us power to see it, and that willingness to work that our Saviour possessed.

In conclusion I would recommend the appointment of a committee to study the cause of the increase in our dependent and criminal classes, to report at our next year's meeting of this Association.

At the conclusion of President Smith's address, which was received with applause, Mrs. M. E. H. Sowers, of Ridgway, President of C. A. S. of Western Pennsylvania, was introduced to the Convention by President Smith, and read the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

VALUE OF CHILD RESCUE.

Open the door for the children,
Tenderly gather them in,
In from the highways and hedges,
In from the places of sin.

Look at the smiles for a thank you,
Just now be looking to see,
If any are out while 'tis stormy,
Give to them shelter all free.

Some are so weak and so helpless,
Some are so hungry and so cold,
Fatherless, motherless and loveless,
But Christ calls them all to His fold.

In this splendid golden age, this wonderful Twentieth Century, so blessed with the cumulative wisdom and experience of the past, with the awakened thought and quickened intellect of the present, it is

marvelous that the grand work and object of the Children's Aid Society, and other child-saving agencies, have not, to a greater extent, attracted the attention and enlisted the sympathy of every Christian, humanitarian and patriot in the land.

The value of a child cannot be estimated by ordinary standards. Its personality is of infinite worth and its protection a supreme duty. Its education is of paramount interest to Society, to the State and to the Church. Therefore, every agency for the right education of that child should be encouraged, "and the transfer of human waifs from pathways that descend and degrade," into those that elevate and lead to the higher walks of life, should commend itself to every one, as a work which meets a genuine want, and as the most effectual remedy for a growing and insidious evil.

Over a quarter of a century ago, Alexander Dumas asserted that half of the existing vagabonds was produced by forsaken, neglected childhood. Reference to criminal records, and experience of keen observers, prove this assertion; also that it is not only the history of the past, but of to-day.

Unquestionably, no argument is required to prove that the dependent and vicious element, in nearly all communities is largely the result of neglected childhood; and this element is recruited not so much by the law of heredity in itself, as by a constantly increasing acquisition of children, thrown helpless upon the world, by the death or desertion of one or both of their natural protectors.

Our system of public charity and permanent institutional care, kindly intended to alleviate and improve the condition of these unfortunates, is inadequate and, while providing shelter and temporary succor, has ultimately, frequently proven a detriment instead of the anticipated benefit, by fastening upon its proteges habits of dependence and indolence thus preventing, or at least retarding, the growth of self-help and self-respect.

Therefore, homeless, forsaken children are best aided by absolute removal from the blight and shadow of former surroundings, into the sunshine of comfortable family homes, where Christian training shall prepare them for the duties of life and respected citizenship.

The imperative claim this class of children, deprived of salutary government and the disciplinary restraint, asserts, should render us not only willing, but alert to champion their cause remembering that youth requires forming not reforming. Every child saved from the slums or streets means one criminal or pauper less to be dealt with in the coming years—the silent, thronging future.

Thus is it clearly demonstrated that if this work receives support, commensurate with its importance, that other branches of benevolent endeavor will be, if not totally abolished, rendered less necessary.

Who that desires to be useful can be so well employed, or what can so stimulate and develop the noblest impulses within us as to engage in shielding the child from the perils and hazards of orphanage?

In what other direction can so large a percentage of good be realized from the means invested?

It is a work that touches the tenderest chords of our nature, and is stamped with the highest approval of the Deity.

But with all these incentives how few are the laborers in so plenteous a harvest. Hundreds, yes thousands, of children in this fair country, for each one of whom, a home involving all of comfort and happiness that life affords, is waiting, are drifting away towards a dark precarious future. The faithful, loyal men and women of the various Children's Societies are working nobly as results show, but they can't do it all.

The children already provided for, the homes that have been brightened by their presence, are object lessons which the entire Chris-

tian and charitable world should study. The nation, more and more, recognizes that its important population is its children. Schools and prohibitory laws are not for its men and women, but to expand the powers of and to guard its children; not for to-day alone, but for the great to-morrow, as,

"Life's field will yield as they make it,
A harvest of thorns or of flowers."

The work for children in the church and Sunday School, in the public school or in the Children's Aid Society is the most fundamental, scientific, hopeful and important work we can accomplish.

Think of the possibilities in each little child's life; to the child itself, possibilities of joy or pain, of expanding noble character, or deep degradation in sin; possibilities to the world of helpfulness and leadership in intelligence and moral power or of demoralizing deadly influences.

Every child's unfolding, maturing life is to make this world better or worse. We cannot see these possibilities; they slumber in the child's soul as the oak slumbers in the acorn, but how great that oak may become we cannot foresee.

Each child is both a glorious and a fearful possibility. Because of the advancement and leavening influence of Christian civilization these possibilities are no longer limited by accident of birth or environment.

In the long ago men were born kings, or noblemen, or slaves or beggars and as they were born so they remained. But that condition has nearly passed away, and to-day, in our free land, every child is given opportunities for his possibilities.

We cannot state or even satisfactorily predict, who will be the Mayor of this beautiful little city, nestling among the hills, forty years from now, whether the boy born in one of its rich families, clad in velvet coat, or the friendless lad, clad in homespun, for whom the Children's Aid Society recently found a home in your midst.

Who shall, fifty years hence, be President of the United States? The grandson of the present noble ruler, or the motherless boy who is now a ward of one of our charitable organizations?

It is just as likely to be the latter as the former.

Abraham Lincoln, James Garfield, Henry Wilson, Salmon P. Chase, Thomas Edison and many other men of bright intellect, who rose to prominence, were children of poverty.

What degree of mental force, executive energy, aspiration, special genius and broad manhood or womanhood, is wrapped up in one of these helpless babies! God alone knows, and it is a ponderous question in which direction these dormant energies will trend. Shall these children be left to become leaders among the corrupt classes, or shall they be saved to become leaders on the better side? They will surely, to a certain extent, be leaders of some kind; we cannot prevent that. Are we not, in a way, responsible for the outcome? I think so.

Our free ballot and free schools make the poorest boy an heir-apparent to the throne and the fact of his poverty makes him discontented with his position, and arouses to endeavor all the latent forces of his very soul. The rich man's son is, usually, contented with the position in which he is born; the average man's son is, generally, satisfied with his rank, but the child of poverty, who inherits nothing but capacity, is excited by his discontent to exert all his powers; hence, in a democracy, the majority of the leaders in commerce and politics, come from the poorer homes, and it is a noticeable fact that children left fatherless, frequently make the most successful men and women, that is, develop the greatest ability.

Capacity is what God gives the child; ability is what the lad works out of his capacity; but the character of that ability depends entirely upon the education and surroundings given him.

The Honorable Judge Lindsay, of Juvenile Court fame, decides, after careful study and close observation of crime, that the dangerous classes arise from the extremes of Society, the children of the multimillionaire and the children of the extremely poor; the former who, for lack of nothing in this world's goods, are being encouraged to live lives of luxuriant idleness; and the latter whose restless ambition is without moral restraint.

The prime work of the Children's Aid Society, is not merely one of pity for the distressed destitute child, but of philanthropy for the future of the community, and to save these children from shocking possibilities securing for them noble certainties.

And oh, what satisfaction and gratification is enjoyed in witnessing the delightful results, particularly in watching each child in whose individual case we were personally interested and with whose rescue we were connected.

It also affords great happiness to realize that the majority, thus saved, appreciate the word "home," and the love of foster parents, who so tenderly shield them from the trials and tribulations of a not always sympathetic world.

I cannot refrain from relating the true tale and happy sequel of a little British waif, who is now a woman-grown, highly esteemed and admired.

Many, many years ago, there dwelt in England a far-famed authoress, and her husband who was an invalid and a cripple.

The couple lived an ideal happy life, residing near London, then only a large town. One day, the literary woman heard, quite incidentally, that a wee baby had been found on a large stone at the cross-roads, that it had been taken to the town hall, and that all the gentry were hastening to see it on account of its remarkable beauty. So, following the example of her neighbors, she too went. Looking up into the sweet, sympathetic face of the famed authoress the tiny baby smiled and reached out her pretty hands. The woman could not resist this and resolved to adopt the infant, a resolution she immediately executed. As time passed on and she became more and more devoted to the child, she was determined that if it lay in her power its heart should never be wounded by unkind allusions to the story of its discovery and adoption.

Consequently, as soon as the little girl could comprehend, it was lovingly whispered to her, that she had been found on the stone which now adorned the hall of her mother's house and which always was decorated with flowers; also that God had placed her there in order that her mother might easily find her. When she grew older it became her pleasant daily duty to cull and arrange these flowers to render beautiful this rock which had been dug up from the cross-roads and brought home.

To her, it represented the place where the angels had rested, when they laid her down. Curiously enough, the child positively became proud of the manner in which she had reached the dear mother, who now cared for her as tenderly and lovingly as though she were her own flesh and blood.

The years have gone by, the eyes of that dear, blessed mother are closed forever upon all earthly scenes, but the child she so carefully reared, still lives, in the great city of London, a talented, prominent woman, and she remembers.

Who was the authoress, the foster-mother, you ask?

Dinah Mulock Craik, the celebrated writer of John Halifax, Gentleman.

Let us toil on and on, dear friends, and employ every means and exert every effort to advance this beneficent cause, and apply ourselves more assiduously to the solution of the ponderous problem of child-saving, not altogether disbelieving in heredity, but believing more in the efficiency of thorough, intellectual, moral and Christian training; more in the necessity of a pure home-life; more in the doctrine of fair-play and a fair chance in life, for the child as well as the adult, and still more in the influence of the Christ-child on the childhood of our race.

Hope, sooner or later, in any just cause, is followed by fruition and the work of child rescue, this most potent of reforms, will without a question, sooner or later, become established in the hearts of all the world's good people, who remember the divine words of our Blessed Master:

"Who so shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me."

In closing, may I repeat, a beautiful legend, which has often been referred to in connection with this work, it is this:

One evening while a terrific storm prevailed, St. Christopher found a tiny child wandering upon the banks of a great river which he was about of necessity to ford. "Please take me with you," pleaded the sweet voice of the little one. The giant saint stooped and clasping the childish form in its arms entered the wild waters pressing on and on amidst the tempest, across the stream, though almost swept away by the raging current. But when he at last safely reached the further bank and deposited his burden upon the shore, lo, it was no longer the child he had carried, but the radiant form of our Blessed Lord who had in this way tested his love and devotion.

Thus shall it be for those who for Christ's sake have aided in this work of saving the perishing. They shall find that in sheltering his homeless little ones they have indeed done it unto Himself.

Let us labor on until the Evening Star, let us give our very best to forsaken childhood to raise it from lowlands to the highlands and prepare it for the struggles and tragedies it must later meet along the highway. Let us pluck away the thistle which surround these unfortunate little lives, and plant roses, for roses will surely grow. And may we always remember that the little heart that is soonest awake to the flowers is always the first to be touched by the thorns.

An aged man or woman reaching life's golden sunset with no home or shelter is indeed a pitiful sight.

A homeless young man or woman with neither kin nor friends is to be greatly pitied, but sadder still, yes quite the saddest sight on earth is the homeless, parentless, "nobody's child," dependent upon the charity of an unsympathetic world.

Alone in the dreary, pitiless street,
With my torn old dress and bare cold feet,
All day I have wandered to and fro,
Hungry and shivering and nowhere to go.

The night's coming on in darkness and dread,
And the chill sleet's beating upon my bare head,
Oh, why does the wind blow upon me so wild?
Is it because I am nobody's child?

Just over the way there is a flood of light,
And warmth and beauty, and all things bright,
Beautiful children in robes so fair,
And caroling songs in rapture there,

I wonder if they in their blissful glee,
Would pity a poor little girl like me,
Wandering alone in the merciless street,
Naked and shivering and nothing to eat.

Oh, what shall I do when the night comes down,
In its terrible blackness all over the town?
Shall I lay me down neath the angry sky,
On the cold hard pavements alone to die?
When the beautiful children their prayers have said,
And mammas have tucked them up snugly in bed,
No dear mother upon me smiles,
Why is it, I wonder, that I am nobody's child?

At the conclusion of Mrs. Sowers' paper, Mr. H. W. Ochse read the following memorial:

MEMORIAL.

Rarely does such a duty as I am called upon to perform to-day fall to the lot of any member of any association, that of recording the death of four of its members, all of whom I claimed as among my most intimate friends, and who have served with me continually for many years.

Mr. W. H. Guy and Mary Jane Duncan Guy, his wife, Colonel W. J. Glenn and Martha E. Glenn, his wife, all were members of this Association for many years and were all earnest and active in its welfare.

Mr. Guy was born September 11, 1823, and spent almost his entire life within the confines of the county of his birth. On October 29, 1844, he married Miss Mary Jane Duncan, who shared his joys and sorrows until his death, January 21st of this year, and who followed him across the narrow stream that divides the island of time from the mainland of eternity within a few hours of the time when his sorrowing friends had said their last farewell.

Mrs. W. J. Glenn died October 19, 1907,, within a few days after our last meeting.

Col. W. J. Glenn was born August 1, 1839, at Carnegie, Pa., and spent his boyhood in what was then called the Borough of Mansfield. He answered his country's call and served throughout the Civil War. Was twice wounded and endured the privations of war during the darkest period of the nation's history. Colonel Glenn was Superintendent of the Allegheny County Home for almost fourteen years and up to the time of his death maintained an active interest in its affairs.

Mr. Guy was elected Director of the Poor during the year 1884 and served continuously as President of the Board since that time to the time of his death. He has been at every meeting of this Association but one for almost a quarter of a century.

This remarkable quartette of friends were identified with the administration of the Charities of Allegheny county for many years and their winsome personalities will be recalled by the pioneer members of this association, and it is a fitting tribute to their memory that their deaths be recorded at this meeting, in this community where Friends and their Society have left the imprint of their character on every field and feature of this portion of our Commonwealth. These were true friends, friends who would pour the truth into your hearts though you might wince under it. Friends who would defend you when you were unjustly assailed by the tongues of calumny. Friends who would not forsake you when you had fallen into disgrace, who would counsel you in your doubts and perplexities, who would open their purses to aid you without expecting any returns for their favors, who would rejoice

in your prosperity and grieve at your adversity, who would bear half of your burden, who would add to your joys and diminish your sorrows by sharing in both.

Dr. Shrodes offered the following resolution, on the death of Thomas Hughes:

Whereas, the Grim Reaper has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst the Vice-President of this Association, Mr. Thomas J. Hughes, one who was actively identified with this Association for a number of years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Hughes this convention has lost an active and a faithful member, one who was conscientious in the performance of every duty, one whose unerring judgment and wise counsel will be sorely missed in our deliberations; one whose unselfish disposition, tender sympathies and firm rulings particularly fitted him for the position of trust that he filled for so many years, one whose constant aim was the amelioration of the condition of those who had unfortunately become a public charge, one who always regarded public office as a sacred trust, and one whose manly life will ever inspire those who knew him.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

Upon motion of Col. E. P. Gould (Erie), the resolution introduced by Dr. Shrodes was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Upon motion, the convention moved and carried that the Committees be named and announced at the afternoon session.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until two o'clock.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES.

Names of Delegates in attendance at the Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, at West Chester, Pa., October 13, 14 and 15, 1908:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—H. W. Osche, Frank T. Redman, James McB. Bobb, S. W. Lea, Dr. J. Lewis Srodes.

BEDFORD COUNTY—J. B. Deeter, J. S. Sessna.

BUTLER COUNTY—G. F. Easley, William Siebert, N. S. Grossman.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Conrad Bader, Miss Elizabeth Bader, Philip Hartzog, Mrs. Philip Hartzog, J. S. Gray, John Cunningham, Mrs. John Cunningham.

DELAWARE COUNTY—Mrs. E. H. Hall, Mrs. J. B. Blickinson, Harriet M. Rhoads, Hon. Isaac Johnson, Lydia R. Linville, Margaret G. Sellers, Patience W. Kent, N. B. Swigart, Mrs. Shaffer Worst, Margaret Bennington, F. H. Nibecker.

ERIE COUNTY—Levi H. Roland, Mrs. L. H. Roland, Clark McAlister, J. O. Smith, J. A. Henry, Mrs. J. A. Henry, Miles R. Mason, Mrs. M. R. Mason, E. P. Gould, Esq., Mrs. E. P. Gould, Ira E. Briggs, stenographer.

CHESTER COUNTY—John L. Smith, Levi S. Thomas, Davis Garrett, Dr. Jane Baker, Philip M. Sharples, Charles L. Huston, William H. H. Davis, Joseph H. Baldwin, Herbert P. Worth, Dr. Thomas E. Parke, Mary I. Stille, Mrs. Abner Hoopes, P. S. Darlington, Dr. W. K. Thorpe, B. W. Haines, W. W. Thomson, J. H. Lumis, Alfred P. Reid, Lydia B. Walton, Hannah H. Savery, Mr. W. Harry Cochran, Adelaide B. Comfort, Florence D. Cameron, Florence B. Cloud, Sallie E. Pyle, Jane T. Barnard, Willie M. Marshall, Mrs. Abbie Wilder, Mrs.

Rachael Larkin, Annie Mercer, Mary P. Brown, Lydia C. Conard, Mary E. Martindale, Annie S. Reynolds, Mrs. Jane C. B. Jones, Josephine S. Cope, Thomas E. Parke, Annie T. Eldridge, Mrs. M. A. Speakman, Mrs. Wm. T. Green, Mrs. M. A. Swisher, Sarah M. Thompson, Ellen P. Way, Sarah A. Conard, Ruthanna Spencer, Lydia A. Spencer, Adelaide S. L. Wilson, Margaret M. Forsythe, Annie C. Windle, Deborah J. Windlow, Anna M. Pyle, Dr. G. M. Philips, Deborah C. Passmore, Rev. Washington R. Laird, Rev. Arthur H. Simpson, Rev. Charles H. Shaw, Rev. Edward C. Griffith, Hon. William Butler, Wilmer E. Pennypacker, Mrs. Davis Garrett.

FAYETTE—Mrs. Hugh L. Rankin, Marshall Dean, Mrs. Elizabeth Dean, J. J. Barnhart, F. Crosland, Thomas Love.

GREEN—G. F. Grove, F. M. Sunley, H. H. Hughes, D. N. Kuhn.

INDIANA—Mrs. Sue Willard.

HUNTINGDON—George Hetrick, Dr. David Emmert, R. P. Smith, S. Shumaker, J. S. Appley, Mrs. J. S. Appley, J. C. Baer, J. Quincy Dell.

BLAIR—R. W. Robinson, Mrs. R. B. Robinson, Dr. Thomas F. Neal.

JEFFERSON—John King.

FRANKLIN—John R. Pilgrin, Jacob H. Lehman, Jacob Lehman, John L. Black, Mrs. Jacob Lehman.

LACKAWANNA—Timothy Berke, Mrs. Timothy Berke, Frederick Fuller, Mrs. Fred Fuller, F. J. Dickert, Dr. W. A. Payne, Mrs. U. A. Payne, William Matthews, George W. Beamer, Mrs. George W. Beamer, W. G. Daniels.

LACKAWANNA—Carbondale Poor District—John McCade, J. P. H. Raymon, Isaac Rogers, Michael McCann, William L. Isgar.

LACKAWANNA—Blakely Poor District—James W. O'Brien, James W. Smith, Thomas Grier, Mrs. J. W. Smith, J. F. Ackley, Mrs. J. F. Ackley.

LANCASTER—Jacob S. Strine, F. B. Bowsman, Shaeffer Worst, A. B. Trugart, W. C. Grube, Mrs. W. C. Grube, M. K. Crist, Dr. Milton J. Stuart.

LUZERNE—S. W. Davenport, G. W. Mitchell, Thomas Cassidy, A. P. Childs, Abram Nesbit, Geo. H. Butler, Morris Gaerter, George J. Stegmaier, Dr. Charles B. Mayberry, D. A. Mackin.

BERKS—W. J. Hollenback, Peter H. Knabb, Wm. W. Field.

LYCOMING—Charles T. Huston, Elmer E. Ohl, Mrs. E. E. Ohl.

MERCER—Mrs. M. C. Zahnser, Samuel T. Bell, J. T. Hoovler, A. T. Baker, Mary L. Shilling, T. C. White, Mrs. Amanda White.

MONTGOMERY—John Kendig, John H. McDowell, Mrs. John H. McDowell, George F. Longaker, Mrs. Geo. F. Longaker, J. K. Leidy, Mrs. J. K. Leidy, James K. Thompson, Mrs. James K. Thompson.

PHILADELPHIA—Department of Charities—Oliver P. Bohler, Charles F. Walker, Dr. Frank Woodbury, J. Pretis Murray, Mrs. Fred Schoff, Dr. Carl Kelsey, Edwin Sollenberger, Fred S. Hall.

GERMANTOWN—Jacob H. Pauling, Walter Bowdich, Charles S. Still, Jr., Pringle Barthwick, Charles E. Emes, Joseph Darvin, John F. Rausenberger.

OXFORD AND LOWER DUBLIN—Charles S. Snyder, Mrs. Chas. S. Snyder, Horace Shallcross, Mrs. Horace Shallcross, F. J. Martin, Mrs. F. J. Martin.

PHILADELPHIA—Board of Public Charities—Bromley Wharton, General Agent and Secretary; W. J. McGeary, Assistant General Agent; Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary Committee of Lunacy.

McKEAN—E. A. Boyne, George F. Guy.

SOMERSET—William Brant, J. F. Reiman, W. W. Baker, Dr. J. J. Emmens, H. F. Yost, Esq., L. C. Colborn, Esq., Corresponding Secretary.

CARBON—Frank White, S. W. Gangwer, Mrs. S. W. Ganger, Dr.

W. P. Long, W. S. Leith, Mrs. S. W. Leith.

VENANGO—J. Homer Sultan, Mrs. J. H. Sultan, John W. Philips, Mrs. J. W. Philips, H. S. Bumgardner, Mrs. Bell K. Richards, Dr. B. A. Black.

WARREN—F. M. Downing, Mrs. E. J. Downing, H. C. Preston, Mrs. H. C. Preston, Mrs. E. C. Lindsey.

WASHINGTON—M. A. Rockey, Mrs. William Corson, Mrs. Anna Lindsey, J. A. Emery, John Irvin.

CARBON—Middle Coal Field Poor District—Dr. J. E. Woaser, Mrs. J. E. Woaser.

WESTMORELAND—I. M. Dixon, Mrs. I. M. Dixon, J. W. Amburst.

FEEBLE-MINDED INSTITUTION AT POLK—Dr. B. A. Black, Assistant Superintendent.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. J. B. McLean, Pittsburg, Secretary; Mrs. E. A. Sowers, President; Ridgway, Pa.; Mrs. H. L. Rankin, Uniontown; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana; Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Warren; Mrs. M. C. Zahmser, Mrs. Mary L. Shilling, Mercer.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA—Edward L. Soltenberger, 1506 Arch street, Philadelphia General Secretary; Fred S. Hall, Secretary Child Labor Committee; Mrs. Charles J. Hatfield, Mary E. Richmond, Secretary of Society for Organized Charities.

CHILDREN'S AID, DELAWARE COUNTY—Margaret G. Sellers, Swarthmore, Secretary; Patience W. Kent, Lydia R. Linville, Margaret Bennington, President.

GIRLS' HOUSE OF REFUGE—Grace P. Morton.

HOUSE OF REFUGE—F. H. Nibecker, Superintendent, Glen Mills.

FEEBLE-MINDED INSTITUTE, ELWYN, PA.—Norris J. Scott, Moylan, Pa.; Dr. M. W. Barr, Elwyn; Dr. Kerr, Elwyn.

PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Mrs. Fred Schoff, President; Charley F. Walker, Secretary.

Hon. Wm. H. DeLacey, Judge of Juvenile Court, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Isaac Johnson, Judge of the Courts of Delaware County and Member of the Committee on Lunacy.

Dr. H. H. Hart, Chicago, Ill., Chairman of Children's Aid Society Illinois, and member of the Russell Sage Foundation Fund.

Dr. Carl Kelsey, Sociologist and Instructor University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Anna M. Bertels, Wilkes-Barre; Elizabeth P. Cope, Atlantic City.

Belle K. Richards, Oil City, Pa.

Prof. G. M. Philips, Principal West Chester State Normal School and Secretary of Commission to Codify School Laws.

Fred S. Hall, Secretary Child Labor Committee, Philadelphia.

CHILDREN'S AID OF CHESTER COUNTY—Lydia B. Walton, Kennett Square; Hannah W. Savery, President, West Chester; Mrs. W. Harry Cochran, Mrs. Adelaide B. Comfort, West Chester; Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, Lincoln; Mrs. S. Agnes Green, West Chester; Mrs. Mary P. Brown, Kennett Square; Lydia C. Conrad, West Grove; Mary E. Martindale, West Chester; Annie S. Reynolds, Oxford, Pa.; James C. B. Jones, Josephine S. Cope, Oxford; Annie T. Eldridge, West Chester; Mrs. M. A. Speakman, Embreeville; Mrs. William T. Green, Green Hill; Mrs. M. A. Swisher, Lenover; Sarah M. Thompson, West Grove; Ellen P. Way, Sarah A. Conrad, Ruthanna Spencer, West Chester; Lydia A. Spencer, Sarah M. Cope, Avondale; Margaret M. Forsythe, Annie E. Windlow, West Chester; Deborah Windle, Deborah C. Passmore, West Chester; Jane T. Barnard, Kennett Square; Willie M. Marshall, Mrs. Abbie Wilder, Rachael Larkin, Amy L. Walton, Annie Mer-

cer, Florence B. Cloud, Unionville; Sallie E. Pyle, Unionville.
Ira E. Briggs, Stenographic Reporter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by President Smith at 2 p. m.

The Elwyn Band favored the Convention with music, giving the overture to a Poet and Peasant, in a very creditable manner.

President Smith extended to the delegates invitations to visit the Normal School also the Cream Separator Works, the Trust Company, and other places in the town; also a general invitation to citizens to attend all sessions of the Convention.

The following committees were here announced by the President:

AUDITING COMMITTEE—H. W. Osche, Allegheny; Philip Hartzog, Cambria; Levi Roland, Erie.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS—Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Allegheny; Fred Fuller, Lackawanna; J. S. Strine, Lancaster; Charles Stille, Germantown; Mrs. J. H. McLean, Pittsburg; H. H. Baumgardner, Venango; Mrs. Florence Cameron, Chester.

PLACE OF MEETING—John H. McDaniel, Montgomery; Jacob Kessler, Bucks; John McCabe, Carbondale; D. A. Mackin, Luzerne; Simon Shoemaker, Blair; Mrs. E. H. Sowers, Elk; Sue Willard, Indiana.

RESOLUTIONS—W. O. Nicklas, Franklin; F. H. Yost, Somerset; Dr. W. A. Payne, Lackawanna; C. A. Snyder, Philadelphia; Dr. Martin M. Barr, Delaware; Mrs. Adelaide Comfort, Chester; Thomas Cassady, Luzerne; Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Warren; J. J. Barnhart, Fayette; Dr. Emmens, Huntingdon; Mrs. L. B. Walton, Chester; Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia.

Col. E. P. Gould here read a letter extending to the members an invitation to attend the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Society of Charities and Corrections of the State of New York, at Elmira, N. Y., on November 17th, 18th and 19th.

D. A. Mackin, of Luzerne, introduced the following resolution:

RESOLUTIONS.

By D. A. Mackin.

Whereas, The Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of the State of Pennsylvania is organized for the purpose of interchanging ideas and taking action on the bettering of worthy subjects of charities in general; and,

Whereas, It has come to the notice of members of this Association, especially those whose field embrace mercantile and industrial centers, that much of the pauperism of women and children under their charge is caused by the constantly increasing evil of husbands deserting their families; and,

Whereas, Many such runaway husbands and deserting fathers enjoy immunity from punishment while their wives and offspring become public charges; and,

Whereas, This sense of security from punishment undoubtedly tends to multiply such cases, and some assurance of punishment would act as a deterrent; and,

Whereas, It would seem that Districts and Societies affiliated with

this Association could adopt some means for the dissemination of information relative to deserters and aid in tracing such deserters in their respective districts and to call in, if expedient, the aid of police authorities to apprehend such malefactors so that they may be returned to their place of settlement and properly punished; and,

Whereas, By such concerted action, at least an attempt would be made by this Association to stay the growth of this great evil; therefore be it

Resolved That the President of this Association be empowered to appoint and by virtue of that power that he appoint a committee to consist of five members from among the delegates to this convention to consider, and, if possible, to formulate some method whereby this Association may be enabled to take some effective action on this serious subject; and be it further

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to make every effort to report before the close of this convention.

Mr. Mackin:—In Luzerne county that is one of the great troubles we have—desertion. We are constantly obliged to take care of families.

Mr. L. C. Colborn:—I am heartily in favor of that resolution. We are experiencing a good deal of trouble in that direction. I second the resolution and ask that a committee be appointed as asked for.

The resolution is adopted.

Mrs. J. H. McLean presented and read the following report of Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania is unique as a charitable organization.

It is without a home save the one modest office in the Free Dispensary Building in Pittsburg. It is a chartered Society and has auxiliary societies working under its charter in twenty-three counties of Western Pennsylvania. Each one of these daughters, housed in the same simple way as the parent society.

Are you curious to know what we do and how it is done?

Our object, as you may know from our name, is to provide for the welfare of destitute and neglected children by such means as shall be best for them and the community. We talk of the "Delineator Child Rescue Campaign." When we first heard of that we said, why that has been our object and work for the past twenty years. It is not new to Western Pennsylvania.

We have cared for 5250 of these neglected ones in that time. Finding them homes by adoption, under guardianship; placing them in institutions and caring for them temporarily, afterwards returning them to parents and friends. They have been of all ages from the infant of days to the young woman who leaves us on coming of age.

In our care at last report we had 845 children. We received from the almshouse since last report 130. Some of our counties work with the County Commissioners and in this way the children are taken from the almshouses. From all other sources we have had 410. The total number of children in care of the Society for the year being 1385.

We care for the children in various ways. Some are placed in boarding houses. By that we mean carefully selected private families, usually of limited means, where we pay a moderate rate of board.

When possible, this board is paid by the friends or parents, legitimate or otherwise, to prevent needless separation of mothers and children.

Of this class we have had 463 in the past year.

When children are given to the Society unreservedly, as is so often done, we find them free homes, and by that is meant homes where they are cared for at no expense to the Society, with the understanding that they will be cared for physically, mentally and morally. If of school age they will be sent to school. If over school age they will be taught to work and to earn their own living.

Of this class we had 285 in the past year.

Many of the children come to us needing medical and often surgical treatment, and some are deficient mentally. Of these we had placed in hospitals and institutions 138. Here let me speak a word for the hospitals and institutions, of their unalloyed kindness to our Society at all times. Among the hospitals, I may mention the Eye and Ear, of Pittsburg, and the Allegheny General, of Allegheny.. Nothing has been too hard or too tedious for them to undertake for us, and all for the good of the cause.

The doctors of our cities have shown us much kindness, almost without exception giving their services for nothing.

Of the children returned to friends there were 234; of children adopted, 39. The children adopted are almost always the very young. It is very seldom we can have a child adopted after 10 years of age.

Therefore, we insist upon adoption promptly after the usual time given in which to decide if the child will suit the place, which is one year.

The number of children who died during the year was 51. These were almost all infants that died during the very hot weather.

During the year 14 of our young people were married and 17 of them reached their majority and passed from our care.

Of mothers assisted there were 191. This assistance is given in numerous ways. Mothers come to us asking our help in caring for their children while they find work. During the past year we have had many cases of this kind; and not only mothers, but fathers, too.

Men out of work and having sick wives we have helped by caring for the children while the mother was sent to the hospital and the father made an effort to find work for himself.

Through the kindness of friends and the Needle Work Guild we were enabled to give hundreds of garments of all kinds to those in need of such things. Work was found for many women and not a few men.

All this is out of our line of work, but we felt we could do this for the children of larger growth during the financial stress.

Visits were made to 1129 children, and in the interest of the work 4068.

It has always been the custom of the Society to keep within its income in doing its legitimate work.

Through the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburg, our financial agents, we have received from the State of Pennsylvania for the year, \$6250, an increase of \$1250 over last year. From all other sources we received approximately, \$14,000, making a total of \$20,250 for the year's work.

The largest amount given being in Fayette county, where their work is mostly with the Poor Directors, and all the poor children of the county pass through the hands of the Society. Next comes Allegheny county whose work is of a mixed nature and her moneys are received from many sources. Benefit fees, membership dues, donations from friends and money paid by parents and friends for the temporary care of children.

The different counties receive their proportion of the State ap-

propriation and while some can keep within this proportion, many of the county societies find it necessary to solicit help from the friends of the cause.

But a very small part of this money is paid out in salaries. The bulk of it being used directly in the work.

Here we conclude our report with the suggestion of the poet:

You, who behold and fain would satisfy
The unsufficed—
Remember still beneath the sunset sky
Walketh the Christ.
Not yours to bless and break the living bread,
In surplice clad,
But yours to find among the throng unfed
That little lad.

The following report of the Children's Aid Society of Delaware County, that was to have been given by Margaret G. Sellers, was read by Mrs. Patience Kent:

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

To the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Delaware County Children's Aid Society takes pleasure in being represented in your body for the first time, and its members, who have so recently entered their field of service have come among you with a realization of their need of more knowledge and wisdom and hoping to share the fruits of your larger and wider experience.

Our Society was organized March 7, 1906, and was the outgrowth of a smaller and more local association of women who for several years had labored in the interest of neglected children, and who realized the importance of organizing the entire county in a more official body for the satisfactory continuance of their work.

Delaware county has proved a difficult one in which to secure homes for children, either free or boarding, owing to its largely suburban nature and consequent high cost of living, and to this prevailing character and pursuits of its population. Though confronted by this condition we have striven to extend aid to every case possible, and, while our success has not measured up to our desires, we feel that our efforts are more than rewarded by the assistance we have been able to give in many cases.

Our Society has a membership of about 150, and consists of seven local branches, most of which hold local meetings in addition to the regular county meetings which are held quarterly.

At present there are but thirteen wards under our care, seven of whom were paupers; but assistance of a varied character has been extended by most of our local branches to needy families or individuals in their vicinity, though care has been exercised to avoid pauperizing them.

It is our desire to pursue our work in cordial co-operation with our County Directors, and after careful consideration of the subject, we have established a mutual agreement for the execution of our common work.

It gives us pleasure to express here our appreciation of the sympathetic encouragement given us ever since our organization by our older sister society of Chester county, which has ever been ready with valuable advice and offers of assistance.

While realizing that we are as yet only beginners in this much

needed work, we trust that as our system improves and experience increases, we shall be able to meet more efficiently the varied demands for the relief of the unfortunate children of Delaware county.

President Smith:—We have with us this afternoon one who appears for the first time among us. You will be pleased to hear him. I introduce to the convention Mr. Bromley Wharton, Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Public Charities, who will address us on the subject, "Functions of the Board of Public Charities."

Mr. Wharton was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows:

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Board of Public Charities was established under the provisions of an Act approved April 24, 1869, and I cannot present to you its duties in any clearer or more concise manner than by quoting a few lines from that act.

"Section 5.—The said Commissioners shall have full power, either by themselves or the General Agent, at all times to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory or correctional institutions within the State, financially and otherwise; to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors and other officers and employes of the same, the condition of the buildings, grounds and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to such institutions."

In addition to this, the General Agent and his assistants visit and examine into the condition of all the County Jails or Prisons, and the Alms or Poor Houses of the State, as well as the Hospitals and Homes, with a view not only to correcting abuses, but to illustrating in reports to the Board "the causes and best treatment of pauperism, crime, disease and insanity."

It is also the duty of the Board to receive the applications of charitable institutions for State aid, "to inquire carefully into the grounds of such requests, the purpose or purposes for which the aid is asked, the amounts which will be required, and into any matters connected therewith, and to report to the Legislature the result of such inquiries, together with "the opinions and conclusions of the Board thereon."

Just here I would call your attention to the somewhat startling fact that the entire amount appropriated by the State of Pennsylvania for its institutions for the year 1870 was but \$395,355, whereas, for the years 1907 and 1908 the Legislature appropriated \$14,234,849 for State and private charitable institutions. With these figures before you, you cannot but recognize the fact that the work of the State Board of Charities has correspondingly increased. The Legislature of 1907, realizing that the work of the Board has grown, wisely granted additional help in the examination and inspection of the institutions of the State. Whenever abuses or wrongs are discovered by the agents of the Board, the facts are promptly reported to the General Agent and Secretary, and he in turn, acting with or for the Executive Committee, personally looks into all complaints. If the circumstances seem to justify an investigation, it is made by the Board, and the abuses and wrongs are in most cases corrected.

A very important function of the Board of Public Charities in this

State is the oversight of nearly sixteen thousand insane, most of whom are indigent, who are distributed among the public and private institutions of Pennsylvania. The Act of 1883 created a special Committee on Lunacy, consisting of five members of the Board, three of whom are required to be especially appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. One of these must have been a member of the Bar of at least ten years' standing, and one a practicing physician of at least ten years' standing. The Committee annually elects a Chairman and Secretary, the present Chairman being the Hon. Isaac Johnson, of Delaware county, and the Secretary, Dr. Frank Woodbury, of Philadelphia, both of whom will take part in the exercises of this session, and will speak on the care of the insane. The Committee visits every institution in the State in order to make personal investigation of the treatment of the insane. All these institutions, in which the insane are kept, must twice a year give statistical reports of their administration, and the Committee on Lunacy reports annually to the Board of Public Charities upon the subjects committed to their charge.

There is one provision of the law creating this Board with which you are all doubtless familiar, and that is that the Poor Directors shall furnish returns within ten days after the expiration of the period which they cover. It is incumbent upon the Board to collect such data for its report to the Legislature, and this is a vast work, in which the co-operation of all the officials interested is required.

We must urge the Poor Directors to see that their returns to this Board be furnished promptly, and also that prompt attention be given to our correspondence. We find it extremely difficult to obtain all the data in proper shape for incorporation in our annual report. We have found it impossible, in fact, to complete our statistics for the year ending September 30, 1907, for want of the proper figures from certain poor districts. The law requires that returns be furnished "in such manner and at such times" as this Board shall direct, prescribing a penalty for violation thereof. "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link," and we cannot wind up our work until every return is received. If all the almshouse districts were as derelict in their duty as many are, we should be obliged to give up our work on almshouse statistics. I would add that we have recently been obliged to appeal to President Judges and District Attorneys to help us to secure the required data from ten or more districts. In fact we find it necessary, every year, to appeal in a number of instances to the legal authorities, after having made every effort to procure the data ourselves. We see no good reason why the proper records should not be kept so that the requirements of the law may be complied with in every almshouse district. If the fault rests in part with our forms and they are not understood, then the agents of the Board can visit the institutions where doubt exists and afford the information desired.

On May 12th last, Mr. Amos W. Butler, Secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana, delivered an address before the "National Conference of Charities and Correction," at Richmond, Va. In opening that address, he said: "A Board of Charities is a representative of the people. I speak of the unpaid, non-partisan organizations generally known in this country by this or a somewhat similar name. The institutions of the State belong to the people, and it is their right and duty to visit them, and see how they are conducted." This happily expressed idea applies with striking force to the Board of Public Charities of this Commonwealth, which Board reports to the Legislature, the representatives of the people.

For thirty-eight years your Pennsylvania Board of Charities has been doing its work quietly but thoroughly. It enlisted early in the fight against tuberculosis, and it was mainly due to the present President of the Board that Mr. Phipps became interested in the white

plague fight that culminated in the consummation of the noble Phipps Institute. The Board has held a high and honorable position in the cause of charity, and the future will find it as ever in the van of scientific progress.

Mr. Wharton:—I will be glad to send an agent to your place any time and go over the matter with you, until the matter is fully understood. Our Board reports direct to the Legislature and recommends to the Legislature.

President Smith:—I think Mr. Wharton would be glad to answer any questions.

Col. Gould (Erie)—Does any member of the Board of Public Charities receive any compensation but their expenses?

Mr. Wharton:—No, none.

Col. Gould:—How much time does the Board of Public Charities give to a single item of investigating and reporting to the Legislature how much should be appropriated to the several institutions?

Mr. Wharton:—The institutions that apply for State aid are first notified by the clerks; certain days and hours are fixed in different parts of the State; the applicants then come before the Board and make their plea for State aid. The Board considers it, and sometimes it takes but a few minutes to dispose of a case, or it may be held under advisement.

Col. Gould:—How many institutions are there that they recommend for?

Mr. Wharton:—We have to inspect about 600 State institutions.

Col. Gould:—How many in the simple matter of making appropriations?

Mr. Wharton:—Somewhere about 200 this year, I think.

Col. Gould:—And the Board is expected to make all that careful investigation to inform the Legislature as to what they should do in each case, without any compensation?

Mr. Wharton:—Yes. The last Legislature granted us two agents. We have adopted new forms by which we try to ascertain, as much as possible, before they come to us, and make every Superintendent swear to what he states; so if there is any question of graft we can reach it.

Col. Gould:—Have the Board adopted any standard rule of how they should appropriate, to hospitals that are not under State control, that they have to investigate and report how much they should give them. We know that sometimes the smaller institutions get more than the larger ones. Does the Board have any established rule governing that?

Mr. Wharton:—Yes, they try their best. We simply recommend to the Legislature. A gentleman who comes from a locality where there is a hospital is very apt to stand up for that hospital. We try to do what is right, but we cannot always control the Legislature. We try, where there is a deserving hospital, to figure out the per capita and cost, the number of patients treated, etc., and where a hospital is doing good work and is not exacting money from anyone we try to help that hospital; but we may be overthrown by the Legislature.

James J. Barnhart (Fayette)—You refer to the fact that there is great difficulty in getting reports. Is that because of negligence or because the institutions have inadequate records?

Mr. Wharton:—I think it is both. Sometimes it is the fault of the records and sometimes maybe because the forms are not understood. If there is any institution where the forms are not understood if they will write to us we will send our agents around to explain them, or we will try to simplify the form. I am trying to bring the Board of Charities in touch with the charities of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Barnhart:—Do you recommend any standard system for these institutions to get to make out their reports?

Mr. Wharton:—That is a good idea. It might be a good plan to get the idea of some good State institution.

Dr. Baker:—I have been nine years trying to make out a return for out-door relief. I fail to understand your sheet for out-door relief.

Mr. Wharton:—I doubt very much if I understand it myself. I have in mind now a more simple form. I think our agents will collect that information, instead of so much writing.

Mr. F. H. Nibecker (Glen Mills):—It seems to me that the first thing that the State Board of Charities might do to simplify the returns of the finances of those who receive State aid would be to make it correspond with the form used by authority of the Auditor General.

Mr. Wharton:—Our fiscal year is now the same as the State fiscal year.

Mr. Nibecker:—I refer to the fact that in the financial returns you must classify certain things. The Auditor General has a blank that has certain qualifications; then comes the State Board of Charities with an entirely different classification. It ought to be unified.

Mr. Wharton:—We ought to get together with the Auditor General on that matter. The institutions have had a different fiscal year. Now we are trying to get every institution that receives aid have the same fiscal year as the State.

A Voice:—In filling out the report, whose place is it to fill out the report of the year, before the new officer takes charge, for instance, 1907? Our own was sent back and we were notified by the District Attorney. Whose place would it be to make out that report?

Mr. Wharton:—I should think that would be a question for the District Attorney to settle. I cannot go into a question of who is in office or who is out of office.

Q.—Why was that kept back so long and not sent in in time to have it made out. It never came back to us until lately.

Mr. Wharton:—Did you write about it?

Delegate:—We sent in the report, why was it held so long before it was sent back?

Mr. Wharton:—I do not recollect the case.

Same Delegate:—How long do you hold the reports before they are sent back?

Mr. Wharton:—They ought to be sent right back. If you will write me the facts in your case I will find out why it was held, and let you know.

Applause.

The Elwyn Band again favored the convention with music.

President Smith here announced the following Committee on the resolution offered by Mr. Mackin:

D. A. Mackin, Luzerne; James McB. Robb, Pittsburg; Frederick Fuller, Scranton; J. P. H. Ranor, Carbondale; L. C. Colborn, Somerset; W. C. Grube, Lancaster; John J. Gheen, Chester county.

Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Superintendent of Hospital at Woodville, Pa., was here introduced and read the following interesting paper:

THE EFFECT OF THE RECENT ACT OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Dr. Srodes:—It was understood when this matter was presented to me that it was to be in the form of a discussion, and I was to have the honor of presenting it for that purpose. I will read the original Act, and the amended Act that we may all understand what it is.

Dr. Srodes here read the original Act and the amended Act and the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

AN ACT

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that section one of "An Act providing for necessary medical attention to persons who may be in danger of suffering from hydrophobia," one thousand nine hundred and five, which reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc. That in each and every county of this Commonwealth it shall be the duty of the proper officers of the several poor districts, in such counties, to provide all needy persons, in their said several districts, who may be bitten by dogs suffering from hydrophobia, or rabies, with the proper medical attention to prevent the development of the disease in the person or persons so bitten, which medical attention may include the treatment known as the Pasteur treatment," be altered and amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That in each and every county of this Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the proper officers of the several poor districts, in such counties, at the expense of such poor districts, respectively, to provide all persons who may apply for aid in their said several districts, who may be bitten by dogs or other animals suffering from hydrophobia, or rabies, with the proper medical attention to prevent development of the disease in the person or persons so bitten, which medical attention may include the treatment known as the Pasteur treatment.

Approved the 7th day of May, A. D. 1907.

EDWIN S. STUART.

The original intention of this Act as it was first drawn was to place within the reach of all a means of receiving prompt attention and prevention against this terrible disease, but it was found that the wording of the original Act brought about a class distinction to such an extent as to prevent its practical application as a law. A rabid dog or animal fails to recognize the social or financial standing of those who come in his way and would bite a good Republican just as quickly as a Democrat or Prohibitionist. The original Act made it possible for all needy persons to receive aid in getting prompt treatment and the question was raised in many cases as to whether they actually needed help and in some it might have been raised as to whether there wasn't some help coming to the dog, at any rate it was found to be practically useless. The law at present is that the proper officers of the several poor districts at the expense of such poor districts, shall provide all persons who may apply for aid.

No one will have the temerity to question the worth of such a law, but as the Directors of the Poor will have the burden of its administration it might be well at this meeting to take the initial steps in devising a uniform method for so doing, and avoid if possible an endless amount of litigation, due to its improper enforcement. Some of our counties are already in the Courts and the rest will follow just as fast as the dogs get loose. And in many of the cases that have occurred in Allegheny county it developed before the case was settled that it was not the dog but the Poor Board that was mad.

The medical profession are almost a unit in the opinion that the Pasteur treatment is the proper treatment for the prevention of rabies, and if the Courts sustain them in this opinion, then the question will simply be one of price and this will vary until fixed by law or a Court decision as to what amount shall be regarded as a fair compensation for this treatment. It ranges now from one hundred dollars up, and in many cases the patients are admitted and in addition to what they

pay themselves, bills for \$125 and \$160 are rendered to the Directors of the Poor for settlement. And when you consider the fact that in one county alone in this State, in the very first year of the existence of this law, more than two hundred cases have been treated, you will understand that the burden will be very great and unless prompt attention is given to this feature and some safeguard provided for your poor funds, in a very few years our citizens will retire from the Poor Boards and will be running around coaxing the dogs to bite them.

Unless a further amendment be made to this Act, it may afford such opportunities for graft as to force its repeal. Could not the State Department of Health assist in the expense of its enforcement. Vast sums of money have been expended by the State for the prevention of small-pox, tuberculosis, diphtheria and other contagious and infectious diseases, why not add rabies to the list or at least could we not so amend this Act that the proper authorities could collect from the owners of the innumerable curs that infest our communities a tax as they do from sportsmen who keep valuable hunting dogs and are compelled to take out a license or submit to having their dogs shot while in the field.

We will never wipe out the epidemic of rabies sweeping over our State by the establishment of Pasteur Institutes at such a tremendous expense unless we begin by removing the cause and that is the dog.

A discussion on "Relief During Epidemics" was here opened by Mr. J. O. Smith, of Erie, who said:

This question of relief is one that the Poor Boards and Health Boards will find is very important. An epidemic is liable to start in any section of the State, at any time, and liable to become dangerous, and it isn't very long after it starts before there must be some relief. That is where the interesting part comes, for the Boards. We are so healthy in our part of the State, that we seldom have anything of this kind, so we are out of date on this question. We hope to remain so. There has no large number of people been thrown on the charity of the different boards there, in one or two lifetimes. But whether the number is small or large they must be attended to. I am glad to have some of the State officers here. I find that there may be two or three Boards acting along the same lines, but may be taking different courses in regard to relief during epidemics. In the southern portion of the State some of the Boards say the Board of Health has nothing to do with it; that the Poor Board attends to it. They say, "Our doctors and agents report to us, and we take charge of the case, of the families, and see that they are provided for until they can take care of themselves." Other places they say that the Directors of the Poor haven't anything to do with it, at all; that the School Board takes charge of it, and they say, "We aren't paying much attention to it."

The last law on the subject seems to have been plain enough so the different Boards would be acting along the same lines. Somebody must be wrong. We should know, before there is any great epidemic in the State, whether we are paying out the taxpayers' money in a lawful manner. I am glad the Secretary of the Board of Public Charities is here. When we have had a few cases of small-pox and it started among the scholars in the schools the Board of Health has taken charge of them. It would seem that if a bad epidemic should start it would be necessary to have the Poor Board take charge of it and see to the relief. In the last cases in Erie county our doctors and agents notified us that such a family is sick, and the law is fixed so there is an agent of the Board of Health, and he quarantines the family, and we have to furnish them with the sinews of war until they can take care of

themselves whether or not it is according to law. I am ready to hear from other members.

Dr. Stewart (Lancaster):—I was particularly interested in the remarks of Dr. Srodes. He has given us the gist of the matter in the control of hydrophobia. It is well settled that the Pasteur treatment is the only treatment. It is even beyond contradiction that the great source of hydrophobia in human subjects is in the dog or the cat.

There are countless numbers of worthless curs tramping our streets. This afternoon we were interrupted by the barking of a cur in the streets here who gets his livelihood by tramping the alleys of the town; not only a useless attachment to society but a menace to public health. Overturning the slop buckets and allowing the contents to run on the ground and contaminate the atmosphere. I hold that in order to do away with a large number of cases of hydrophobia the thing to do is what Dr. Srodes suggests, do away with the worthless cur. It is in the power of the Poor Boards to urge upon the officers in their districts to remove dogs that are of no use, for my part I know of very few that are of any use.

There are in the poorer sections of every city people whose children are in a great measure charges upon charity, but they will hold on to the dog. Is it not within the province of the Poor Boards and the officers of the law to take charge of such dogs?

In regard to the control of epidemics, the burden has been placed on the Poor Boards, by the recent Act of the Legislature. As far as the expense is concerned, relative to the district in which the epidemic may originate, under the school laws of Pennsylvania that is entailed on the several districts.

Before the recent Acts it was within the duty of the School Board to provide funds during an epidemic. So the matter of expense is not a new imposition.

L. C. Colborn (Somerset):—These physicians who are talking about dogs remind me of a story about a Jew. He failed in business and he called his creditors together and he says: "Now, shentlemens, I gives you evertings I got," and one of them stood up and says, "Very well, I will take your gall," and he answered, "Vat, would you take my stock in trade away from me?" If you shoot all the dogs it will be hard on the doctors; we will have no hydrophobia. Under the law dogs are personal property, and you have as much property in a dog as you have in a horse. There is a tax; if you don't pay it it is the officers of the law who are responsible for the worthless curs about our streets. The owners of good dogs will see to it that their taxes are promptly paid, and the dogs tagged. Then the officials have the number of the dog, and if anything goes wrong the owner is responsible.

I have a dog at home. I don't know what good he is, but nevertheless we think as much of it as of any member of the family (Applause). He is not a common cur; but he wouldn't even deign to visit a swill tub for his food.

In regard to the second question, that has worried this Association and every Director of the Poor since we have had Boards. In every community we will some time have an epidemic of some kind. It has been going the rounds of the papers that at the end of this present drought, when the rains set in and the germs from the dried up rivers and creeks are floating in the air and arising from stagnant pools, we will have an epidemic of typhoid fever. I don't know of any scourge as bad as that. I pity the family that may be visited with this terrible disease. I have always advised the Directors of the Poor, in such epidemics, not to stay the hand a moment in giving relief, and not to question too closely whether or not it was necessary. That is what you are there for; to relieve the poor and to make all provision necessary for the care and maintenance of the poor. I hope that every

Director will err on the side of giving too much at such time rather than in not giving at all, or giving too little.

Dr. Emmens (Somerset):—I am sorry David Harum isn't here. He said a certain number of fleas were good for dogs, because it kept them from worrying that they were a dog (Laughter).

This subject interests every one. It interests those who haven't got dogs, because they are liable to be bitten, and it interests you who own dogs because you are liable to be bitten, and also because that dog, who has become a friend of the family and who is the never-failing friend of every one, is liable to be bitten and become infected himself.

A dog is good as a hunting instrument; he is good as a pet, and we get a certain amount of pleasure by owning a good dog. It is not the purpose of this discussion to do away with dogs in general, because they are valuable, but to do away with the worthless creatures that run our streets and are a menace to society. I lost a very good pet that was bitten by a mad dog. I remember how I used to hate the dog catcher, a man who came around with a net or a gun, to shoot or catch every dog that was not licensed and had a tag on his collar, and I remember when I said, "If he ever shoots my dog, I will shoot him." But the dog catcher is appointed to protect us, and to protect valuable dogs from disease. Hydrophobia is a disease that is common to dogs, also to cats, or it may be contracted from a wolf. It is not only contracted from the bite of a dog, but it may be from the scratch of a rabid dog. It is common for a dog affected with rabies to scrape away at his mouth trying to tear away something or other, and in this way get the virus on its claws, and through a scratch of the claws he may affect you.

There is something you should all know about hydrophobia and the bite of a rabid dog. Hydrophobia does not develop in a day or two after the bite; it usually takes weeks, sometimes months, and in a few cases as long as a year, for the symptoms of the disease to develop.

It is a common practice everywhere when one is bitten by a dog whether the dog be mad or not, to immediately kill the dog. That is the worst thing you can do. Very often when a dog bites that is suffering from hydrophobia, it may not show the actual disease, and if you kill the dog you kill the means by which you can make your own diagnosis. You can depend upon it that if you permit that dog to live for a week to ten days, if he has hydrophobia he will show the symptoms and will die. No dog gets hydrophobia and lives.

If the dog lives you have nothing to fear. If he shows the symptoms of the disease cage him up where you can keep him under observation. If in a week to ten days he dies he has hydrophobia. If he gets well you have nothing to fear. If it dies it is your duty to seek treatment at once at some institution which gives the Pasteur treatment. By taking that you can generally overcome the rabies of the disease before they appear.

It is your duty to try and protect yourselves and to protect your animals from hydrophobia. The first thing is to do away with the worthless dogs that are owned by no one, and which are generally the ones that contract hydrophobia.

(Applause.)

Mr. Ochse:—The money matter of hydrophobia seems to have been overlooked in this discussion. We have had a number of cases in our county this last year. We hope the Legislature will pass an amendment to the present Act, so that all expenses will not devolve on the county effected. If a man owns a dog who bites a person you cannot collect from him. The law says the Poor Board must pay for it.

In regard to killing the dog, they require them to bring the head of the dog to the institution. True, the people make a mistake by

doing that. By keeping the dog for a week or ten days they would know whether the dog had rabies.

One of our Directors started out to look up a case and he ran against eight cases, all bitten by that one dog. It is a serious matter, and the Act should be changed in some way, either to compel some person to kill all dogs that are not registered or not provided for, or some other plan. I don't think it is right for the Poor Board to be compelled to pay for it, no matter whose dog it is..

Frank H. Yost, Somerset:—

About the legal aspect of this question; what the last gentleman said interested me very much. Under the first Act several persons from Somerset were sent and treated at the Mercy Hospital. We got a bill for several hundred dollars and it wasn't paid at the time; afterwards it was dropped. Shortly afterwards we sent others up and we paid the bills. I am satisfied the Act isn't what we want. If it were tested I think it would be found to be in conflict with the Poor Laws, for by the provisions of the Act it is made mandatory on the Poor Board to pay for the treatment of any person bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. That couldn't be said to be the law, because the person might be worth thousands of dollars and yet it would be the duty of the Poor Board to pay for his treatment.

It seems to me that the great trouble is that the cost of this treatment is too high. If that is the trouble that part of it should be changed. If the circumstances spoken of by the last gentleman should confront our Board, as solicitor, I would test the constitutionality of the Act.

It is very important that persons bitten by dogs affected with rabies should be promptly and properly treated, but I think the Act should be changed.

(Applause).

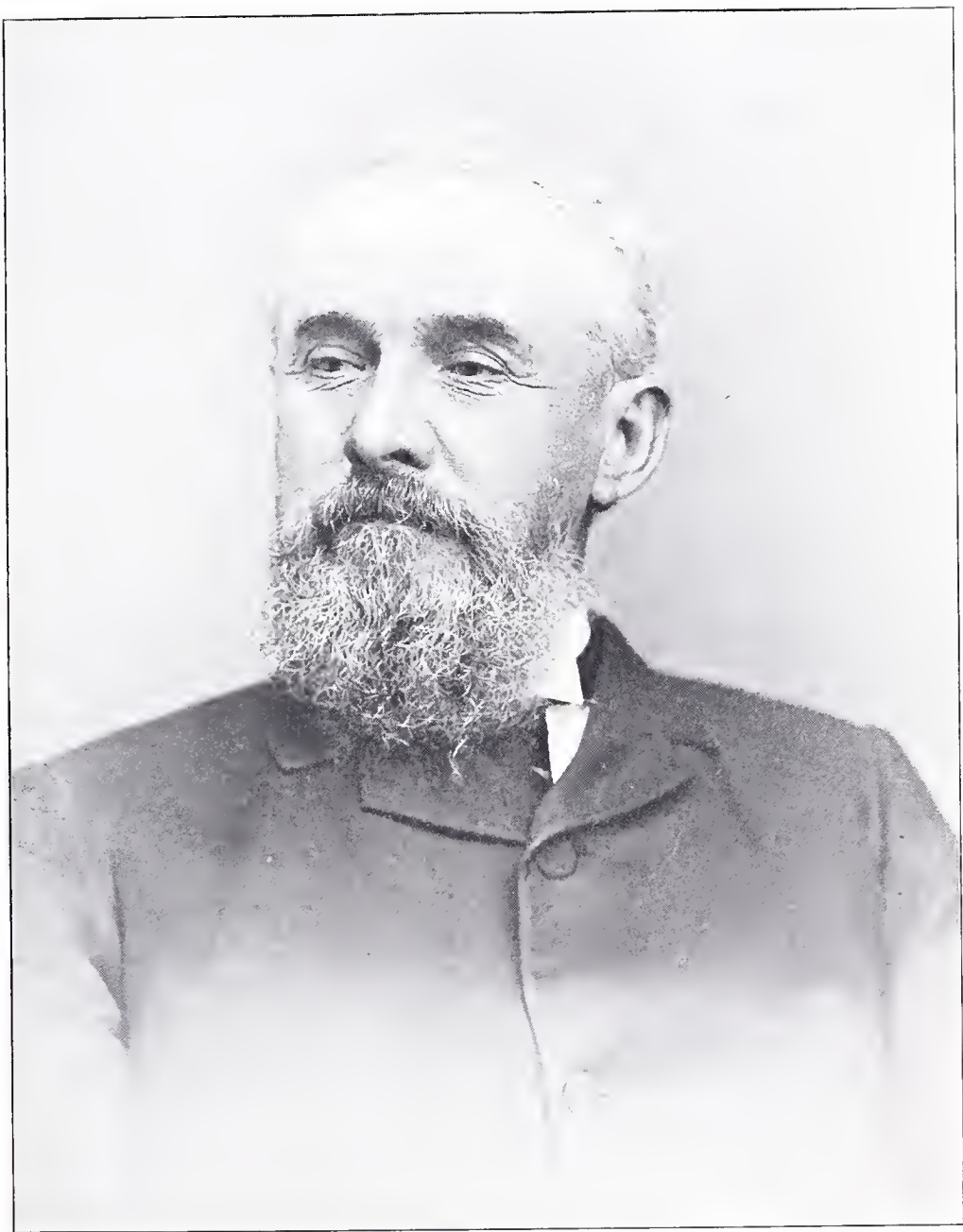
Dr. Martin W. Barr, Superintendent Feeble Minded Institute at Elwyn, here read the following very able paper, which received generous applause:

SOME NOTES ON CAUSATION OF MENTAL DEFECT.

By Martin W. Barr, M. D., Chief Physician to the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Elwyn, Pa.

In the study of the mentally defective and backward classes now attracting such universal attention, no subject is as frequently and eagerly discussed as that of cause and effect. My own experience, as that of all engaged in the work, is to meet the oft repeated question, "What is the cause of my child's condition?" The answer naturally involves a consideration of various factors of causation, which nature in her constant efforts to revert to original and healthy types, must meet either simply or in combination and too often vainly combat.

Heredity recognized in all ages, among all peoples as an acting dominating power in the progression or retrogression of races, is decried and repudiated by some, from a simple misunderstanding or misconception. Thus, a disease, or defect, or a weakness need not necessarily be reproduced in its exact form of, for example, tuberculosis, drunkenness or epilepsy; but during the daily intercourse and cohabitation of individuals thus affected, there may be, and often is, a coalition and interfusion producing an evil far worse than any of these, it may be idiocy, imbecility, or insanity. Or else there may be a blending of nerve tissue and fibre of such viscious quality as to produce a "poor make up," so to speak, in the offspring who, with no resisting power, succumbs easily to sudden attack or to the influences of unhealthful en-



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vironment, too often transmitting its burden of accumulated ill. For, unfortunately, even among so-called respectable people the procreation of the human species, does not receive a tithe of attention given to that of horses, of flocks or of herds.

While the toleration of underbreeding on any stock farm would meet with sharp criticism, the affiliation of normal humanity with defectives goes on in all lands without protest, and, save only in a few States unrestrained by legal injunction.

During more than a century of the work of sequestration and care, the attention of those engaged in the task of amelioration and prevention has notably been drawn towards the subject of causation. Accumulated data drawn from family histories, carefully investigated, has in that time afforded foundation for authoritative opinion, and upon such basis, various studies have been made from time to time by alienists of repute—Seguin, Howe, Dahl, Grabham, Down, Ireland, Beach and Shuttleworth and others. With the aim of reducing yet more closely to concrete forms, carefully graduated tables of causation have been worked out on the Continent, in England and America, convenience dictating a division into three periods, or causes acting before, at the time of, and after birth. All agree in finding heredity the most fruitful cause.

In my own personal investigation of 4050 cases, I find by far the greatest number of cases presented, 2651, or 65.45 per cent. traceable to causing acting before birth; those at the time of birth show only 186, or 4.59 per cent.; while those after birth amount to 1213 or 29.96 per cent.

In the first period I find the largest number, 1030, or 25.43 per cent. due to an inheritance of idiocy and imbecility direct. Nothing is so readily transmitted as defect and unless strongly counterbalanced by an infusion of pure blood, its lack of resisting power and early affiliation with other neuroses continually intensify it. Often in spite of prepotency the trait lingers, and in the fourth or fifth generation, there will be a physiological housecleaning and a degenerate is bound to appear.

In the majority of instances, however, the heredity is defect as in a case coming under my observation, both parents being wholly defective—the father only 38 years of age—there are no less than 19 defective children; another shows eight microcephalic idiots, and yet another from similar stock, numbers 34 imbeciles in three generations. In another family the mother an idiot, has given birth to seven idiot children.

The abnormal condition of mothers during gestation is responsible for 352, or 8.69 per cent. Among my cases, poverty, hard work, worry, etc., all combine to produce idiocy, as does also any sudden or violent shock, mental or physical. For instance, the wife of an official in the government service, present at the siege of Tangier, where cannonading went on for three days continually, gave birth to an imbecile child.

The ill effect of a tubercular connection is not to be underestimated.

I find it a factor both near and remote through several generations, and responsible for 308, or 7.60 per cent.

Drs. Shuttleworth and Beach find about the same—7.57 per cent.

Insanity as a permeating, penetrating disease is responsible for 280, or 6.91 per cent. of my cases. In a study of seven generations, numbering 173 individuals, sprung from one insane man, I find 25 neurotics, 9 violently insane, 3 imbeciles, and 10 still-born children, in all 47 abnormal cases.

Intemperance, while really exaggerated as a single factor, is, nevertheless, recognized as a contributing agent. I find it in 233 cases, or 5.75 per cent., generally in combination with some of the various neuroses. In England, Shuttleworth and Beach find it in 390 cases, or

16.38 per cent. In Norway, according to Ludvig Dahl, it is a pronounced cause.

Ruez observed idiocy common among the miners of Westphalia, who living apart from their wives, return home only on holidays and then generally drunk.

Delasime says that at Cerene, whose wealth is in its vineyards, the inhabitants, in consequence of a ten years vine disease, were forced to remain sober, and of children born during this period, mental defect was appreciably lessened.

On the other hand, in Scotland and on the coast of Normandy, where whole villages, prior to the setting out of the men for the fishing grounds, get drunk at once, one would expect in nine months a crop of idiot children, but such is not the case.

While it cannot be denied that the toxic action of alcoholism in the father may be a direct cause of idiocy; one must also consider the associated cause, viz.: the consequent condition of the mother. In a certain museum, are the casts of seven microcephalic idiot heads; the father, keeper of a public house, a man of some intelligence, was nevertheless a dipsomaniac, causing his wife continual worry and anxiety. These children were not only conceived in drunkenness, but grew into being under abnormal conditions. Later, the father deprived of drink, a child, perfect in every way, was born.

A confirmed drunkard, was the father of 16 children; 15 died of convulsions in infancy; one only, an epileptic, lived. The mother dying, the father married again. Of this marriage there were eight children, seven of whom died of convulsions, and one was phthisical.

The minor neuroses in 120 cases or 3.21 per cent., show chorea, hysteria, sick headache, neuralgia and hyperchondrosis, which finding expression in violent tempers, ill-timed grief, or untimely mirth, prove a fruitful cause not only of mental, but of moral defect.

Weakened power of resistance leads to a lowering of moral tone indicated by indulgence in petty vices, irresponsibility and consequent inability to attain success in life. For example, one neurotic woman nervous, flighty and passionate, is reproduced in 10 of 18 descendants, six imbeciles and four early deaths; the modified condition of the others, points to some prepotency in a commingling of pure blood.

Epilepsy, directly transmitted, gives 119 cases or 2.49 per cent., and similarly cancer, 64, or 1.58 per cent.

In close connection with the subject of heredity, comes consanguinity, and probably no branch of it has given rise to more widely divergent views.

The consensus that accepts heredity as a primary factor or agent in the production of idiocy, fails to recognize consanguinity as a distinct and separate cause.

My investigations have been made with the greatest care and accuracy, all information involving any possible doubt, having been excluded, I find only 49 cases, or 1.21 per cent. Where the blood is pure and uncontaminated, there is no evil resulting from inter-marriage, if, however, the blood has ever so slight a taint, idiocy may (although not always) be the result. In my cases, two were the fruit of incestuous connection—one brother and sister—the other, father and daughter. Dr. Howe found 44 idiots in 17 consanguinous families, but the parents were also either scrofulous or intemperate.

In the commune of Batz, an isolated ocean-washed peninsula of the Loire Inferieure, France, with an average population of 3000, leading simple, wholesome lives, among whom crime and intemperance are unknown, intermarriage has been common for hundreds of years and imbecility or indeed any form of defect is unknown; yet the number of children born is above the average.

In the causes acting before birth, are found in graduated propor-

tion the heredities of Scrofula, Diseases of the Cardiovascular system, Syphilis, Goitre and attempted abortion.

In my second division, causes at birth, 186, or 4.59 per cent. The various influences retarding or hastening birth are of minor importance in comparison with the harmful results of instrumental delivery which I find in 74 instances, or 1.83 per cent. Difficult labor—tedious and prolonged, is found in 43 cases, or 1.06 per cent; premature birth, in 39, or .96 per cent. and the various accidents at birth in 30, or .74 per cent.

Causes acting after birth, 1213, or 29.96 per cent., are summed up under the head of accidents and the various diseases.

Of these I find epilepsy in excess, 273 cases, giving 6.74 per cent. Indeed I have come to regard epilepsy as but another phase of certain and continuous degeneration; and that the majority of cases of convulsions occurring in infancy or early childhood and referred to by physicians as eclampsia, are in reality epilepsy; held in abeyance it may be for years, but sooner or later—usually about the period of puberty—the spasms will return with renewed force and frequency.

Injury to head from falls or blows, I find in 229 cases, or 5.65 per cent. A child may be born normal, and the carelessness of a nurse defeat all that nature had planned.

Acute diseases: pleurisy, pneumonia, malarial and ephemeral fevers, 145, or 3.58 per cent., have been esteemed causes. These being the only ones assigned, insufficient data of other character required their acceptance, but I feel well assured that in the majority of cases, some latent neurosis, or neurotic tendency and lack of resisting power was the true cause, and the disease only an exciting agent; the defect present, but latent and unsuspected until the acute attack precipitated its development. The same might be said of other causes which appear in ever lessening gradation of less than 1 per cent.: Abuse, neglect, exposure, gastro-intestinal diseases, masturbation, isolation and diphtheria. Meningitis and scarlatina present a nearly equal ratio—the one in 110 cases, giving 2.72 per cent.; the other in 99 cases, giving 2.45 per cent.

Not to detain you too long, I have given as succinctly as possible these data relating to the causation of idiocy and imbecility—data based upon continuous comparison and persistent research through many years.

A consensus among students in many lands confirms conclusively the opinions reached, viz.: that any malnutrative condition tending to prevent, arrest or retard development in the human species, must result in idiocy or imbecility. As provocation of such condition the hereditary causes acting singly or in combination are most potent. Heredity is here proven law; heredity, whether direct or indirect, as inexorable as death itself.

Science has done its part in showing cause, and the light leads us to a parting of the ways. To quote the very pertinent title of a recent English publication, "Race Culture; or Race Suicide," which shall be the trend of good citizenship in the coming future?

In Europe—Austria, Servia and Italy lead in forbidding the marriage of degenerates. England does not forbid marriage, but makes sexual intercourse with a married degenerate, a penal offense.

In the Americas—the Argentine Republic and the States of Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana and North Dakota, have legislative enactments against the marriage of degenerates and those afflicted with hereditary diseases.

Connecticut goes further in forbidding intercourses tending to the procreation of epilepsy and imbecility.

Delaware forbids the intermarriage of paupers, but the act makes no mention of degenerates.

Pennsylvania has twice vainly voiced the will of her people in Legislative action legalizing asexualization of those adjudged imbecile by proper authority. Meanwhile the necessity for three large and many small institutions, shows an ever increasing burden of degenerate folk within her borders.

That the true end of segregation and separation in asylums is largely frustrated by the sending out of the imbecile unrecognizable or unfit for self-control or self-protection, there can be no question.

Equally true is it that the only solution of the problem of such dissemination is to be found in asexualization. Once adopted as a preventive of race suicide, and a means of race culture, the public mind will readily adopt itself to it, as merely a new system of quarantine carrying us forward to yet higher ideals in the procreation of humanity.

Naturally after clearing a defective strain, the next step must be the cultivation of higher qualities in the individual with the one aim of ennobling posterity and elevating the race.

President Smith here introduced Dr. Carl Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania, who was received with applause and addressed the convention as follows:

"RETURNS FOR MONEY EXPENDED FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARITIES."

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel in a more or less embarrassing position, being at the tail of a long program. I did my best to get out of it. You must not expect to learn very much from me this afternoon, for I was requested to speak without even being asked if I knew anything about the subject, about which I probably know less than many of you. My topic is, "Returns for Money Expended for Public and Private Charities." I speak not as the active executive of a charitable society, but as a student, teaching others, and therefore interested in the returns, from the work we do in the community.

It boils itself down to a question of efficiency. We are still a new country. We have had a wealth of opportunities for everyone who wanted to do anything. Moreover, back of the settled region has been an enormous area of uncultivated land that could be had by any one. We have had the generosity that always accompanies a new and rising civilization; the belief that there could be no such thing as permanent poverty, in a country situated as ours; the belief that such poverty as we had was a purely transitory matter to be met by some temporary measures, and when that belief has been given out we might trust to natural events to enable the family to go along with the rest of the community. Our whole theory of philanthropy, until the last generation, has been that of merely palliative measures; that if we met the needs of the day that was sufficient and all we had to do.

What is the result? No one really knows anything about the extent of poverty, even in his own community. You think you do, but I challenge you to put it down in black and white so I can use it before my classes, that is, anything more than your own impressions. We haven't a single record on poverty and crime that is worth that (a snap of the finger) from the student's standpoint.

Accurate returns for the work we have done in philanthropy are simply not available. There is nothing that is more evident than the lack of statistics. You say statistics lie. I ask who make them, honest men or liars? The trouble with the lying statistics is that the men who made them haven't had evidence and training enough to make

them accurately. The result of that is that you and I, to-day, entering on any great policy of relief have very little to guide us as to the probable outcome of the measures we are about to inaugurate, except general impressions. Your medical men know what general impressions are worth as to the causes of the disease. Supposing I take illustrations from other fields. It chances that I am a taxpayer in this county. One-half of the taxes I pay go to the roads. Is there any way for me to find how that money is used, or whether it is wisely used? We haven't yet developed a sentiment that is strong enough to make sure that the men we put in to build roads know anything about roads. We turn in the money to the Supervisors, and then ride over the roads they build. In one district you will find good roads, and in another district miserable roads. Within a half mile of my home, on an old macadamized road, where they should use but stone, they have put in tons and tons of dirt.

I was called on last spring by the representative of a large movement in the State, to pass critical judgment on an argument made by a State official. He claimed that his own returns for his first year are absolutely accurate and reliable. Queer as it seems, however, he did not use the returns for his own first year, he went back to the returns of the last year of his predecessor, which he claims are unreliable. He then guessed what his predecessor should have said and on this guess bases his own argument. Had he taken the returns for his own first year he could not have proven his point.

I went into a public office in Philadelphia and asked for their returns. I pointed out to the man at the desk the heavy increase in the death rate for a certain time and asked him to explain it. He looked at it and said, "In the first place there were more deaths." I thought that was true. I went in May to the office of a gentleman who spoke this afternoon and asked him for the returns of the State institutions that I may make a report to the National Conference of Charities and Correction. I could not get the figures for the fiscal year ending in 1906. The office claims that you, gentlemen, do not do your duty. At least we cannot find out, as we should be able to, what is going on.

Take up our school system. How many of you know, except in a general way, whether the children of the community are in the schools? I guarantee there is no district in the State but what some of the children are slipping through our fingers. Yet we say the school system is the basis of our educational program. Do you realize how poorly it prepares them for life when it lets them go at the seventh or eighth grades, to go to work? Do you know that only about five per cent. of children ever get to the High Schools and colleges? You wonder why the children going through the schools go into professional work or something else rather than to learn to run a farm. Do you know a public school of this State that will teach a boy how to run a farm, or where an effort is made to hold the farmer's life on as high a plane as a professional life? It is only the country magazines, published in the cities that hold up ideals of country life. The boys would rather be street car conductors than to live on the old place.

We have beautiful penal institutions, from which the people rarely escape. Do you know that more than 50 per cent. of those inmates have already served prison terms? What is the matter with our institutions? Does a man like prison life so much that he wants to come back? Are we developing a criminal class in our public institutions? Do you know that every student of the question says you might as well put over the door of every county jail, "Training School for Crime?"

We boast of our reformatories, and they sometimes advertise 85 per cent. of the young men reformed. I doubt if there is a reformatory that keeps track of 85 per cent. of those that were there five years

ago. How can they tell then what becomes of prison inmates. There is not a prison man in the country that really knows what his institution is doing, and he has no way, under our American customs, of finding out. You could not get Mr. Nibecker to make any such statement of the result of his institution.

We have our children's institutions and we say that the children that have been in orphan asylums are placed in homes are doing wonderfully well. We say they are visited once a year, regularly. I would like to know how many children's institutions there are which have visited their children once a year. I have gone through institution after institution and examined their records and I can assure you that they cannot show by their records that they visit the children once a year. Maybe they do, but their records don't show it. I am not criticising the institutions, but merely their returns.

I have gone to a Superintendent and asked him to let me see the correspondence and records about a certain child: "I cannot give it to you." Why not? "It is all in there," and he would point me to a room about as big as this and say, "It is all scattered through the files." If I wanted to know to-day what had become of a child placed out twenty years ago by some of the best institutions of the country it would take an expert weeks to even find out what the institution knew.

I have seen this record on the books of an organization that places children out carefully: "This child placed with a family well known to the officers of the society, but for personal reasons the name of the family is not inserted in the record." Now the officials die, or change, and no one can find where that child is. I leave it to you whether or not this is good business.

Take our County Almshouses. For evidence I am going outside of our State. I have in my hand a recent investigation of a small almshouse in a neighboring State, which shows that from 1887 to 1899 the cost of caring for the poor was \$1200 annually. From 1900 to 1907 the annual cost has been \$890. That is a saving of more than 25 per cent. to the taxpayers. It was done by the introduction of business methods. Take our outdoor relief. I don't stand for a moment as opposing it in principle; I think it is a difficult thing to administer wisely, in spite of the seeming ease with which the amateur can do it. But I do criticise, in this country generally, our records relative to outdoor relief. In most places it is impossible to find what was done ten years ago. The incoming Board of Supervisors cannot find what their predecessors did. There are no books kept that will give the information they should have. You can't find how long a given family has been relieved, the cost of any particular case, or the reasons which led to the giving of relief. I have reason to believe that in the town above referred to that the chairman of the Board of Supervisors had been for years charging many bad bills to the town. He was a merchant and when he couldn't collect a bill he charged it to the public account. The man didn't look upon it as dishonest, and there is no way of doing anything about it.

I have seen entries like this, "H. B. W., for keeping families, services as selectman, and work on the road, \$41.00." Please audit that account and find what the paupers got. "H. B. W., 150 feet of plank, and care of transient paupers, \$4.50." How can you audit that?

I am not interested at all in stingy methods. I want the work well done, but I want it efficiently done, with as little cost as is compatible with efficiency. Indiana has had a revival in the last ten or twelve years on this question and the actual expense for out-door relief is vastly less than it was then, in spite of the increase of population, because the Supervisors have adopted uniform methods.

Now, what improvements do we need? We need, in the first place, a realization on the part of all of us who have anything to do with

philanthropic work, that we have got to take an account of stock. Do you know anything of the foreign publications? They put us to shame. From a little town in Holland I can get more accurate information of what is done in these regards than we can get here, while Denmark has a better system than we have.

I can get from one of those places a statement that cannot be duplicated in the United States. If you go into one of our big business houses you find that they have their accounts analyzed so carefully that they can tell the extra fraction of per cent. per ton that it costs to move certain material they are dealing in. Business men do not put money into things that don't pay. If we would put the business methods into our philanthropic work that is put into other kinds of business we could work revolutions in the results.

I think we might utilize more freely the experience of other communities. I am glad that to-night we will have a man of national reputation in the care of children to speak to us, Mr. Hart. It will be well to heed what he says. He is this year making a special investigation of the methods of caring for dependent children.

Few people realize how difficult it is to get statements that can be exhibited as reliable. Mrs. Russell Sage has given \$10,000,000 to the Sage Foundation, the interest of which is to be used for the investigation of causes of distress and for the stimulating of better methods of work. It will study the problems of poverty in order that the burden of poverty may be reduced. We should co-operate with all such agencies.

There is another thing I must speak of, everybody knows that appropriations to institutions in this State are largely on the log-rolling basis; that is, thoroughly bad. As long as the subsidy system is the policy of the State we should all, from whatever part of the State we come, insist that those institutions that are carrying the burden of the State should be generously and loyally supported. There are, however, a great raft of local institutions, I care not how individually valuable they may be, that do not have that significance for the State at large. They stand on a very different basis. Some one ought to investigate the subject of public appropriations to these institutions. We want our wealth used wisely. To-day we cannot find that it is being used wisely; we cannot find that these appropriations are wise and are justified by the needs of the State. We tend to view the problem from a local rather than a State standpoint. We are not in a position to know what are the results of many of our institutions in which we have the greatest pride and faith. We can never satisfy ourselves, as students or as executives, unless we go to work in a way that we know our work is effective. The responsibility is on us to see that our work is done efficiently and we must not be satisfied until we can show that it is well done to persons who have the right to make the inquiry of us. I thank you for listening so long and so patiently.

Applause.

Mr. Colborn:—I see with us this afternoon one you have all heard of, and I want to introduce her, that she may speak to you for a minute or two. I have the pleasure of introducing Mrs. A. B. Parsels, of Philadelphia, who comes as a delegate from Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Parsels was received with applause and said:

Mr. Chairman and Friends:

I bring to you the greeting of twenty thousand women of Pennsylvania and the personal greeting of three hundred delegates lately assembled in State Convention, at Sharon, Pa. Our organization tries

to give relief to the down trodden; to the one who has become a pauper; to the one who has become a felon; yet our name suggests that back of it we see the great cause for 75 per cent. at least of the pauperism and the degeneracy, and we are trying to get at the root of the matter, by localizing and making less, even to the matter of compulsion, this great cause of pauperism and degeneracy, and that will compel men and women to obey God's law and the civil law. It is my pleasure to enter the jails in the different counties, where I meet so many of the lads, and they say to me, sometimes, "You are from Philadelphia, when you see my mother or my grandmother tell her it was all through liquor that I am here." We want the law as to liquor executed the same as the pure food law and the law of vaccination. We want the dog sweetly chloroformed and put to sleep, when he has no master. We wish that men and women would be compelled to obey the law.

After visiting one of your county jails, in July, where they are building an extravagant wing, I said to the warden, haven't you gotten the idea that our organization has, that in four or five years we will scarcely want jails or jailers in this State or other States, the way they are going so completely dry? I had just come from Dover, Delaware (Applause). Let me tell you there is a ray of hope. There is scarcely a cloud the size of a man's hand in Pennsylvania or in the Nation. This splendid American nation is pushing onward and upward. The gospel of Christ has left the touch of the Christ. God bless you in His work, as He does in all our work.

Applause.

The Convention here adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

On Tuesday evening, October 13th, the Committee of Arrangements and citizens of West Chester tendered to the delegates a most delightful banquet and reception, at Memorial Hall. The hall was tastefully decorated, and an elaborate menu was served by caterers from Germantown, at which over two hundred delegates sat down. After partaking of the banquet there was a "feast of reason and a flow of soul" and wit, at which Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, of Woodville, Pa., presided as toastmaster. The occasion proved a very happy one, and will long be remembered. Dr. Srodes kept everyone in a good mood, and the following toasts were happily responded to:

"Our Association"—President John L. Smith.

"Education vs. Pauperism"—Dr. G. M. Philips, Superintendent State Normal School at West Chester.

"Our Institutions"—Col. E. P. Gould, Erie.

"Our Hosts"—Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Warren, Pa.

"Our Guests"—Mr. Wilmer W. MacElree, West Chester.

"Ourselves"—Frederick Fuller, Scranton.

"The Ladies"—Mr. L. C. Colborn, Somerset.

At the conclusion, Col. E. P. Gould proposed a vote of thanks to the people of West Chester, on behalf of the delegates, which was heartily given, and the delegates departed with the appreciation that they had found at West Chester a most cordial people.

MORNING SESSION—Wednesday, October 14, 1908.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m. as per adjournment, by President Smith.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Arthur H. Simpson.

Levi Thomas:—It seems to me that we should enter upon our minutes some expression of appreciation for the fine music that we had yesterday. I therefore move that a vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Barr and his band, for the music that they gave us yesterday.

The motion of Mr. Thomas was carried.

Mr. E. D. Sollenberger, General Secretary, here read the following report of the work of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, which was received with applause.

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Edwin D. Sollenberger, General Secretary, 1506 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Since the organization of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania in 1882 and its incorporation in 1883, the movement has grown and spread over the State so that now some twenty odd counties in the western part of Pennsylvania are organized into the Western Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society with headquarters at Pittsburg, while the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Bedford, under the leadership of Prof. David Emmert, of Huntingdon, are perfecting a tri-county organization for placing and supervising dependent and neglected children, which promises much for the future of their work in Central Pennsylvania. In addition, a number of counties have independent Children's Aid Societies among which may be mentioned Chester, Franklin, Delaware, Bucks, Lancaster and Montgomery. Many of the remaining counties of the State place their dependent children through the Agency of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, having headquarters in Philadelphia. Naturally most of the children in our care have been received from the city and county of Philadelphia, but included among our wards at the present time are boys, girls and young infants from nineteen different Poor Boards representing various counties in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The work of each of these societies must be taken into account in making up a report of the present status of the work of the Children's Aid Societies in Pennsylvania. Even this would not include all of the placing-out work of children in the State, for many institutions, societies and agencies do some home-finding work for children coming into their care. Again in a few of the counties the Directors of the Poor do their own placing, while in Blair county they send their dependent and neglected children to the Blair County Home maintained by the County Commissioners by whose authority the children are placed in family homes after remaining in the institution for a greater or less length of time.

This brief statement is not intended to be a complete account of the present status of placing out work in our State, but rather a suggestion that many different groups of good Pennsylvanians are actively interested in home-finding work for dependent and neglected children. Therefore, in presenting a report of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania (though the incorporate name may seem inclusive and exclusive) I wish to have the Society regarded as a member of a common family rather than an agency standing apart by itself.

The Society heartily believes in co-operation with other agencies

in child-saving work, and it is anxious to be of whatever assistance it can in promoting co-operation not only among the child-helping agencies of Philadelphia, but also throughout the State of Pennsylvania. As an illustration of this, I may mention that for the five years ending December 31, 1907, we received from the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty 530 children, and from the Juvenile Court, of Philadelphia, 333 children. We have also received children from a number of orphanages, children's homes, hospitals, the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity and various other agencies. All this is in addition to the children received from the Department and the Directors of the Poor of various counties.

The total number of children in the care of the Society September 30, 1908, was 1444. Of this number 610 were in boarding homes, a number of them only temporarily until we can find permanent, free homes for them. Others are children whose parents are responsible for their support either under private agreement or by order of the Court; therefore they cannot be given out for adoption or permanent placement. Still others are children who are boarding because their physical condition is such that desirable free homes cannot be readily found for them. Others are children whom we are willing to place for ultimate adoption and we are holding them until just the right home is found. Still others are boarding in homes under an agreement that they are to be taken free by their present care takers when the boy or girl reaches a certain age. We are trying to reduce the number of these latter cases because more and more we are anxious to find without delay permanent, free homes where our children may be accepted as a member of the family. We find it desirable, however, to have many different methods. There are so many different kinds of children and so many different kinds of homes that the best results are doubtless secured by taking each case individually and endeavoring to work out the best possible solution under the circumstances.

The remaining 834 children, which we have in our care in addition to the 610 boarding cases, are all subject to exactly the same supervision. Most of them are likely to be permanent members of the families in which they have been placed, but they are subject to removal by the Society whenever the welfare of the child demands it.

We have continued our policy of trying to avoid separation of mothers from their infants by finding them situations at domestic service usually in the country. This plan makes the mother self-supporting and secures her love and care for the child. To be effective, work of this character must be very carefully performed and much discrimination is needed in order to decide upon the best method in each individual case. During the year 1907 we found working homes for 587 destitute mothers each with one or two young children.

In the case of children whose board is paid by the Department of Public Health and Charities of the City of Philadelphia or by one of the Poor Boards in the State, as soon as we are able to find permanent, free homes, payment of board by the Poor Board is discontinued. The length of time required to accomplish this varies with the physical and mental condition of the child when received, its age and other circumstances. It is my belief that we can develop our work in the future so as to reduce the length of time during which it is necessary to board a child at the expense of the Directors of the Poor. In other words, I think that by a more systematically organized canvass of the State and by greater co-operation between the various counties, we may be able to find more desirable, permanent, free homes for these children than we have done in the past. I cannot pass this phase of the subject, however, without calling attention to the necessity which exists for meeting the expense of supervision of these children after they have gone into the so-called free homes. I have in

mind now a boy whom we received from one of the Poor Boards in 1898. In 1899 a permanent, free home was found for him, but ever since that date our Society has kept in touch with the home, receiving quarterly reports from the pastor of the church where the boy attended Sunday School and monthly reports from the school teacher as well as making unannounced visits at least twice a year and sometimes oftener. I could cite scores of similar cases received from various Poor Boards.

Opinions differ in various parts of our State as to the best method of providing for expense of after-supervision in the case of children placed free. In the case of boarding children, the per capita payment by the Poor Boards does not cover the cost of supervision. It barely meets the actual expense of board and clothing and allows nothing for transportation and administrative and other expenses. It is just because the Children's Aid Societies throughout Pennsylvania are anxious to have and promote this co-operation with the various Poor Boards that I take this opportunity to emphasize the effort which we are making to provide for the expense of supervision and administration, hoping that it may encourage others. In addition to a few thousand dollars annual income from our comparatively small endowment, we are fortunate in having a number of annual subscribers to the work of this Society, the total amount contributed in 1907 being \$15,040.00. In addition to this, the Directors of the Society made personal contributions to provide furniture and filing cases for the office and from private sources the Directors have also provided the salary for the full time of one person for two years and part time of another. We have also received the usual State aid regarding which you are familiar. I may say that we hope to increase the income of the Society by voluntary contributions and we hope also to increase our permanent endowment fund but even so, it is clear that the demands upon the Society are increasing at such a rate that we shall have to ask for more money from the State. However, we may feel as to the best method of "State Aid" in charitable work, we all recognize that the State has a duty to perform in helping to transform its dependent and neglected children into intelligent, virtuous and self-supporting citizens.

During the past year we have installed a complete new record system in our office. Under this system all applications received for children are indexed alphabetically under the name of the county from which they are received, and it is possible to see at a glance just how many applications have been received, accepted and rejected from each county. The application blank, the references and the written report of our agent, made after a personal visit to the home, are all filed alphabetically in a vertical folder where they are convenient of access at any time. We also make a record, indexed under the name of each child, of the name of the family with whom placed, the post office, railroad station, distance and direction of the home from the station and other items of information useful for purposes of visitation. On the back of this card are columns in which we keep a record of the visits made to each child. These cards are filed alphabetically by counties and towns and it is possible to see at once just where each child in the care of the Society is living. In order to keep a careful record of the church and Sunday School attendance of each child, we have still another card indexed under the name of the child, giving the school teacher's name and address and the pastor's name and address. We receive a quarterly report from the pastor with respect to church and Sunday School attendance and a monthly report from the school teacher giving information as to the condition of the health and clothing of the child, and particularly an itemized statement as to the scholarship record. All this is carefully entered on the back of the card and all delinquencies are carefully followed up by correspondence or

personal visitation or both. When a child is received a history card is carefully made out and attached to it is a typewritten statement concerning the circumstances of the case. We make every effort to secure all possible information about the child that may be of use in dealing with the case.

We believe that it means something to become responsible for the environment, religious and mental training of a child and that the very best office record systems used in modern business are none too good to be used in child-helping work. By this emphasis upon the value of a good record system, I hope that I am not giving the impression that we rely upon machinery for our results, for after all, we are dealing with human relationships and success or failure of our work depends upon the intelligence, devotion and good understanding of those who are in actual contact with the children. The same results can be secured by different methods. The important thing is to have some way of selecting good homes and to have a safe and sure method of maintaining supervision necessary to guarantee the best results.

Mr. Sollenberger:—I have formed the impression that the work in Chester county is a model. I feel that the foundations that have been laid by the Society in Chester county, during the past year, are such that we can all follow them with profit. There is a growing impression throughout the State that there must be an extension of this work, in a thorough way, to include every county in the State.

The Convention was here favored with music by the band from the House of Refuge at Glen Mills, which was received with applause.

President Smith here called for the report of the School for Wayward Girls, of Indiana county.

Mrs. H. L. Rankin (Fayette):—Mrs. Willard wishes me to state that there seems to be a misunderstanding as to what this School is. It was established because we had girls turned over who had been placed out several times, but they had no training. This was established by a certain number of counties furnishing the money and buying it. It belongs to those counties. We never take more than eighteen girls at a time. There are two paid officers, the matron and the teacher. Mrs. Willard is Superintendent. She is very fond of girls and she acts in a motherly way toward them. They have no State aid and it is not a State institution.

Mrs. Sue Willard here read the report of the school just referred to, as follows, which was received with applause:

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS OF INDIANA, PENNA.

Notwithstanding the great similarity of the reports of each year's work in a home of this character, we believe it is of the utmost importance that all those who are interested in the welfare of our work should be kept informed of its progress and prospects for future usefulness.

It is indeed gratifying to be able to report a very successful year's work. Satisfactory progress has been made in all departments.

The matron and teacher have rendered faithful and efficient service; and our girls have shown a real interest and a spirit of willingness and cheerfulness, which is to be greatly commended.

The increased interest manifested by the people of our community in our work has also very much encouraged us.

The "home" and "social life" is a very important factor in the education of a child, and our aim and endeavor is (so far as possible), to make ours a real "Home" (not an institution), and it is the first and only home worthy of the name, that many of our girls have known. And, to provide for the physical comfort, the social training and education of these who have been gathered from all walks in life, and have never been amenable to proper discipline is no small task. It requires much labor, tact, devotion, patience and charity on the part of the household officers to restrain, correct and encourage, as the case may be.

Jane Adams has well said: "Afford in all possible ways amusements that are helpful." The natural love for play has caused much trouble. It is impossible to accomplish permanent good without sufficient recreation, for, "All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy."

Through the generosity of our friends we have been able to afford our girls several very pleasant little "outings" this year; such as, a train-ride and picnic on the 4th of July, free admittance to our County Fair, tickets for a matinee, etc.

Our large lawn and garden affords fine facilities for out-door exercise and recreation. But, it is also true, that "all play and no work, makes Jack a bad boy," so we see that our girls have plenty to do; and with our lessons in school, and all the work pertaining to a well-kept home, cooking, mending and washing for a family of our size keeps the girls busy and happy the week through. Sunday being the busiest of all. The work all finished and the girls ready for Sunday School by 9.30 o'clock. After Sunday School they remain for morning church service, every member of the family goes to church, after which they return home for dinner, and then they attend "Junior League" in the afternoon. The day is never too long.

The health of the girls has always been remarkably good and still continues so.

Our girls become very much attached to the Home and to one another. Always sorry to leave and glad to return.

During the last year we have had under our care forty girls and a number of applications had to be refused for the lack of room. We expect by another year, however, to enlarge our building by the addition of a new wing.

Owing to the prevailing high prices of provisions, our household expenses have run a little higher than usual. We have received during the year \$2,266.30. We have paid out for provisions, teacher's and matron's salary, light and heat and incidentals, or a total expense of \$2,176.82. This is the investment or outlay in money for work, time, strength, etc. The results are known only to Him who has said: "Inasmuch as you did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto Me."

Mr. Colborn:—We have one here his morning that you will be pleased to hear from. He was a professor in Juniata College, but for some years has been devoting most of his time to child work. He is connected with the Russell Sage Foundation. I take pleasure in introducing Prof. Emmert, of Huntingdon.

Professor Emmert:

I am not entirely new in the work for children. My experience covers a period of twenty-eight years. For many years I have been impressed that the most important consideration for the children we would establish in families, is their careful supervision. Several years

ago I gave up the class room to develop that idea. I made up my mind that we will do little more placing out of children until we can take proper care of them. No one can lie down to sleep with a good conscience or die in peace with helpless children, for whose guardianship he is responsible, scattered over the country, unless their supervision is assured.

In an address before a joint meeting of the Christian Associations of Juniata College, I once referred to the fact that there were at that time in India or on the way nine missionaries from that institution. I expressed the hope that I might live to see the day when there should be a fund of \$25,000 to sustain an active agent or missionary to children in the Juniata Valley.

After that meeting two young ladies followed me to my house. One handed me a penny saying, "This is all I have just now." Another gave me twenty-five cents. "This is the beginning of the fund—the mustard seed," I remarked. Later a young man hearing of this incident added three dollars. The fund remained \$3.26 for several years. I then wrote a little booklet, "After twenty-four Years." "A Plea for the poor children in the Juniata Valley. This little booklet fell into the hands of a gentleman, who on his way to New York sent for me to meet him at the train. He said, "I read the booklet. I see what you have in mind, and I approve your plan. Can you get the money?" I told him I had \$400 in pledges and some other promised. He said, "When you have \$24,000 I will give you the twenty-fifth." The same day another gentleman offered \$1,000 and another \$500. At this time the fund has reached \$14,000 with numerous promises of help later on. The last \$1,000 came from Mr. Carnegie, but I must get \$24 for every one he gives, while for a church organ you may get dollar for dollar. I am encouraged in that he and other men of wealth recognize this movement.

We mean to charter this fund and keep it sacred for the purpose of supervision. It is not intended for food and clothing, these we can get for the asking any time, but it is an investment for brains. To do this work effectively we must have the services of competent people. We cannot depend upon volunteer service and our work of placing children in families will never be a success until in each county or group of counties supervision is guaranteed.

I have been doing some work for the Russell Sage Foundation in the study of "child-placing." We are finding some important facts. The trustees of the fund are not giving money away at this time. Job said, "I was eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, a father to the fatherless, and the cause which I knew not, that I searched out." They are searching out the cause, and when the work is done, we will have some facts of great value to all who are interested in poor children.

A study is being made of child-placing in the United States by the Sage Commission. Dr. Hasting H. Hart is chairman of the Committee. He will be here to-night on his return from the Pacific coast and will discuss the matter fully, I hope, under the subject, "After Supervision."

President Smith:—We have with us Mr. Charles H. Pennypacker, an attorney of our Bar, who is also an historian, who will give us a ten-minute talk on the history of Chester County.

Mr. Pennypacker was received with applause, and said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have been talking in this Court Room for almost forty years and if my voice does not fill it on this occasion raise your right hand and you will get a tone an octave higher.

This county was named in 1682 when William Penn landed where

the City of Chester is now located in Delaware county. By his side stood Caleb Pusey. Penn said to Pusey "What shall we call this goodly land?" and Caleb replied, "We will call it Chester after the town on the River Dee in England from whence we came."

We are the original county in this State and we continue to be the original county because our people are original people. We not only study the ways and methods of caring for children here, but we study the ways and methods of the parents of those children and we know our one hundred thousand people as well as we know our next door neighbors, and, my friends, we are here to care for the children and look out for the parents.

This county was patriotic in the days of the Revolution. It represented five streaks of emigration from across the Atlantic. There were the Swedes, the Dutch, the Society of Friends, of which the speaker is a member, the Presbyterians, the Methodists and the Catholics.

In the summer of 1777 Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church in this county had sent every able-bodied man from its membership into the Continental Army, and the women of that parish went to the harvest field and took in the harvest. Such was the patriotism of the followers of John Calvin (Applause).

But what shall I say of the descendants of old Ireland, who came to Chester county? One of them, General Anthony Wayne, commanded the left wing of the patriot army at the battle of Brandywine, and General John Sullivan, an Irishman from Londonderry, New Hampshire, commanded the right wing on that same battlefield. As early as 1790 committees in many parts of Chester county established school houses, employed teachers and furthered in every way the interests of education, and in 1834, when Thaddeus Stevens urged the adoption of a common school system by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, our representatives were the staunchest friends of the measure.

We gave to the war of the Rebellion more than three thousand of our sons, willing, anxious and determined to preserve this Union. And this county has been noted for the ability of her sons, for the willingness and eagerness of her people to face responsibility, to look for the best and to use the best, to welcome reform, new thoughts and new ideas upon every occasion.

My friends, look over these seven hundred and twenty square miles and tell me where you can find a more prosperous and fertile land and a more worthy community than this. Our sons and our daughters have scattered all over the West, and go where you may in the western counties of Pennsylvania you will find the descendants of Chester county ancestors.

Our waters are tributary to the Susquehanna on the one hand and to the Delaware on the other. In West Chester we are four hundred and thirty feet nearer heaven than they are in Philadelphia (Laughter). We have a population of almost eleven thousand people and in the early days of anti-slavery it was a very active station upon the "Underground Railroad."

Your worthy Chairman informed you at the beginning that I was limited to ten minutes, though I suppose he meant that I was limited at ten minutes, and I must stop. We are the only consistent Prohibition county in southeastern Pennsylvania. It matters not whether it be a Republican or a Democrat he always has the reserved right to vote for Prohibition.

"The rose may stand for England, the lily for France uphold;
The thistle bloom for Scotland and the shamrock for Ireland bold;
But the greatest and the finest of all the great bequests
Is the shimmering sheen of the ripening corn,
The glory of the West."

Mr. Walter Bowditch here led the discussion on "Intemperance and Pauperism," and addressed the convention as follows:

It is certainly a pleasure to visit this beautiful place at this our thirty-fourth annual convention and to meet so many familiar faces. The committee have me on the program for a discussion on "Intemperance and Pauperism." This is an honor I appreciate. I am not a public speaker, but will make a few plain remarks, the position we occupy as Directors of the Poor bring us in contact with all kinds of vice and poverty, the most serious question, is intemperance, as the most cases we assist can be traced to that cause. How to prevent it is beyond me. We are constantly called on from families where the parents squander their money. We know it at the time but cannot let children suffer. We sometimes by kind treatment and a little attention induce them to reform. Sometimes we try harsh measures which does not remedy the evil. If they are sent to the correction or the jail as they deserve we still have their families to support and when they come out, as a rule, they are as bad as ever. This question of lessening this evil is one that has occupied the thoughts of the profoundest thinkers from time immemorial. What we men and women who are engaged in looking after those who are in many cases the innocent victims of intemperance have to face and contend with, is not so much a matter of cure as it is a preventive. Men of practical experience know full well that the cause of pauperism is not always the intemperate use of alcoholic beverages. There are many other causes that lead to the disruption of a home other than the evil of drink. The evil of unwarranted jealousy and the evil of the gossiping neighbor are only a few of the causes that lead to pauperism other than the drink habit. There is intemperance in all things, and the man of practical affairs sees and meets them in his every-day walk in life, and the question that confronts him is not one that appeals to brute force or to the corrective forces of those who administer our laws. No, to the practical man of affairs, the idea of moral suasion is and must always be predominant. When you meet a man or a woman (and it must be admitted that it is not always the man who is the victim of excesses) do not attempt to club him into bettering his ways, but speak to him kindly, pat him on the back and whisper an encouraging word into his ear. Were more of this sort of attempted reformation put into force on the part of we men and women who come into contact with not exactly the seamy, degraded side of life, but the purely unfortunate, the result, as I have already said, of intemperance in thought, speech or action and there would be an appreciable decrease in the number of orphans and destitute children, unhappy wives and miserable, discouraged and down and out husbands.

I thank you for your attention. Last night one of the speakers said he didn't care so much for the individual as for the whole body. I am talking for the individual and for the whole body. I am not honored as a Director of the Poor, but I am in many other charities. I am not a talker. I do the best I can for charitable work, and the question here is charity.

Applause.

Mr. H. H. Baumgartner (Venango), here addressed the Convention, as follows:

The subject assigned me for discussion is as broad as the universe and beyond the capabilities of any human brain to comprehend the magnitude and importance of the issue. It is a fact to be deplored, however, that in this great land of ours we have so great a percentage of inebriates and paupers. However great are our institutions for the care of our unfortunate brethren, they are taxed to their utmost capacity, and under

our system of government there is no other nation under the golden canopy of heaven who has made such efforts to reclaim that portion of our populace, who have not the moral force to resist the power of appetite, but in this great and glorious nation of success and achievement our statesmen and financiers have deemed it wise to separate or divide our acreage and populace into States, counties and townships, that we may better administer the affairs of State and Nation. The great central qualification of success, we believe, is organization and in no State has the efforts of the organized bodies been so successful as in this grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and calling to mind the nobler efforts and excellent results achieved in the past, we feel assured that this thirty-fourth annual convention of Poor Directors and Public Charities will mark an epoch in the history of this organization; good that will receive plaudits of like organizations in sister States and under the comprehensive influence of this organization and particularly that branch of it known as the Children's Aid Society, the influence for the suppression of intemperance and ultimate pauperism by removing children from homes where intemperance and low aspiration prevail, and placing them in homes where they are surrounded by restraining influences and high aspirations has been a service inspired from on high, and one which we as Poor Directors should not fail to recognize in a substantial manner. The solution of this question is problematical in its nature, and I have no doubt there are as many opinions as to its solution as there are people present this morning, however, I do not recognize this subject as entirely a political problem, neither do I deem it exclusively a social question, but I am inclined to regard it as more social than otherwise. In my opinion we are living too far apart in the home life. We do not get together close enough to instill in our children the importance of a clean life and a high and noble ambition, not that we are any the less interested in our sons and daughters than our fathers and mothers, but the exigencies of the age claim so much of our time that the home life in a great many instances is neglected. Friends, how well do you remember when that dear old sainted father or mother took you on their knee or called the little family together and impressed on their minds or instilled in their hearts the importance of a clean life and a high and noble ambition. Those lessons, friends, have followed you from your childhood to the days of maturity even unto the present day. You had instilled into your mind the importance of good, honest work. Have you ever stood at the gate of one of our great manufacturing industries, where hundreds of men are employed, have you ever looked into the faces of these men who are driving the wheels of commerce to a degree never attained before in the history of this nation the men, strong of body and mind, and clean of heart are not the men who become paupers or inebriates. A few days ago in the City of Hartford, where is located one of the largest carpet mills in this country, if not in the world, where thirty-two hundred men are employed, stood one young man, frail of body but strong of heart who took his place in the line of big-hearted, noble workmen, not in the counting room, not in the office, but in the sorting room, sorting wool for \$5.00 per week. This young man is learning his life-work that he may be better fitted to occupy the position that may come to him later in life. This young man is of the foremost family of our country, the eldest son of the President of the United States (Applause). When a man like Theodore Roosevelt appreciates the value of good, honest and earnest work, that his sons may develop into able-bodied men, clean of heart and strong of limb how much more should we, as an organization, take upon ourselves the responsibility of instilling into the hearts of the rising generation the ambition to work.

I wish to say in conclusion that the debt of gratitude that these Directors of the Poor owe to the Children's Aid Society is one that we may, at times, underrate. But the founders of this organization (many of them gone to their reward) could they have looked with prophetic eye adown the path of time until the present day, their wildest ambitions would have been more than realized, and those old patriarchs who have lived and died in the work, should be an incentive to us.

Let me admonish you, be honest, be earnest, be zealous, until the smoke is rolled back and we see shining over the golden ramparts of heaven the faces of those old patriarchs, and we hear the hallelujahs ringing from their throats and the good words "well done." I thank you.

Applause.

Samuel T. Bell (Mercer):

This question of intemperance and poverty is an important one. I have seen a great deal of it in my life, and I have seen both sides. I was brought up under the most rigid Scotch Covenanter principles, and have therefore had good reason to abstain; but in the war it was a very poor school for that kind of education. Brought up as rigidly as I was I might have been liable to have been led away, when I went out for myself, but I know of its effects. I know that it degenerates. We hear a great deal about the environment we live in. We think if we are brought up in the proper society we can overcome this matter. We can mitigate it to a greater or less degree, by efforts towards suppressing it and teaching the young to know that it is a thing to be loathed.

The Ladies' Aid Society is doing a great work, and if we can give them the power and authority to reach the child and instill this idea into them we will do more good than in any other way. Our school teachers and educators can do much good in this line, more perhaps than anyone else. And we can, as citizens, help to set an example before the youth of the land that will help in this work. I thank you for your attention to my short talk.

Applause.

Mrs. Jane T. Barnard, of Kennett Square, read the following paper, "Result of 24 years work of C. A. S. in Chester County," from the program of yesterday, which was received with applause:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The committee who prepared the program for this convention has asked me to report "the result of twenty-four years work of the Children's Aid Society of Chester County." In order to do this, it is necessary to go back to the time when the law was passed, requiring that all children between the ages of two and sixteen years should be removed from the almshouse. This law aroused an interest and an enthusiasm in the minds of many earnest men and women in the county and meetings were called to consider the best means of complying with it.

For a time it was a mooted question whether it should be another institution especially for children, or placing them in private homes. Finally good judgment prevailed and the latter plan was adopted, and we have yet to hear of any dissatisfaction either with the members of the Aid Society or the Directors of the Poor, who have always encouraged us by their hearty co-operation and advice, and their appreciation of our services. At the beginning the field was new, many of our ideas were crude and our plans imperfect. Step by step we have learned by experience and trial; little by little we have established a system which is working easily, harmoniously and beneficently.

We have an active membership of two hundred and six women; 10 life members, and nine contributing members. Since 1884 we have found homes for 498 children, while our supplementary department (the children not charged to the county) numbers 154.

We began by providing only for those children subject to the jurisdiction of the Directors of the Poor and afterwards developed our plans to cover a much wider scope and embrace the protection of all homeless, deserted and maltreated children. Without desiring to relieve from responsibility those to whom the proper care of these children naturally belongs, we observed many cases where parents so neglected or abused their offspring that it was deemed necessary if not incumbent upon us in the interest of humanity to interfere and separate them in order that these children might be placed where they could be trained to habits of order, decency, and usefulness in the community; but when parents, being hard pressed by overwork and poverty, were disposed to drop the burden of caring for their children, these have been encouraged and helped to keep their family together. From our experience in this line of our work, we have come to regard it as the most important—the work of prevention. That by timely advice and help we may prevent the necessity for the child being taken to the County Home, the memory of which, to the sensitive child, always brings its sting. Some one has aptly said, “To cure is the voice of the past; to prevent the divine whisper of to-day.”

On September 14, 1891, we became a chartered society with added authority to arrest persons guilty of cruelty to children. We have not always found it easy to fit the child to the home and the home to the child. It has quite frequently been our experience that a boy or girl has been returned to us with very discouraging reports regarding character, when placed in another home the bad traits have disappeared and the child has done well. When the older boy or girl has shown a particular disposition for study or trade, special provision has been made for the former in industrial schools and for the latter in situations suited for their ability. Such instances are likely to be rare in the class of children with whom we have to deal. We are careful that no innocent little child shall be put in a home with another whose tendencies make it an undesirable companion. This is one of the dangers which best institutional life or any form of benevolence that crowds all classes of children under one roof. Our trouble has been with the boy when he has entered his teens. “The child is father of the man,” says Wordsworth, and the lad of thirteen and older becomes restless and ambitious to earn wages as others around him are doing. The manly instinct within him urges him to become a possessor of money and things he may call his own. Ignorant and undisciplined, he resolves to break away from his moorings, take matters into his own hands and starts out to shift for himself. Sometimes after hard experience he returns penitent to his adopted home, but more often drifts into the life of a vagrant. Our society tries to anticipate this whim of the boy by paying small wages and so conserve these valuable forces and turn them into channels of usefulness. We do not lose interest in our wards after they have reached their majorities and gone out from our fold to make a living for themselves, some of whom still look to us for advice and aid. We are proud to point to a number who were babies when they came to us who have now families of their own, and are respected in the communities where they live.

A visiting committee is always on duty to see the children in their homes—to examine their school reports, to make sure they are getting the required amount of schooling and to look after their general welfare. Ever since our work began we have felt the want of a clearing house where the children who are not in a condition to place in private homes might remain long enough to be inspected, their peculi-

arities noted, so that a more intelligent discretion might be observed in placing them.

The greatest menace to our progress is the saloon. As we come in contact with these children in their homes, we cannot ignore the fact that to this source, and to it almost exclusively, is to be traced our wretched homes and abandoned children. So long as the law legalizes and protects a business that creates pauperism, that fills our almshouses, insane asylums and homes for the feeble-minded; that is responsible, as statistics show, for ninety per cent. of all crime; so long as this continues, there will come as a sure result these poor little dwarfed people—dwarfed in soul and body, crying for help, and which makes necessary the various organizations for their rescue. Our Society is careful not to place a child where any inmate of the home is known to be of intemperate habits, or where the moral atmosphere is in any way doubtful. An able writer has said, "When the bridge over which we must all travel has a gaping hole in the centre through which travelers continually drop into the flood beneath, we should not content ourselves with organizing a small life-boat to pick up now and then a drowning wretch, nor in building hospitals at the wayside to receive and restore the poor wretched victims. **We must mend the hole in the bridge.**"

So long as we have faith in the All-Father and human nature we cannot help but work towards a better condition of things. Our only hope and relief must be found in wiser methods of education, and education where such children are fitted for the practical duties of life, better homes and purer politics.

In rounding up almost a quarter of a century, the Chester County Children's Aid Society has reason to feel encouraged; that under many adverse circumstances we have rescued from further contamination these county wards and placed them in a purer atmosphere and on a higher plane of life, where they are subjected to good influences and their future welfare assured. That we have according to our best wisdom brightened the existence and sweetened the lives of these little defenceless beings who have well nigh been robbed of their birth-right in this beautiful world through the lives and shortcomings of their parents.

"He built a house, time laid it in the dust;
He wrote a book, its title now forgot;
He ruled a city, but his name is not
On any tablet graven, or where rust
Can gather from disuse or marble bust.
He took a child from out a wretched cot,
Who on the State dishonor might have brought,
And reared him to the Christian's hope and trust.
The boy to manhood grown became a light
To many souls, preached for human need
The wondrous love of the Omnipotent.
The work has multiplied like stars at night
When darkness deepens. Every noble deed
Lasts longer than a granite monument."

President Smith:—We have one here who is known for the splendid work he has done in bringing our Normal School to its present standard. I introduce Dr. Philips.

Dr. Philips was received with applause, and addressed the Convention as follows:

I asked your President if I might call attention to something that I think is of importance to your work. Perhaps you all know that the

last Legislature provided for a State Educational Commission, and the Governor appointed that commission, and seven men are now at work codifying and suggesting revisions to the School laws of the State. They are trying to write a new Code, which shall be the best, we think, that we can have passed by the Legislature.

We have been holding meetings in different parts of the State and asking for suggestions from those engaged in school work and others, and we have found the suggestion coming to us that it sometimes happens that children cannot attend school because of their poverty; that they haven't sufficient clothing to attend school and sometimes on account of lack of, or insufficient food. These are live questions, and I ask you whether you have any suggestions to the Commission.

As a member of the Commission and its Secretary, I would like any suggestions you may have to make. It occurs to me that if there is need in this direction it ought to be attended to by you. If there is need of such help we ought not to put into the hands of School Boards the power to help those children, in this respect, because that multiplies agencies and divides responsibilities, and it seems to me that if anything of this kind needs to be done it should be referred to the Directors or Overseers of the Poor, for investigation, and remedied.

I would like this body to decide, first, is there need to do anything? Do you want legislation on the subject, or have we enough now? Second, if you need some legislation would it be wise to have some suggestions made by you, in the line of legislation, which would provide that in cases of such need the matter should be reported to the Directors or Overseers of the Poor and that it should be their duty to attend to it?

I would be glad if this Association would take that matter up, perhaps by the appointment of a small committee, and report at a later meeting of the Commission. I would be glad to take to the Commission a report from this body, on these subjects and whatever you may suggest will have great weight with the Commission. This is the time to secure these laws if we need them.

Applause.

President Smith:—We will refer the matter to the Legislative Committee, with the request that they meet with you and discuss the matter.

Mr. D. A. Mackin, Superintendent of "Home Retreat," here read the following paper, which was received with applause:

THE SUBJECTIVE SIDE OF ALMSHOUSE LIFE.

From a sociological viewpoint it is within the range of certainty that no subject has been so many-sidedly discussed as the care of the poor and the infirm. But if all the numerous papers read before convened Associations of Directors of the Poor, and if all the magazine and newspaper articles relating to this theme were spread out before us now, we would likely find that the subject was treated almost exclusively from an objective standpoint, resulting either from observation, or from impression or as a sequence of periodic conferences.

It is a recognized fact that the care of the poor is contrastively improved on the method followed even as close as ten years ago. No one admits this more readily than managers of almshouses and Directors of the Poor. It might almost be ventured that the improvement is one of kind and not of degree; for the system has been entirely reconstructed if not virtually re-formed and of these improved conditions the indigent and the infirm have been the exclusive if at times the unappreciative beneficiaries.

But as "onward," "upward" and "excelsior" are the shibboleths of the day, it may be opportune to view almshouse life not from the stereotyped distant height of social supremacy, but from the subjective standpoint of equality. In so far as our real position in life permits, to feel as the inmate feels, to think as he thinks, to experience his transient joys and his deepening sorrows—in a word, to reincarnate ourselves and view condition not as a manager or as an overseer, but as an inmate.

By "inmate" it is not to be inferred that class which may be called "irreclaimables." They who do not and will not endeavor to help themselves receive but little co-operative sympathy from laymen, and managers of almshouses may pardonably feel justified in being indifferent to the social elevation of such. The scope of this paper has to do with those only who have that little seed of self-respect embedded deep down somewhere in the fastnesses of their being even though adversity has retarded or stunted its growth. Our interest centers in the victim of uncontrolled circumstances and not in the self-constituted drone of society. The one naturally mellows the "human" in us while the other tends to harden if not to convince us of the futility of any uplifting endeavors.

And when managers and Directors of the Poor look back over their official years and shape their impressions into one tangible, composite whole, they view a picture as distinctively real in its component parts as it is kaleidoscopic in its variety. The inmate is as really present, as an individual, in the constituent part as he is truly present, as an aggregate, in the composite and it is from his place in the picture or from the subjective side that we shall now treat almshouse life. The subject may be divided into three parts: First, the inmate as he sees himself; second, as he sees the manager; third, as he sees his fellows.

An inmate may be poor in other ways than financial. He may be poor in body, in spirit, in mind, in morality, or in the unwholesomeness of previous social environment. He may be afflicted in this manner either singly or collectively. On the other hand, he may be richly endowed in temperament, in disposition, in character or in handicraft aptitude, also either singly or collectively. There is something in his make-up that he himself is unable to analyze. He has a longing, an aching, a yearning for something that, under existing conditions, appears unattainable, and yet in a blurred, vague, undefined way, he feels that things will ultimately be bettered and that, in the end, "the sun will shine some day."

When he contrasts his present with the fateful "what might have been" it is not expected of him to over-indulge in expressions of jubilation. There are times when he is sorely perplexed. He knows it is morally impossible for a manager to give his undivided attention to bettering his condition or to concentrate all his efforts on his individual requirements; yet, somehow, he yearns for just such aid but feels a delicacy in taking the initiative.

He faces the stubborn facts of his present and gropingly wonders, "Will, if so, when will this present end?" If not a graduate of the "Institutional Habit" class, he recoils from having his friends or relatives apprised of his whereabouts, and is in constant dread of that whereabouts becoming known. He develops sensitiveness or rather that quality grows on him to such an unusual degree of intensity as to render it difficult at times to distinguish it from a deeply formed habit of suspecting or mistrusting the motives or actions of his fellows or superiors.

This condition of mind is often responsible for conduct frequently erroneously accounted for. His cynicism or grouching may be based on the consciousness of his present indefiniteness rather than on any inherent tendency to unjust criticism.

His mental faculties are not altogether dormant nor altogether alert. Many of them grow indolent through lack of action. That unseen and undeveloped little seed of self-respect above referred to impels him to look to some one in whom his confidences can repose. But his battle-scarred experience with the world makes him extremely cautious. He is chary in confiding in his fellows either because he thinks "they have troubles enough of their own" or because he recognizes in their condition a like powerlessness to aid him. He is timid in approaching the manager for reasons not so clearly defined and thus he settles into a mental state closely akin to aimlessness in life. Mental emergencies arise which he is unable to meet and herein lurks a danger, which, for his sake, should be guarded against.

Second, the manager of an institution, in the discharge of his duties, should not cater to the approval nor should he fear the disapproval of either superior or subject. His motive should be higher, loftier, nobler. He knows that it is one of the most beautiful compensations in life that when a man really helps another he, at the same time helps himself. He knows that in almshouse management as well as in other walks of life, the "marble heart" is more in evidence than the "glad hand." He knows that the mantle of charity and much less that of mercy is seldom thrown over his shortcomings. He knows that misrepresentation of his administration, whether groundless or not, is one of the penalties of his appointment. Yet, he seldom adverts to the fact that this also is the picture drawn of him by the inmate. He looks upon his manager as one whose private as well as his official life should be exemplary.

He looks upon him, as counsellor, provider, monitor, attorney, secretary, protector, banker, detective, restorer of stolen property, either real or imaginary, surgeon in chief in the first aid to the injured corps, expert in physics and metaphysics, an adviser in all things temporal and spiritual, an adept in all known or knowable accomplishments—in fact, the very spirit and genius of the institution carrying around with him a monumental block of encyclopedias—walking and otherwise.

The inmate expects much of the manager, and for that very reason he is slow in forming an adverse judgment on any given act of his superior. The average manager has many friends among the inmates not because he is manager so much as because he is a man.

Third, among his fellows, he finds a bewildering mixture of manly and shady traits of character. In one, he finds that honor is by no means a forgettable or an unknown quantity; he sees another whose only claim to consistency is his inconsistency. In some he notes the expression indicative of that hope that "springs eternal in the human breast;" in others, the expression, "Leave hope behind, ye that enter here." In one, he perceives the bruised blossom of surfeited credulity; in another, is traced the "sere and yellow leaf" of a wrecked and broken life. In one, he regards the blustering swagger of the bully; in another, the cringing demeanor of the hypocrite. In one, he observes the ragged outlines of the fading rainbow; in another, the blackness of the looming tempest. In one he feels the airiness of twilight; in another, the oppressiveness of midnight's gloom. In one, he views the struggle of principle; in another, the supineness of defeat.

The inmate finds it difficult to harmonize with this heterogeneous mass nor can he entertain the possibility of any successful effort in blending such widely discordant characters. In almshouse life as he views it, he subscribes to the soundness of the adage, "Variety is the spice of life." For here is variety in plenty where the spice is by no means whole in form, but bruised and crushed and pounded to the ground by the ruthless pestle of experience in the granite-sided mortar of life.

When he beholds this Babel of trait-conglomerateness, he readily

admits it is easier to criticize than to correct and harder to reform than to deform. He hesitates to believe that it is easier to do right than to do wrong, for he sees innocent victims of brutishness walled in by the stern reality of almshouse life while the gloating rouses and deserting fathers revel in the sweet-laden atmosphere of liberty.

Such are some of the thoughts impressed upon the mind of the inmate as he views the ever-varying phases of almshouse life and when he delves into the recesses of cause and effect, he cannot help but conclude with the poet:

Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honor lies.

Mr. Fred S. Hall, of Philadelphia, here read the following paper on "Child Labor," which was received with applause:

OUR ANTIQUATED CHILD LABOR LAW.

Pennsylvania is the greatest manufacturing State in the country—so the United States Census Office reports. From that office we learn also that Pennsylvania has over two million children of "school age"—more than are found in all the New England States, Delaware and Maryland combined. Furthermore, Pennsylvania has the very industries in which child labor may be most profitably employed. Cotton goods, hosiery, silk, worsted, glass, cigars, boots and shoes, woolen goods, men's clothing and canning—these are the great child-using industries in the United States, named in the order of their importance. Pennsylvania leads all other States in the glass industry, while in hosiery, silk, cigars and woolen goods, it stands next to the top.

No other State in the country, except New York, has so many children to offer to industry, and no other State so many and so great child-using industries to tempt the child. Nowhere is there greater need for strict child labor laws, and in no other important manufacturing State outside of the South are the child labor laws more lax.

Two years ago we had a chance to enact a law such as protects the children of our neighboring States. Some of us worked and wrote letters in behalf of the bill which was backed by the Child Labor Committee and the Women's Clubs. Many of us, however, did not, and the powerful opposition defeated our bill. The same forces to-day are sending their emissaries from county to county among those who voted for our bill, and have been re-elected in an effort to swing such men into the ranks of our enemies. Nothing short of the most active, continued agitation possible, by the friends of the children, can pass our bills at the coming session.

According to our present law children become fourteen years old whenever their fathers or mothers wish to swear that they are fourteen. In nineteen States, including every one of the large manufacturing States, it has been learned that the parents of our would-be child workers, especially the foreign parents, can not be trusted to tell the truth about their children's ages when a false oath will bring them \$3.00 or \$3.50 a week from the wages of the child, and the parent's affidavit has, therefore been set aside. Pennsylvania, however, still naively assumes that such parents will tell the truth if they merely have to swear to it.

As a result, our State has on the one hand been held up to the scorn of other States because of its child labor conditions, while on the other hand, factory inspectors and mine inspectors have denied that such conditions exist, alleging that for every child employed there is a "certificate" of age on file, and so for years the controversy has dragged its weary length along.

The valuelessness of a "certificate," which is only a parent's affidavit, is well known among school men. They see children taken out of their schools one, two and three years under the legal age, but are powerless to stop it, the parent's affidavit being supreme as proof of age.

One of these superintendents of schools, Mr. M. W. Cummings, of Olyphant, took pains a few months ago to establish by records the various ages of seventy-eight working children whom he suspected to be under fourteen years of age. Their ages were found to be as follows:

Ten were 10 years old.

Twenty were 11 years old.

Thirty-six were 12 years old.

Twelve were 13 years old.

Every one of these children had affidavits declaring them to be fourteen years old. Most of them were boys employed in coal breakers. The others were factory children.

To realize all this means one should remember that Olyphant has only 1127 children all told in its public schools. The true significance of the above figures is, therefore, best brought out by a comparison between the children ten to thirteen years of age who were in school in Olyphant, and the children of those ages who were at work on false affidavits.

There were 185 ten year old children in the town, rich and poor together, and ten of these were at work; 180 eleven-year old children and twenty of these were at work. Of the 170 twelve-year old children in the town 36, or more than one-fifth, were at work because of this evil law that makes false affidavits possible.

Mr. E. E. Miller, Superintendent of Schools in Bradford, at the opposite end of the State, in his address in 1908, as President of the State School Superintendents' Association, spoke as follows in regard to conditions as he knows them:

"All that was required from the employers of child labor was an affidavit before some alderman or notary. Of course, such evidence was in many instances no evidence at all. Under these conditions Pennsylvania was given a very unsavory and undesirable reputation, in regard to the children employed in her mines, mills and factories. The State has been indicted for maintaining a condition that is a disgrace to civilization. I am aware that the Chief Factory Inspector has protested against this indictment as being undeserved; but the experience of most school men during the year in which they had something to do with the enforcement of the law tended to establish in their minds the truthfulness of the charges made."

From Philadelphia we have testimony of the same sort. Mr. Wm. Thornton, Superintendent of the Bureau of Compulsory Education writes:

"The affidavit, which is now the only requisite to obtain an employment certificate, is of absolutely no value."

In 1905 Pennsylvania had a good law—one which required some trustworthy proof of age, before a child might work. This law was declared unconstitutional in 1906 because of one of the forms of proof which it required, and the parent's affidavit came again into force as proof of age. As a result, the number of certificates issued in Philadelphia increased by leaps and bounds.

We quote again from Mr. Thornton:

"From June 1 to December 31, 1905, 4,953 employment certificates, were issued, for which were furnished some kind of corroborative evidence of birth, and during the same months of 1906, 8,783 employment certificates were issued. No better evidence than this is needed to prove that it is absolutely necessary to have positive proof of

a child's age in order to determine whether he has the legal right under the law to be employed or to be denied employment."

So universal is this testimony, that it would be unnecessary to accumulate it, if it were not for the amazing claim made by the Chief Factory Inspector, John C. Delaney, that "there may be some parents who will commit perjury, but the number is comparatively few." The man who expresses this opinion is also, it will be remembered, the same one who asks in his report: "Why should boys and girls fourteen years of age, and in good physical condition be withheld from learning a useful trade or from earning a necessary livelihood simply because they cannot read and write?" and then adds: "Though I am a warm champion of school education, I fail to see the connection between the three R's and the necessity for seeking employment and the ability to do the work."

It is probable that most of us are not willing to be influenced very much by the opinion of such a man, at least in matters relating to child labor.

Our child labor law is antiquated also in the method it provides by which these employment affidavits are granted. It is bad enough to have the parent's affidavit as the only proof of age, but it is worse to provide, as our law does—that any notary, magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace (and there are nearly 10,000 of them in Pennsylvania) may issue these affidavits.

How impossible it is to supervise the important work which these persons perform is indicated in a letter from Chief Factory Inspector J. C. Delaney, under date of May 23, 1908, in which he says: "It were physically impossible for this department to mail a notice of any kind to all persons of the Commonwealth who are authorized to administer oaths. In the first place, we have no mailing list of such persons, and again, we have neither clerical force adequate to the task nor a contingent fund that can stand the tax."

On one occasion when it was necessary to notify those who might take affidavits in regard to the proper procedure, it was necessary to adopt the following round about and unsatisfactory method: A circular was sent to the 39 Factory Inspectors throughout the State, giving them the information for transmission to the magistrates, notaries, aldermen, justices of the peace, etc., with the following instructions: "You will use all possible diligence in spreading the information contained in this order among officers authorized to attest affidavits. It would be well also to acquaint the local press in your respective districts with the same, requesting its publication."

It is small wonder, therefore, that these nine thousand odd men and women are ignorant of their duty in this important matter and that their work is wretchedly done. And yet listen to the Chief Factory Inspector's defence of this discredited system.

In his report for 1906, referring to the bill he had drafted for the 1907 session of the Legislature, he said: "By this measure the authority to issue employment certificates is vested solely in magistrates, aldermen and justices of the peace. This latter provision has been attacked by those who assume without proof that magistrates, aldermen and justices of the peace would be derelict in their duties. There is not any evidence that these men would not perform their duties properly."

As against this, we place the Chief Factory Inspector's own testimony in an earlier report, as follows:

"The worst class of offenders were men to whom was granted a right to sit in judgment upon other offenders and to administer law and justice. The employer may be ignorant of the law or may have a child in his employ illegally but unknowingly; the parents may, by poverty, feel compelled to obtain employment certificate for a child

in an illegal way; but a magistrate who issues an employment certificate to a child in violation of law and in violation of the printed warning upon the employment certificate, is a fit subject for prosecution and penalty. For issuing employment certificates in violation of law, to children, fourteen aldermen, fourteen notaries public, two justices of the peace and one mayor of a city were proceeded against. Seven of the aldermen were freed from the penalty of a fine and costs by a technicality based upon the wording of the statute, and the others paid fines ranging in amount from five to fifty dollars together with the incidental costs."

We cannot help asking if this, from his own report, is not proof to the Chief Factory Inspector that these men do not perform their duties properly; or, listen again to Mr. Delaney's chief statistician on the same subject:

"Claiming a legal right to witness to any kind of an affidavit, notaries and aldermen, not a few, placed in the hands of illiterate children the affidavits which, used as employment certificates, admitted them to places in the factory. Some of these official miscreants were convicted of their crimes and fined as they deserved to be. The deputies found 408 of their young and ignorant victims and released them from labor bondage and put them in the way of the school house, that they might become intelligent citizens."

Common sense dictates the remedy for such a condition, even if our neighboring States had not already put it into practice. School officials should have the right to sign the paper which starts a child on its life to work. Children must stay in school by the school law, until they are fourteen, and it is both simple and logical and right that the school superintendents should grant them their certificates for work. Nearly half the States in the country, including practically all the great manufacturing States, have adopted this system and it works well.

The school men of the State, although they realize the additional work which it will place upon them, are almost unanimous in favor of the change. Chief Factory Inspector Delaney appeared before these men at their convention two years ago and told them that it was wrong to place the burden of issuing certificates upon them, "the most intelligent, the hardest worked and poorest paid class of toilers," and yet that convention proceeded at once to adopt the following resolution:

"Resolved, That all certificates of employment should be issued under the direction of the school authorities of the district in which the child resides."

The States which will allow notaries, etc., to issue employment certificates are the following:

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Idaho and also, to their shame, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

Is it not about time that Pennsylvania should move up and out of this class?

Our law is antiquated in the third place, because it allows children to work twelve hours a day. The noon hour is not counted in the hours of work, so the Pennsylvania laws allows a fourteen-year old girl to begin work at six in the morning and not leave the mill until seven at night. This is not allowed regularly. The law requires that work for a whole week shall not average more than ten hours a day. It works out as follows wherever the ten-hour limit is exceeded: The children work regularly ten hours and a half or ten hours and three-quarters a day, and have a short day on Saturday.

Consider for a moment what even a ten-hour day means. As long as they are in school, children are confined in-doors for but five or five

and a half hours a day. Children do not change at once into men and women at the age of fourteen, and should not be expected, at first, to do a full day's work. Thirty-two States have recognized this, and have declared that for the first two years of their working life children must have a shorter day. Five States have decreed an eight-hour day. These include two States that rank next to us in manufacture, New York and Illinois. Five other States allow a nine-hour day. Twenty States allow a ten-hour day. One State has an eleven-hour day, while Pennsylvania cruelly declares that children may be worked twelve hours a day. Only one State is worse (Alabama), which allows a thirteen-hour day for its children.

Even the following States in that section, which we have come to look down upon in child-labor matters, have either a nine, ten or, in one case, an eleven-hour law: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Manufacturers in other Southern States complain that they can not adopt the ten-hour day as long as Pennsylvania allows its twelve hours a day for children.

Finally, our law is most indefensibly cruel on the subject of night work. Night work is forbidden in Pennsylvania for fourteen and fifteen year old children. Thus, by an Act of the Legislature, it has been declared that night work injures children of those ages and must stop. And yet an exception is made and legally admitted injury is allowed in the one industry above all others where night work is most common and where the largest number of children is employed—the glass industry. Truly, when this law was passed in 1905, we asked bread of the Legislature and were given stone. Full grown men in the glass industry work only half of the time at night—first a week of day work, then a week at night. Only so can they stand it. On their night shifts the boys begin at five in the evening and leave the works between two and three in the morning in all kinds of weather, to make their way to their homes in the dark.

At the side of the blower and gatherer stands the little “cracker-off” boy who breaks the cooling, wax-like glass from the end of the blow pipe after the chimney or bottle has been left in the mold; sitting at the feet of the blower is the “holding-mold” boy, who opens and shuts the molds; then the “sticker-up” or “warming-in” boy takes the ware from the mold and holds it to the “glory-hole,” reheating the mouth that it may be shaped by the gaffer, or finisher; from the finisher the “carry-in” boy takes the ware to the lehr, where it is properly tempered and made ready for packing.

The glass work exception was made in our law because of the claim that the industry could not exist without the help of the fourteen or fifteen year old boys. How false this claim is, appears from the experience of Illinois and Ohio, which rank respectively third and fifth, with Pennsylvania in glass manufacture. These States have found that night work by boys is not essential. They have both forbidden it and the industry has not suffered. In fact, it increased faster in those States, according to the United States census of 1905 than it did in Pennsylvania—an increase of 98 per cent. in both Illinois and Ohio since the year 1900, as compared with an increase of but 26 per cent. in Pennsylvania. Why should any night work for children be allowed any longer in our State?

Efforts were made two years ago, and will undoubtedly be made again this year, to break down the present law at a point where it fortunately is strong.

Chief Factory Inspector Delaney declares that the law should allow children to work under fourteen when it is found that the families are so poor as to need the child's earnings.

The Child Labor Committee is unqualifiedly against such an exception as this.

Those who give serious thought to the child labor question almost without exception find themselves, at first, in favor of exceptions in cases where the families are very poor and a brave little boy, for example, wants a special dispensation which will allow him to add his three dollars a week to the family's income. But almost as uniformly do these people swing about into opposition to such exceptions, when they have taken the trouble to examine carefully into the cases where this need is alleged to exist, and if they have also looked into the operation of the alternative plan where no exceptions are made and where help is given through some private agency, if the need is found to be genuine. The first cause of this right-about-face in opinion is the discovery of the large proportion of cases where the tears of the mother shed at the desk of the officer asked to make the exception have been found to represent no such conditions as make necessary the earnings the child might bring in. This is proved wherever careful investigation of such cases has been undertaken. A second reason for the changed opinion is the realization of the difficulty which faces an official who is empowered to make the exception. The very fact that he has the power, as soon as this becomes known, causes a great increase in the number of those who claim to need that an exception be made in their cases. He can no longer say in reply to their entreaties that he is not allowed to make exceptions. He has no way by which to learn whether the need which is alleged is real. The line of least resistance is to give the family the benefit of the doubt and grant the certificate. Life is soon made a burden for this official unless other applicants are similarly "excepted" and the beginning of the end of effective enforcement of the law is in sight. This is not an imaginary picture.

Six States, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Kentucky, have tried poverty exceptions and have had to repeal them, because, as the Commissioner of Labor in Wisconsin describes it, "nearly everybody began to be poor."

In most other States the forces that are fighting the child labor evil have the help of their officials in meeting this natural but ill-advised demand for a poverty exception.

The Chief Factory Inspector of Ohio in his report of 1906 writes as follows:

"Discretionary power should not be vested in any authority to suspend the operation of the law on account of the plea of the widow and the orphan, no matter how worthy. From experience I am convinced that this practice would be throwing down the bars to flagrant violations of the law. The cause of the widow and orphan should and I believe will be met in some other way than by jeopardizing the lives of our future citizens by premature toil."

The Child Labor Commission appointed by the Mayor of Rochester, N. Y., in its report last February, used the following words:

"We consider the question whether this careful enforcement of the law entailed hardship upon many families who need the income which their children were thus not allowed to earn. We are happy to say that we believe there is very little of this kind of hardship.

"We believe that very few if any cases of real hardship followed the refusal to permit the child to work for wages."

The State of Connecticut faced the problem, and settled it, as far back in 1872. Its decision is recorded thus in the Official History of the Compulsory Education Laws of that State.

"When the bill embodying this law was reported to the Legislature by the Committee on Education in 1872 it contained a provision to the effect that parents whose 'pecuniary condition was such as to

render the attendance of their children inexpedient or impracticable' should be exempt from its requirements. But on motion of a leading member of the House the bill was amended and that provision unanimously stricken out; thus committing the Legislature, and the State, to the policy that no child shall be deprived of the privileges of the schools because his parents are poor."

We do not deny that there are genuinely needy families in all our larger cities, but let us see what it means to put the children of such families at work.

By supporting the fourteen-year-age limit in the forms of labor covered by the law, as I assume we all do, we place ourselves on record as believing that no child under that age can engage steadily in such work without suffering from it, either physically or through the curtailed schooling involved. If work under fourteen did not mean injury, we would have stood for only a thirteen or a twelve-year age-limit. Or, did we not believe that cash-boy work under fourteen was injurious, we would have exempted that kind of work from the operation of the law. To favor an exception to the law is thus to admit that the injury in a given case is justified in order to avoid the greater injury—poverty. Until we analyze it, we do not realize the heartlessness of such an argument. In the home of want is a twelve-year-old boy who could earn three dollars a week—let it be assumed—if allowed to work. We will assume also that it is absolutely necessary that this amount each week in the form of relief should be added to the family's income. Who shall the relieving agency be—the twelve-year-old boy, whose future is already handicapped beyond his fellows because less fed, less clothed and with probably less schooling than they? Shall this child be further handicapped in the struggle before him by being compelled to undergo the injury of working under the legal age—an injury which we recognize by specifying that age is the law? Is there any reason why relief in such cases is less a public responsibility than it would be had there been no workable child in the family? To their credit, the relief societies of our larger cities have all answered, "No." And where this has not yet been done, is it not ours to urge that exactly this step be taken, instead of admitting that it is right to allow the burden to rest upon the shoulders of a child? Or, to look at the problem in the large and on the economic side, is it a wise social economy that decreases the chance that this boy at twenty-five may be able to furnish adequate support to his family for the rest of his life merely in order that for two years in childhood, he may pay three dollars a week in poor relief to the members of his father's family?

In several cities, including Philadelphia and Pittsburg, this relief has purposely not been given through a regular relief society, and the payments have been called not "charity" or relief, but "scholarships."

Leaflets on these subjects are being prepared by the Philadelphia Child Labor Committee and may be had on application to that office, 1338 Real Estate Trust Building.

Mr. M. K. Crist, of Lancaster, being absent Dr. E. J. Stewart, of Lancaster, was called upon and spoke as follows on "Poverty and Pauperism:"

It is indeed to be regretted that circumstances were such as to preclude the presence of the member to which this paper was assigned.

All through the ages poverty and pauperism has been a subject for consideration. The subject as we have it is distinctly one of the Christian era.

From earliest history we find mention of the pauper and those in distress. In ancient times, in Greece, provision was made for the care of the wounded, and of their poor who had no property—over \$60 in our money.

In Roman history the poor and those in distress were looked after more or less from a political standpoint, and only at the time of Charlemagne was the proper conception given to the relief of these people. In the year 779 there was great distress throughout the land, and Charlemagne, in order to meet it was the first to conceive of the idea of meeting it by taxation.

In the early Jewish history pauperism was dealt with principally in their own tribe. It was circumscribed by lineal lines, and the alien in their midst received no consideration. But from the time of Charlemagne and Luther the alien and others in distress were given due consideration.

In the time of Luther there was more systematic consideration given to the pauper and those in need. It was Luther who, in a letter to his government suggested that no relief be given until due examination, and then only as an absolute necessity.

As to the causes of poverty and pauperism sociological workers are agreed that sickness, the loss of one or both parents, old age and improvidence, make up the list. One of the English writers places old age at the head of the list. Technically considered, in law pauperism embraces all those unfortunates who are placed at public expense for their keep; that is for their maintenance, and funds are raised by taxation. In the broadest meaning of this subject poverty and pauperism are not synonymous terms. Poverty is an acute condition. We find men and women in every locality who by reverses and changed circumstances are placed at our hands for relief, and by a little assistance they are able to resume their former condition. But pauperism is a chronic state. They are dependent upon charity for the rest of their lives, and it is in that class that we find the flotsam and jetsam of human society.

I will enumerate a few of the general principles held by sociological workers in the solution of pauperism. For the control of pauperism there is not to-day a panacea; the proper solution of the question is yet in the future.

First. It is agreed that indiscriminate almsgiving is one of the general principles to be laid down in the control of pauperism.

Second. To remove the cause, and bring those who are dependent back to self-support. In order to bring about this change we must have well-regulated plans worked out in the hands of experts; those who are familiar with every detail of gathering data, and with tabulating statistics. And the help that is given must be sufficient help, but not enough to tempt those receiving it to be dependent upon charity, or, in other words to surrender their personal independence, and beggars should be received into institutions where there is a certain degree of means for their employment as their bodily condition will permit.

I hold that the constructive efforts that can be put forth are of far greater import than any others. To create in the home a family pride, and to remove the children from demoralizing influences is far better than any palliative measures we may institute.

Whether the relief shall be given in the home or in an institution must rest with the local authorities. Aside from this there is a class of people who are dependent on charity, who must be looked after, no matter from where they come. Those are the physically and mentally infirm.

At this Convention we have come for the solution of this problem, but the adequate solution of it is in the future. But I am not pessimistic as to the solution of the question. I am one of those with the lively hope that this matter will be solved and that its difficulties will vanish.

Every one of us should be justly proud that we are citizens of a

State that has made such rapid progress and great strides in the amelioration of human ills, and we should be proud of the action of the Legislature in placing at the disposal of our charity workers such vast sums of money. We have come to this convention that we may profit thereby; that we may learn from one another; that we may catch from each other the high resolve to go back to our institutions and place in operation there the suggestions and the information we have gathered here, that our institutions may profit thereby.

Applause.

Mr. Levi Thomas submitted the following paper, "Report of Delegate to National Conference of Charities and Corrections," which was received with applause.

**THE THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES
AND CORRECTIONS HELD AT RICHMOND, VA., MAY
6TH TO 13TH INSTS., 1908.**

This Convention was composed of 583 delegates and visitors (of whom your President and the writer were two); of these delegates, 355 were men and 233 were women. They hailed from thirty-seven States of our Union, as follows: New York, 93; Massachusetts, 66; Maryland, 36; Indiana, 18; Virginia, 58; Oklahoma, 4; Pennsylvania, 26. Also, one delegate from Sweden.

The professional standing of these delegates were as follows:

Juvenile Court—Officers, Judges, Clerks and Probationers.

Chairman and Trustees of State Charity Schools and Boards and other charitable organizations.

Superintendents of Reform Schools, Neglected and Dependent Children, Industrial Training Schools, Boys' Clubs, Play Grounds, Orphanages, Homes for the Blind, Homes for Nervous and Backward Children, and Schools for the Deaf,

You will readily see that to give you even a faint idea of the purpose of this body, composed, as it was, of representative men and women from all parts of this great country, all animated by the same motive, the betterment and uplifting of our fellow men, would be an effort that is beyond the scope or intent of this paper, and more than you would have time to hear and beyond the ability of the writer to perform.

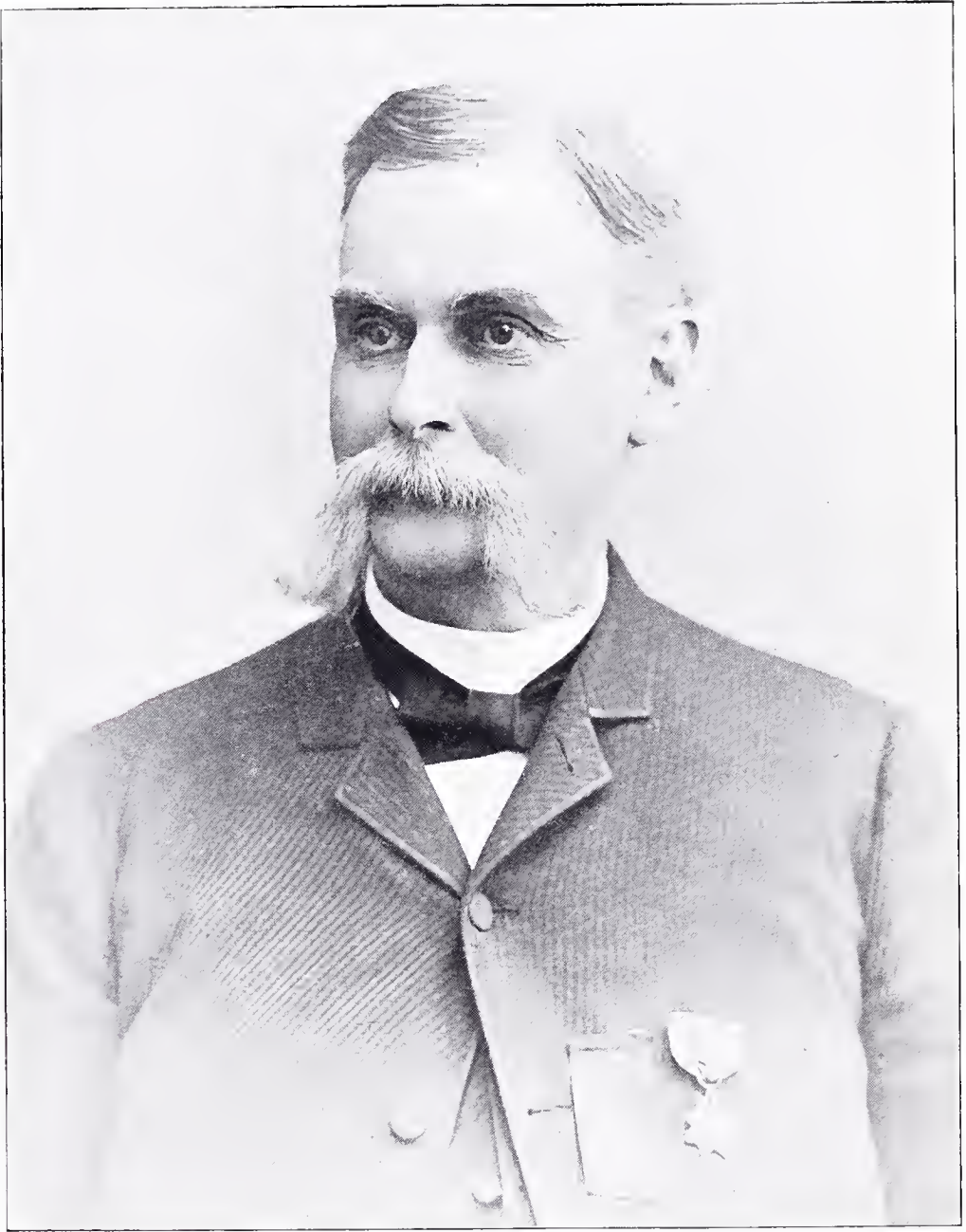
It would be natural to expect that the different sections of the country represented here, would exert some influence, locally, in their sentiments. This was noticeably absent. It seemed that the delegates from the South rather outdid the delegates from the North in their desire for the education of the negro, both morally and physically. The people of the South are fully alive to the wants of their section, and deplore the large number of them that are unable to read and write. However, their progress along these lines is remarkable. In speaking of the great increase of the white plague among the negroes, one delegate advocated the establishment of asylums for them in Colorado. Their manner of living in close, ill-ventilated quarters diminish their power to resist disease.

It was stated that before the war, the negro population was almost immune from insanity and free from drunkenness. The Central State Hospital for the Insane now contains about 1200 colored inmates. A large delegation visited this institution at Petersburg and were handsomely entertained by Dr. W. F. Drewery, Superintendent.

Six sections were held each day. In order that you may be able to form some idea of its scope, I will briefly outline the program for May 8th:



COL. W. J. GLENN



COL. W. J. GLENN

10 A. M.

Subject 1—"Children in Institutions—Are They Prepared for Future Citizens and Parents?"

Subject 2—"Criminals—Discipline and Employment of United States Prisoners."

Subject 3—"Needy Families—The Limitations of Charity in Dealing with the Unemployed."

Subject 4—"Public Health—The Relation of Bad Housing Conditions to the Charity Workers."

11 A. M.

Subject 1—"Use and Misuse of Statistics on Social Work."

Subject 2—"Old Age Pensions."

Subject 3—"Statistical Test in Children's Work."

2.15 P. M.

Subject 1—"Meeting of Probation and Parole Officers."

8.00 P. M.

General Session in St. Paul's Church (for all).

Subject—"Criminals—Their Punishment and Reformation"—By W. H. Whitaker, Superintendent of Indiana Reformatory.

The meetings of this day were all well attended, a high degree of interest being manifest. The discussions following the reading of the papers were lively and instructive. The 8 p. m. meeting, above noted, was addressed by W. H. Whitaker. He particularly impressed me as a man of great influence and personality. The magnetism of his bearing and presence, seems to me, could inspire men to believe and follow him. He advocates "love and a spirit of a square deal" to these unfortunates would mean the salvation of a number of them. The brutal handling of convicts was condemned. The denial of liberty was cited as the sole punishment that should rightfully be administered to felons and youthful offenders."

"Old Age Pension" was discussed at the 11 a. m. meeting by F. L. Hoffman, of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. He believes it is ill-advised, and it would remove many incentives for thrift among working people, that poverty in old age is principally the result of ill-spent years, ill-spent earnings, or ill-spent savings.

A fair and honorable solution of this question to my mind would be when a man and wife, native-born, have lived as honest, sober, industrious citizens, paid taxes and raised and educated a large family, and by reason of the performance of such duties of good citizenship, find themselves unable to maintain themselves after reaching three score years, would be for the State or county to provide for them comfortably outside of institutions, so they need not be separated in their old age.

In the discussion on Juvenile Court work, four judges and eighteen probationers took part, Judge Julian W. Macks' address was the most prominent. Judge De Lacy, of Washington, D. C., said "We do not want Judges so good as to be good for nothing." Judge Adams, of Cleveland, talked of the probation officer, "Ladies with lace and long kid gloves don't go with the kids." He said the boys like firemen and policemen as probation officers. They look up to them and respect their official positions and uniform.

The paper on Child Labor, by Florence Kelly, was interesting. The main obstacles to the enforcement of the law as she views it, is the question whether the child shall be able to work at twelve, fourteen or sixteen years of age. The idea that a boy must be either at play or school up to twelve or fourteen years of age is hard for some old farmer boys to indorse. We were brought up to get out in the morning, do the chores, go to school at nine o'clock, play at recess and noon, home again at four o'clock, do the chores and to bed, and as a result we were in good health and were happy.

No doubt there is great need of well-devised child labor laws for factory districts when to help maintain the family, children are compelled to work to the detriment of their school and play hours. Unless the State or county comes along to help supply these large families, partially dependent on the labor of their children, with food and clothing to enable them to attend school, it seems to me the Child Labor law will prove a failure as is the case with the compulsory educational laws. In many parts of the country, the enrollment has increased under the recent efficient enforcement of the law. But does it keep them in school. "I would be glad to be informed how they can keep them at school when their parents are unable to provide proper clothing and sufficient food. The proposition is now advocated by many persons familiar with the enforcement or the attempt at enforcement of the compulsory education law to provide such food and clothing. It will never be successful and its supporters will never see the full enforcement of its provisions until the above-named features are provided for by State or county.

With these very imperfect extracts of the work of this convention, I will conclude with a word about Richmond and its people. Governor Swanson at the opening meeting made a very eloquent address, and later entertained us very delightfully at a reception at his residence. The freedom of the city was extended and the hospitality for which the people of Virginia are noted, was everywhere in evidence. How delightful is the heart-openness so characteristic of the South. With hearts uplifted and new desires to work while the day lasted, we turned our faces homeward with a renewed impulse to labor for the further advancement and improvement of this unfortunate class of our population.

John W. Kellor, of New York, says "the theory and practice of modern charity does not stop with the treatment of conditions as they are found. It goes deep into the subject and has found that in past ages too much attention has been given to **effect** and too little to **cause**.

It recognizes that if a poor man falls ill it is economy on the part of the State to make him well in as short a time as possible that he may return to the support of his wife and family. So all along the different departments of this work—our ambition should be when there is a possibility to do so, to return to the ranks of good citizenship, all that are capable of improvement, all that are normal, not their confinement or punishment, but their cure.

The word "charity" embodies nearly all the activities we are considering, while it covers a **multitude of sins**, it also includes a **multitude of virtues**. The Good Book says "Though you have faith to move mountains and have not charity, it availeth nothing." St. Paul says, "Though I speak with tongues of men and angels and have not charity, I am become as a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

I believe the time is not far distant when there will be less preaching of creed, less contention over doctrinal questions and more advocacy of the good work which saves men's bodies as well as their souls. The time is past for nations to war to uphold doctrines or faith. The peaceful warfare of the future, may we hope, will be for the benefit and uplifting of the conditions of our fellow-men.

At the conclusion of the reading of this paper the Convention adjourned until 1.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Charles H. Shaw, of the Baptist Church, West Chester.

Col. E. P. Gould, of Erie, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, presented the following report, prefacing it with these remarks:

I wish to say that the report is not as complete as I intended to make it. I endeavored to get the information which every delegate needs. I wrote a letter to the General Agent of the Board of Public Charities asking him to furnish the information, as they are the only ones who can furnish it. First, a list of all the poor districts that are managed by County Commissioners as ex officio Directors of the Poor; also of the counties managed by the Directors of the Poor that were elected as such; also a list of all the counties managed in part by the Directors of the Poor and part under the Overseer system; and, lastly, a list of those wholly under the Overseer system, and I received no answer to my inquiries. For that reason I cannot give the information.

There is scarcely a county in the State that is governed under the general law with reference to the whole State. Nearly every poor district comes under some special Act. It has been held by the highest courts that to repeal a local act it must be specially repealed, and not by a clause at the end of a general law.

Reads paper.

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

As no session of the Legislature has been held since the meeting of our last Convention, there are no new laws to consider and explain. The principal business of the Legislative Committee will, therefore, be to call your attention to what new legislation should be recommended, and perhaps refer to some of the complications that have arisen from defects and mistakes in the laws that have been passed.

First. What new legislation should this Association propose to advance the interests and objects it seeks to accomplish? One of the most important is to secure from the State a small annual appropriation to this Association to enable it to pay the expenses of these Conventions. It is imperative that we have the most advanced and experienced experts from all parts of the country to counsel and advise the delegates upon all the subjects with which they have to deal in the various positions which they occupy. The Program Committee cannot invite such talent to come and address our conventions unless their expenses, at least, are paid. This cannot now be done with the limited means which at present comes into our treasury. Were any of the delegates personally benefitted in any way by our annual meetings, there might be some plausible objection to such an appropriation. But such is not the case. But when we consider how great has been the good results to the people of the whole State in the improved methods of administering the poor laws, the well-conducted almshouses and county homes, and the more scientific and humane methods of caring for the insane and other unfortunate wards of the State, all, or nearly all, of which have been brought about through the influence of this Association, and when we further consider that the people of the State are the only beneficiaries of the work of this Association, it does not seem possible, when this is understood that any one would object to an appropriation from the State to advance the good work of the Association.

Perhaps there is no more needed change in our laws than an act to make uniform throughout the State, poor law administration. This matter has been long and carefully considered. Several attempts have been made to accomplish it, but all have thus far failed. And from past experience, when we consider how various and diverse are the methods in vogue, and the personal interests involved, we cannot but conclude that any wholesale attempt to change the laws to an uniform

system will prove futile. However, we can work effectively to bring about this much desired end by constantly advocating the benefits of county districts and an uniform system. By this method counties having township districts under the overseer system have been changed to the county plan, and others will follow; and then, when most of the counties have poor districts co-extensive with their respective counties, and not till then, will it be possible to pass an act through the legislature making uniform the laws governing the management of the poor, and distribution of the poor funds.

The last Legislature passed acts fixing the salaries of the Directors of the Poor in the State, and at the end of those acts is attached a general repealing clause of all inconsistent acts. Our highest Courts have held, as a general proposition, that such a section in a general act does not repeal a local act relating thereto; although one Common Pleas Judge has decided to the contrary with reference to the Directors' Salary Acts. In most of the counties having Directors of the Poor local acts control the management of the districts, and the compensation of the directors is fixed by local laws. In some of the counties county auditors, in auditing the accounts of the Directors of the Poor have passed and approved the salaries of the directors as provided by the salary acts of the last Legislature. In other counties the Directors receive only the salaries or compensation provided by the local acts.

Instead of recommending amendments to the general acts covering this subject, it is thought better to recommend to each district affected, that desires to come under the general act, to have bills introduced in the Legislature repealing so much of their respective local acts as relate to the compensation of directors.

There is, however, a more serious question growing out of the aforesaid salary acts, viz.: What effect do they have in counties having Directors of the Poor in districts not co-extensive with their respective counties? It seems to be a disputed question whether the salary acts of 1907 relate to such districts at all. There is nothing in the acts relating to, or limiting in any way, the size of the districts where there are directors; and yet the salaries, by those acts, are regulated by the population of the whole county, and this would seem to exclude directors in districts not co-extensive with the county. If this view prevails, and no doubt it will, then the directors in Lycoming, Lackawanna and some other counties could not legally be paid under the general salary acts.

There is one more difficulty. In most of the districts there are three directors only, but in a few there are more; for instance, Lancaster has five, and in the Scranton poor district there are seven. The salary acts fixes the salaries of the directors without any reference to the number of directors in a district. How the Courts will interpret those acts with reference to their relation to districts having more than three directors, it is difficult to foretell.

Under all of these circumstances, it is thought best to recommend that the subject of making any changes desired by the directors of any district or county wishing to come under the salary acts of 1907 be referred to the solicitors of the respective districts to prepare and have presented to the next Legislature local acts that will accomplish the result desired.

E. P. GOULD, Chairman.

President Smith:—We will be favored with some remarks by Miss Stille, of West Chester, one of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

Miss Stille said: Mr. President and Members of the Association:

I have been a member of the Children's Aid Society about a quarter of a century. To-day I will digress from the subject a little and say a few words on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution. All through the papers and addresses of this Convention the interest of the child seems to be the keynote. It will interest you to know that the interest of the child is also the keynote of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Being a member of the State Executive Committee I represent nearly four thousand women in Pennsylvania, and I represent 70,000 women of the United States. It has been charged that we are establishing an aristocracy. We do not claim that, although we do claim to be the blue blood of the nation. Our fathers gave us our Society. Pennsylvania is second to no State in the Union. She is the keystone of the original thirteen States, and she maintains her position as the keystone of the forty-six States to-day.

Oklahoma gave us a Constitution that includes prohibition.

This is an historic county. We have in Chester county Brandywine, around which clusters memories dear to many; we have Valley Forge, where a glorious victory was won.

I was rather disappointed to find that the flag was not in evidence at the banquet last night—I mean on the tables, placed there for us. Still, the green study is very refreshing (as is your coming to us), and the impress of the verdancy of the palms is evident, from the bright things you have said and the material you have brought to us for mental improvement.

It is the duty of every American citizen to remain standing when "The Star Spangled Banner" is being rendered. The band yesterday stood as they played it, which is unusual. Surely they were not as feeble-minded as some others (Applause).

I appreciate the tribute that Mr. Fuller paid when he said the single sisters were the sunshine of the world; at least he said the married women were not (Laughter).

In the recent exercises at Philadelphia the Liberty Bell was placed on an old wagon drawn by old farm horses and guarded by soldiers in Continental costume. Some of the people took exception to it, they said the City of Philadelphia had spent a great deal of money to procure a handsome truck on which that old bell should always be exhibited and that it was an insult to Philadelphia that it should be placed on an old wagon, with old farm horses to draw it, and they knew not until I told them it was historical.

The English general threatened to melt the Liberty bell into bullets, but the bell was hidden under the Zion Lutheran Church in Allentown. That was why the bell was on the old wagon that day.

At the last meeting of the Legislature a bill was passed appropriating one thousand dollars to mark that site. The church has been renewed twice, but they will mark directly in front of it. Governor Stuart signed the bill, the grand Governor that he is, and I was selected a member of that committee, and we have selected a boulder weighing six tons, a bronze tablet made by a Pennsylvania firm, and next month it will be unveiled. But don't forget that the old wagon was historical and that was why it was used, and remember that God made Washington childless, that he might be the Father of His Country. (Applause).

The band from the institution at Glen Mills here favored with music, which received hearty applause.

Mrs. E. S. Lindsey here read the following paper, "Play as a Factor in Child Development," which was received with applause:

Preliminary to the reading of the paper Mrs. Lindsey said: I am

afraid you will feel a good deal as a man did who was in the gallery listening to a prayer offered by a celebrated anatomist at a meeting of physicians. He began like this: "We thank Thee for the cerebellum; we are grateful beyond measure for the cerebrum; we appreciate the medulla oblongata; we know what the ligamentum muchae means; we are very thankful for the inferior and superior maxillaries by which we masticate the food so graciously given us," and at that time the man in the gallery shrieked, 'but above all, we thank Thee for the muscles by which we are able to 'git,' and we don't care to know the names of them.'

We heard a great deal about germs yesterday, and being a very ardent champion of the dog it interested me.

At the National Conference at Richmond we heard a learned scientist trying to do away with all domestic pets, and he announced that the only thoroughly sanitary pet that any child or other person should be allowed to possess was the modern Teddy bear; and when I return home I had my own Teddy bear submitted to a microscopical examination and he was plum full of germs." (Laughter.)

The paper follows:

PLAY AS A FACTOR IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT.

Dr. Johnston once said to Boswell that a woman speaking in public always reminded him of a dog walking on two legs; the wonder was not that the dog did it well, but what the Dickens did the dog want to do it at all for? Now I didn't want to do it at all, and I wanted to do it still less when I read your program and realized how unworthy I was at least to be numbered with the elect. However, I can but offer you a few of my untutored thoughts.

Several years ago I visited a truly ideal institution; when about to leave, the Superintendent said, "Mrs. Lindsey, we would be glad of any criticisms or suggestions." "I have but one to offer," I replied. "I have been here five hours and have not heard a child laugh." One of the truest interpreters childhood ever had, Louisa Alcott, said, "Always feel safe about your boy while he whistles, and your girl while she laughs heartily." And yet it has taken so many long weary years for the apostles of laughter to rally their tiny disciples around them, and call upon the world to give them their birthright of joy.

Nineteen hundred and eight years have passed since the light of the Judean dawn fell upon a baby's face, which even then gave tidings of great joy, and to-day it is the joy of the child we seek, and the sullen, the conservative and the pessimist is aghast as he reads: "With twenty-nine States represented in the attendance of over four hundred members, the second Play Congress convened in New York City on September 8th, for a session of five days." Read the splendid report of this convention in "Charities" of October 3d. "From sixty-six play grounds a year ago, the number of cities in which playgrounds have been in use has grown to one hundred and eighty-five, while one hundred and eighteen others are planning their immediate establishment."

No one has done more for this great movement than Dr. Luther Gulick, of New York, and I can give my personal testimony from years full of hearty frolic and mischief in a New Hampshire village that he and his brothers knew how to play. It is from that helpful, normal

boyhood that he draws his inspiration and knows what the boy wants—what the boy needs.

A few weeks ago a sad instance illustrated to me the pathos of the child's cry for more life—more joy. A bright little boy, nearly blind ran away from an institution and reached our town nearly exhausted; he was given into the charge of the Children's Aid Society and detained by us until his eyes could be tested. One Sunday he accompanied me to church and I described to him the lovely figure of the Christ above the altar and far above a cross. "George, can you see the beautiful face of Christ?" The nearly sightless eyes strained towards the altar, then filled slowly with tears, while he whispered with a sob, "Oh, Mrs. Lindsey, I can only see the cross." Think of the pitiful little lives that only see the cross; they are all about us.

Johnston maintained that Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy was the only book that ever kept him awake, but I fear by anatomy of mirth will produce a gentle slumber in my audience, however, bear with me while I try to put before you, in a homely manner, the results of my limited experience.

I have listened for many years to splendid papers on the management, the training, the nourishment, the careful clothing and the medical care of the dependent child, and I have heard so little of the fun and good times created for the pleasure and the expansion of the poor little human animal. How true it is that there are ways and ways of offering pleasure to the child. Don't hedge it around with too many restrictions. I remember a well-meaning woman offering an exquisitely dressed doll to a sick child in the children's ward, "Now, dear, don't crush its beautiful dress or unbraid its hair, and have nurse put it away carefully at night." To her surprise she was greeted with a storm of angry sobs and the bitter exclamation, "Oh take that thing home with you, I wanted a live dolly." Or, again, does it not seem incredible that there are good women who prefer the immaculate child with a look of sullen resignation on his baby face to the dirty, happy little scamp, revelling in mother earth? Accuse me of being an improper guardian of children if you will, but I never feel so safe and happy about our Children's Aid boys as when they greet me with sand in their hair, their faces tattooed molasses bas-relief, and portions of their trousers conspicuous by their absence. When you and I were young, if we made a nice mud pie and baked it in the sun, and perhaps carelessly threw it at some old deacon who had incurred our displeasure, we were accounted naughty and punished in the good old-fashioned way, and when Johnny, playing ball vigorously in the street, broke Miss Deborah's window, she did not leave her baking and seizing Johnny by the suspenders drag him at once to the Juvenile Court. Oh, those glorious old days; when we drank water from the meadow bog and digested every germ, played ball in the street, threw pebbles, made mud pies and never knew we were delinquents.

I have always stoutly contended that there was no child that I could not teach to play. This summer I met my Waterloo. He was only six, yet he moved with rigid dignity; all day he sat like the melancholy Dane. "To be or not to be" seemed the question. Finally, in desperation I said, "Albert, we can no longer keep you in a children's Home, you will have to go to an old gentleman's home." "What do the old gentlemen do?" the solemn voice inquired. "Oh," I said vaguely, "they sit in the sun and sleep a good deal." The first animation his face had shown, brightened it as he inquired eagerly, "Say, will you move me there to-morrow?"

Play as a factor in child development is an ever broadening subject and we have "Playgrounds in the Prevention of Tuberculosis," "Public Playgrounds in their relation to Juvenile Delinquency," "Playgrounds and Board of Education," and many others too numerous to

mention. Dr. Favill, President of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, declared: "It is not at all sufficient that the children be protected during their helpless years from danger, but that they be furnished with sturdy disease resisting bodies. The problem of tuberculosis involves a deep conviction as to the principles of living which even though it can be inculcated in their youth would be as rapidly eradicated by their contact with their elders, unintelligent and fixed in habit, except their knowledge and impulse can be kept alive by special advantages and inspirations."

Contrast the popular dances in our great playgrounds that seem, as one writer has said, "To revive the soul of the oldest nations in Europe," with the gloomy restrictions of a Puritan child, taught to abhor dancing as the invention of the evil one. Contrast the glad ring of the Folk Song with poor Isaac Watt, spanked twenty-three times by an irate father to cure him of writing hymns, with the result that he produced "My Thoughts on Awful Subjects Dwell, Damnation and the Dead." Contrast the legitimate enjoyment of Sunday, compatible with the teachings of Him who walked through the corn with His Disciples or taught by the blue lake of Galilee, with the poor little Sunday victim of Cotton Mathers' sermons, relieved at noon by a few cold beans and corn bread and then three hours more of election and foreordination, and so at last, freedom has come to the child.

To quote from an article by Dr. Luther Gulick, entitled "Play and Democracy:" "The two great institutions that have to deal with children—the school and the home—rest primarily upon the development of the qualities of obedience. The playground alone affords to children the one great opportunity for cultivating those qualities that grow out of meeting others of like kind under conditions of freedom; it develops progressively, from babyhood on, that sense of human relationships which is basal to wholesome living. Thus the playground is our great ethical laboratory.

"Where there is no freedom there can be no self-control. The man whose limbs are shackled cannot control them. The man whose mind is shackled, cannot control his mind. The person who is compelled by force or fear, so that he is not free, has no self-control. The control of one's self is absolutely based upon having freedom to control one's self—a freedom to do wrong as well as right. So self-control of this higher type is primarily developed under the conditions of the playground, rather than under the conditions of the school and the home."

If I have succeeded in bringing home to you the child's plea, I am grateful to your patience and courtesy; for, as Judge Lindsey says: "The child is a wonderful human creature—a divine machine; we have much to expect from him, but he has much to expect from us, and what he returns depends largely upon what we give. We shall suffer with him whether we will or no if we do not share his burdens. Let us not weary of the struggle 'till the child gets a square deal, and until he does we cannot have and do not deserve that glorious manhood, that splendid citizenship that will come alone from duty done in childhood's sacred cause."

And now, may we not as individuals, return to our homes, pledged to investigate this matter of the playground; pledged to arouse public interest and enthusiasm? We realize that he who plays heartily may be tempted by one devil, but he who has no outlet for the great flood of animal spirits surging to find expression, is tempted by a thousand. To the tender heart of childhood, with its infinite capacity for joy and pain, we may well apply Othello's words: "But once put out thy light, thou cunningest pattern of excelling nature, and I know not where is that Promethean heat which can thy light relume."

The report of the Committee on Place of Meeting was here presented by its chairman, Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes, as follows:

The Committee on Place of Meeting unanimously recommend that the next convention be held at Bradford, McKean county, on the cordial invitation of the delegates, Messrs. Hon. E. A. Boyne and George T. Guy, also His Honor, R. J. Hoffman, Mayor of the city.

The city has 20,000 population and ample hotel facilities, and as convenient as to railroad accommodations as most cities in the State.

Bradford, Pa., October 14, 1908.

To Boyne and Guy, West Chester, Pa.:

Get convention for Bradford if you can.

R. J. HOFFMAN.

Hon. E. A. Boyne (Bradford-McKean Counties):—As the invitation has been read I personally extend to you a hearty invitation to visit us at your annual meeting next year. We will give you a warm reception, and it will be a great pleasure for us to take care of as many as you can bring. We will give you the warm heart and the glad hand. I hope to see you all there next year (Applause).

Upon motion of L. C. Colborn the report of the Committee on place of meeting was received.

President Smith:—We have with us one who is familiar with the workings of the Juvenile Court and who has advanced ideas on the enforcement of the law in relation to the delinquent husband and father. I have the honor of introducing to the Convention Hon. Wm. H. DeLacy, Judge of the Juvenile Court, of Washington, D. C.

Judge DeLacy was received with applause, and spoke as follows on the subject "Enforcement by the State of the Obligations of the Husband and Father to Support of Wife and Children."

Mr. President and Delegates:

It is an honor to address the ladies and gentlemen who are controlling the charitable work of the great State of Pennsylvania. I was very glad to note by your interesting discussions that, in the last analysis, the logic of the situation resolves itself into proper care of the child. You are the real State builders of our country; of our country, which, if it means anything, means the concern of all for each, and the concern of each for all. It stands for the social truth that the concern of the meanest and the most poverty-stricken member of the community is the concern of him who is most prosperous in the community. While you illustrate this truth in your daily lives, well it is for the country. Men and women are not perfect beings, and herein lies the opportunity for progress. He who is perfection itself has made us, and He who is infinitely good and infinitely beautiful has made us in His own image and likeness, and the story of man's aspiration towards the good and the true and the beautiful is the story of his progress and happiness, and in so far as he has failed to make progress towards his goal has been miserable. The measure of our failure is often the measure of our ignorance and our weakness, as none knows better than you.

The story goes that man was originally circular in form and that he had four arms and four legs, but that on one fell occasion he neglected to offer sacrifice to the gods and they in anger cleft him in twain and the parts ran away and apart in terror, but ever since the parts have been seeking each other—and, when a man finds his other half, his happiness is complete, his cup of bliss is full—such is mar-

riage and so it is for most Americans. The great body of the American people are virtuous; the great body of the American people are honest at heart, and clean and true, and devoted to their homes. But there are matrimonial failures and it is in relation to this subject rather than the Juvenile Court, that I am to speak. And yet this work is related to the child. If you conserve the home you conserve the proper environment of the child. The child in the home is not likely to prove a delinquent child if the home care is proper. The little boy who steals up behind the man who is reading his paper and squirts over his bald head the dirty water is not the criminal that the victim thinks him to be. Of course in the opinion of the victim there is no punishment too severe for that boy. But he is apt to grow up to occupy President Smith's place, in time.

We have in the District of Columbia an Act that is directed towards the conservation of the home. It was passed under the influence of that splendid example of American citizenship, who has so nobly served his country and his fellow citizens, President Roosevelt (Applause). While he is most severe with dishonesty and wrong doing in the seats of the mighty, there is no one whose ear is bent lower to catch the plaintive cry of the ignorant and the suffering, and he is always ready to extend his power to uplift the poor girl or the ignorant young man who has gone wrong. This Non-Support Act was passed March 23, 1906, and is entitled, "An Act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance, by any person, of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances."

Now, with your permission, I will read this Act. It has been drawn along model lines. Similar Acts may be found in forty-four States. In forty-one of them it is made a misdemeanor, to make it more easy of enforcement; in three States the failure to support wife and children has been made a felony. The Act reads as follows:

An Act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person in the District of Columbia who shall, without just cause, desert or wilfully neglect or refuse to provide for the support and maintenance of his wife in destitute or necessitous circumstances, or any person who shall, without just excuse, desert or wilfully neglect or refuse to provide for the support and maintenance of his or her minor children under the age of sixteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia at hard labor for not more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and should a fine be imposed it may be directed by the Court to be paid in whole or in part to the wife or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children: Provided, That before the trial, with the consent of the defendant, or after conviction, instead of imposing the punishment hereinbefore provided, or in addition thereto, the Court in its discretion, having regard to the circumstances and to the financial ability or earning capacity of the defendant, shall have the power to make an order, which shall be subject to change by it from time to time as circumstances may require, directing the defendant to pay a certain sum weekly for the space of one year to the wife, or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children, or to an organization or individual approved by the Court as trustee, and to

release the defendant from custody on probation for the space of one year upon his or her entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, in such sum as the Court may direct. The condition of the recognizance shall be such that if the defendant shall make his or her personal appearance in Court whenever ordered to do so within the year, and shall further comply with the terms of the order and of any subsequent modification thereof, then the recognizance shall be void, otherwise of full force and effect.

If the Court be satisfied by information and due proof, under oath, that at any time during the year the defendant has violated the terms of such order, it may forthwith proceed with the trial of the defendant under the original charge, or sentence him under the original conviction, or enforce the original sentence, as the case may be. In case of forfeiture of a recognizance and enforcement thereof by execution, the sum recovered may, in the discretion of the Court, be paid in whole or in part to the wife, or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children.

Sec. 2. That no other evidence shall be required to prove marriage of such husband and wife, or that such person is the lawful father or mother of such child or children, than is or shall be required to prove such facts in a civil action. In all prosecutions under this Act any existing provisions of law prohibiting the disclosure of confidential communications between husband and wife shall not apply, and both husband and wife shall be competent and compellable witnesses to testify to any and all relevant matters, including the fact of such marriage and the parentage of such child or children. Proof of the desertion of such wife, child, or children in destitute or necessitous circumstances, or of neglect to furnish such wife, child or children necessary and proper food, clothing, or shelter is prima facie evidence that such desertion or neglect is wilful.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent in charge of the workhouse of the District of Columbia in which any person is confined on account of a sentence under this law to pay, out of any funds available, over to the wife, or to the guardian or custodian of his or her minor child or children, or to an organization or individual approved by the Court as trustee, at the end of each week, for the support of such wife, child, or children, a sum equal to fifty cents for each day's hard labor performed by said person so confined.

Approved, March 23, 1906.

The enforcement of this Act was placed in the Juvenile Court. The Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia was established on the 1st of July, 1906. During the first year of its operation, the fact that there was such a remedy at hand became gradually known, and we had that year some 254 cases before the Court, of which 42 went to the workhouse, and some \$6,000 was collected for the benefit of the wives and children, in the manner I will indicate. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, we had 636 cases of non-support, of which 73 went to the workhouse, and we collected \$21,888.56, for the benefit of wives and children. To-day we have about 245 families on the relief roll of that Court, who would otherwise be a burden on the taxpayers. The first year, \$200 was appropriated to enable the Superintendent of the workhouse to pay the sums ordered by the Court. This year we have an appropriation of \$2400, which would provide for about 160 families, for I usually sentence for a month, and as a rule they do not have to go back again. Sometimes men brought before the Court own property. Such men are heavily fined and the fine is turned over to the wife. If I find she doesn't understand the use of money, I direct it be kept by the clerk and paid to the wife, say, at the rate of \$50 a month. The reasons for failure to support his wife and children are always enquired into. In 90 per cent. of the cases the

men are to blame; in the other 10 per cent. perhaps the wives are at fault.

I think in courts of first instance we should always have presiding good men and the best specimens of citizenship (Applause). Take the ordinary comer into a police court; he is generally poverty stricken. How absurd to impose on him, and through him, on his family a fine that will drive them further into the mire, or to take the bread winner away from the family and incarcerate him. Wouldn't it be better to have every court authorized to parole such a prisoner? Fine him if he should be fined, but give him time to pay his fine. Or, if you send him to jail, keep him at work and let him pay his fine in instalments. Let him understand that the law is his friend and not his enemy, and that the law he has transgressed is protecting him. In a great percentage of cases you will in that way reach his heart (Applause). If you had that, in conjunction with probation, so first offenders might be permitted to go out again into activities of life, I believe you would save at least 60 per cent. of those who come into our courts for the first time.

It is my constant effort to bring families together and to patch up difficulties. The family is the true unit of the State; if we take good care of the families of the State all will be well with the State. I remember one Saturday afternoon after court had adjourned an irate man came into court having by the hand a girl about sixteen years old, and he wanted to send her to the reformatory. I invited him into the office. In the meantime a woman in tears, and surrounded with six children entered the clerk's office, and I learned they belonged to the man. He had the girl before me simply because she sided with the mother. I discovered it was his own drinking habits and his absurd jealousy of his wife that was the cause of the whole trouble. Three solid hours were spent with that family, but at the end of that time I had the satisfaction of seeing that man kiss his wife and take her out of court, and he told me he was going at once to an installment house to refurnish the house. That reconciliation has lasted up to this time. He is now buying a little home in the suburbs of Washington, and that family has been saved to our country (Applause).

I had another case in which when the man was arraigned in court, they produced a record of 43 convictions of himself for drunkenness. On each occasion he was fined. His wife would work and pay his fine and he would be released, to return home and beat her again, and the result was that the family of that man who could earn \$5 a day was a public charge. His family was cared for by the Associated Charities.

I asked the man, which do you love more, your children or whisky? and he replied, "Whisky is my only pleasure and I won't give it up for anybody." "Very well you may go to the workhouse for six months." And he went down. Afterwards I was asked to witness the distribution of 100 overcoats given away by a prominent firm to 100 needy boys. I found this man's wife in the store with two of her children, and the owner of the establishment said, "that lady has come with one ticket and two boys; if there are two overcoats left at the end of the day she shall have both of them." I told him her story, and without a word to me, he had his clerks fit out the boys with overcoats and shoes and stockings. Later, a local contractor came to me and said, "Judge, I went to school with this man and if you will parole him I will give him \$9 a week, and you may order whatever you think best to be paid to his wife and children." So I sent for him and he came up one Saturday morning, and we spent about three-quarters of an hour arguing whether or not he should give up drinking. I said, "You are not getting liquor in the workhouse?" and he replied, "No, sir." "Isn't it more honorable to do without liquor voluntarily on the outside, than to be compelled to do without it on the inside? You

know it is not good for you, and yet you feel like taking it. Now if you will send your will along the line of your knowledge, and say to yourself, I will not take it, you can give up drink. No one needs to drink." He replied, "I guess I will take the pledge." And he took the pledge. That was last January. From that time to this he has kept it. I told him to go to the desk sergeant at his police precinct every Saturday night and pay him \$8 to be turned over through the clerk of the court for the support of his family. Such men go on Saturday night before they can drink the money up, and pay the stipulated amount. I learned that this man was sending one of his daughters with the money to the station. I told him he must go in person so as to be scrutinized by the sergeant, and he has gone in person ever since, and that family is getting along all right.

I had another case, of a man of good family, but a lazy, idle fellow, and he had a wife and three children, who were being supported by charity when he was brought before the court. He was so lazy he wouldn't even wash himself. His relatives were ready to pay any fine I imposed. But he was sentenced to the workhouse for six months. I hadn't any idea of keeping him there that length of time. When a man has declared that he is going to reform, I parole him, and the balance of his sentence is held over his head subject to his good behavior. He knows then that there is but one person in the District that can put him in the workhouse and that is himself.

I seldom require these husbands to file a recognizance. I had one case of a man who was a theatrical manager who I was afraid would get out of the jurisdiction of the court and he was made to give bond. He left the jurisdiction, but the surety has been paying the wife the stipulated sum ever since.

Judge DeLacy here read several letters from persons who had been before him, in which the writers promised to do better and to make men of themselves and to care for their families, if he would give them a chance.

In these cases I have given them a chance, and they are doing well so far.

Some terrible cases come to light in the enforcement of this Act. Incidentally, I lecture these men on the evils of wrong doing. I remind them that 80 per cent. of the surgical operations on wives are rendered necessary by the immoral habits of the husbands. They are reminded that they run the risk of two foul diseases that cause so much misery.

Sometimes I discover that they are crowding the family into one room, both sexes being intermingled. I often find that the combined earnings of such families will get additional house room, if it is not squandered for drink or in other vicious habits.

My experience convinces me that it would pay the City of Washington to buy all the alley property and turn it into parks, thus forcing the denizens to live upon open streets within reach of the lamps and of the passers by.

This is, briefly, the work done under this law. It is done in an effort and with a purpose to rehabilitate the home. It is done at little expense to the community. It is done in a way to promote self-respect on the part of these husbands and fathers. I have one man who comes regularly and pays a certain amount to his family so that he may not get into trouble again. In the Juvenile Court, every penny gets to the family. There are no costs. I have one man who has established a little grocery and is supporting his wife and children, and declares it is the best thing that ever happened to him that he was brought into the Juvenile Court.

You, ladies and gentlemen, are, I repeat, the real State builders of the country, because you are bringing hope to the ignorant and the poor and the needy. It is the man and the woman who doesn't go to

church who are sought out by you. And such need the care and the light you are giving them, too, with a faith that—

“As one lamp lights another nor grows less,
So nobleness enkindleth nobleness.”

Applause.

Mrs. Rankin (Fayette):—How many of the cases have drink as part of the trouble?

Judge DeLacy:—Between 90 and 95 per cent.

Following Judge DeLacy's address Dr. J. J. Emmens, Superintendent of Somerset County Hospital for the Insane, read the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

Mr. President, Directors of the Poor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I hesitate to address this audience this afternoon. Indeed, I may truthfully say, I was loth to accept the invitation. This is the first convention of its kind I have ever had the pleasure of attending; and realizing as I do, the very great importance, the almost sacred nature of the work which this organization is undertaking, I fear I cannot do justice either to my subject or the occasion.

To one who visits either an almshouse or a hospital for the insane, either as an official inspector, a friend of a patient, or as one wishing only to satisfy their curiosity, the visit is usually a short one, the inspection rather superficial, and the general impression made is, that the institution is in “excellent order,” in “fairly good condition,” or “in a state of sad neglect.” This impression is often a very erroneous one, and the conclusion reached may be at great variance to the actual state of existing affairs. The Hospital or Home with its new and elegant buildings, finely polished floors and walls, well kept lawns and trees, and very modern appliances throughout, from the standpoint of care and treatment of its inmates, may be very poorly managed. On the other hand, those unfortunates, confined in an institution built years ago, whose walls are gray and scarred, whose floor rough and unpolished, whose grounds do not consist of acres of lawn and foliage, so pleasing to look upon, may be, so far as their personal care, attention and general welfare is concerned, very much better off.

Before judging or attempting to criticize the general management of a Home or Hospital for the insane, one should have time to carefully observe all the circumstances connected with the place, and to thoroughly investigate, not only the conditions found on the surface, but also the little details, which after all, are of great importance and help to make up the vital machinery which helps to operate every public institution.

An almshouse or hospital for the insane is the microcosm, or little world, of the section in which it may be located. Within its confines we find the results of all sorts of diseases, both physical and mental; and also a host of living examples of those social maladies that degrade manhood, undermine our national strength, and threaten civilization itself. These latter sufferers are often the helpless victims of progress itself, the wreckage of overwork, worry, and mental strain, in a mind and body not capable of the task it has taken upon itself to perform. Here we find drunkenness and ruin; here is pauperism; here is illegitimacy; here is madness; here is crime in all its aspects; here is that monster, vice, in all its forms.

And what a family of strange characters, of eccentric individuals,

of interesting persons we find here. What differences of disposition; what rival interests; what a conflict of motives; what pictures of distress and sadness; what objects of happiness and content; what display of selfishness and cowardice, and what examples, in their narrow way, of bravery and endurance. Here are legends and histories by the score; some humorous, some ghostlike, and some sad. What lofty ambitions many of these poor souls may have had at one time; what possibilities, had many of their early efforts been directed in proper paths. How many, once well and happy, with noble ideals and ambitions, prominent among their fellow men, with health and strength to guide them, who once loved their illusions and cherished their enthusiasms, have come here, sad, broken down specimens of humanity, to die. We find here those actually suffering and in misery; those grown sad and weary with life through constant misfortune; others fierce and resentful that the world has not treated them better; and some kind and appreciative of all that is done for them, patient and cheery, even though their suffering and burden be great. There are those well content with their lot in life, with its three square meals a day, a comfortable bed in which to sleep, tobacco, the papers, a sunny bench, agreeable companions, and very little or no work to do. What a glorious life for these. No cares, no want, no ambition, no worry. Nothing to do but live and that without an effort. The world owes them a living and they have come here to collect it. The place is not without its rivalries. One covets the captaincy of the barnyard, another the wood house, while he or she who waits upon the tables or is entrusted with some special work, feels far above the rest. Here we find the tale bearer, the slanderer, the flatterer and the liar. There are those who seek health and others who would gladly welcome death. What a little world this is to manage. The poor, the insane, the sick, the maimed, the blind. How shall we do it?

It is always easy to criticise, and criticisms may have its good results. It is ever more difficult to suggest and direct improvements. There is no one set of rules by which every institution may be governed. There are, however, certain underlying principles which may be followed everywhere.

First, Mr. Superintendent or Steward, you who have this important work to perform, before you attempt to govern and direct the lives of these irresponsible people, learn to know well and thoroughly govern and control yourself. Do you feel that you are equal to the task before you, and if not, do you try to fit yourself for the work? Do you make a study of institution government and do you interest yourself in the literature pertaining to your work? If not, you are losing every day, opportunities to better equip yourself for your special work and improve the condition of those in your charge. It is ever the tendency of men or women who live their lives in institution work to become narrow and lose that broad view of life, a thing so essential in those who have the lives of others to direct. I have felt this narrowing influence at times myself and we should all try to guard against it. Scatter sunshine and encouragement among those about you. Instill confidence and stir up ambition for better things and greater efforts in those who work and try to make themselves useful. Let your patients feel that **you** are their friend in all things. For he who has a friend is not alone and possesses one of the greatest treasures in life. Be careful of your habits and the moral impression which you create. Be frank and truthful and never betray the confidence that is placed in you. Ever remember that you can accomplish far more if you make your patients love and respect you, than by driving, by force, by punishment, and through fear. Try to appreciate the shortcomings of those about you as well as your own. Be slow

to accuse; careful, moderate, yet firm in your punishment; and ever willing to forgive.

In the management of your institution establish certain rules for both employes and patients; and while it is a poor rule that has no exception, live up to them as closely as possible. I once visited a certain hospital in this State, and among other things, the man in charge told me with much pride that they ran the place without any rules at all. Before I finished my visit I was quite convinced of the fact, for it was very evident every minute.

One of the greatest problems to-day is the selection of competent attendants and nurses. After all, upon these employes and their efforts and interest in their work, depends largely your success. I regret to say, yet I believe, the vast majority of those caring for the insane in this and many other States, are thoroughly unfit to fill the positions they hold. This is not merely a conclusion of my own, but rather the opinion of most physicians engaged in this line of work. In the care and treatment of sane people suffering only with physical ailments, we are prone to employ skilled graduates or trained nurses at good salaries. On the other hand, most of the employes in our asylums who care for and nurse those affected not only in body but in mind as well, are totally without training, with absolutely no idea of the nature of insanity, and in many instances are allowed to drift along with no instruction at all. The salaries paid these attendants is from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a month. A splendid index of the type of man usually employed. These remarks do not apply to all institutions. There are those in this State in connection with which there are excellent training schools, where regular courses of training and instruction are given. This is in keeping with the more advanced ideas in hospital management. However, the fact remains the same, that in many institutions, and especially among the male nurses, incompetency is very evident. What would you think of a man who would resent, who would strike and frightfully abuse an insane patient, because, in his deluded state, he had called him some vile name? Would you regard him a competent man to take care of these poor defenceless people? There is no use shutting our eyes to such conditions merely because they are unpleasant to hear and especially unpleasant to investigate. It is to remedy and guard against such evils that these conventions are held; and, ladies and gentlemen, it is the special duty of those in charge, as well as yours, to find some means to guard well against the perpetration of outrages and cruelty upon the insane, and try, wherever possible, to better their present conditions. As evidence that such outrages have taken place, I need only call your attention to the fact that recently several guilty attendants were sentenced to prison by the Courts in one of our neighboring States. But who is most to blame for such conditions, the man who commits the crime, who perhaps is not capable of exercising better judgment, or those who select and place these untrained and incompetent people in the positions which so many of them hold? I mention these facts here because I wish to place myself on record before this convention, as entering a plea for the employment of better trained and more skilled nurses and attendants in the hospitals caring for the insane of this State. I believe it plausible and possible to establish a regular State training school for both male and female nurses, where they may receive a systematic course in this special line of work, from which the institutions throughout the State, and especially the smaller ones, might be supplied with competent help.

How do the inmates of your institution occupy their time? Perhaps there is no one thing more detrimental to both mind and body of your patients than idleness. The best all round cure for insanity in general is physical exercise in the form of work, and an abundance of

it. For this reason the smaller county institutions have an advantage over the larger and much overcrowded State hospitals. In the former, especially where there is a farm in connection, there is ample work for all. In the latter, however, many of the patients have to remain idle because there is no employment for them. The insane make excellent and ever willing workers. I cannot claim the same for the inmates of our County Homes. Every institution, no matter how small, should have a carpenter shop, shoe shop, blacksmith shop, mattress room, and dressmaking department. They not only give employment to the inmates but they reduce largely the general running expenses.

There are two classes of cases still with us, both deserving of pity and consideration, which should not be confined in insane hospitals or County Homes. The one is the harmless epileptic; the other the inebriate or drug habituate. Hundreds of cases of epilepsy are being committed to our asylums to-day only because there is no other place for them. Because of their peculiar infirmity, it does not seem just to banish them to an asylum and confine them among a lot of mentally deranged and greatly disturbed people. I trust, too, the State of Pennsylvania, which receives, I believe, its fifth or sixth largest revenue from the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, may some day soon provide a suitable place, where those who fall from the use and abuse of alcohol, may be properly treated and cared for. They do not belong in asylums for the insane, but they do require careful moral and medical treatment; a treatment in a different environment and a treatment in which the time element, amounting to not days or weeks, but months or a year, is the greatest factor. These cases should be isolated from the others as much as possible. Teach your epileptics to care for one another, and find employment for them, which on account of their malady, will not be dangerous.

In the employment and management of the general help about institutions, one has numerous and ever changing difficulties to meet. This is largely a personal problem which everyone must solve for himself. The cheapest labor will not always be the most economical. Employ competent help; pay them well, and they will usually earn more than they receive. It is well to have a head to every department, and yet, bear in mind that too many bosses often create dissatisfaction and strife. Let every one, so far as possible, have certain specific duties to perform for which they may be responsible. Then if things go wrong you will know where to make amends. Be frank, open and just in your dealings, treat every one squarely, with consideration, and show favoritism to no one.

If you would accomplish much, always map out to-day the work for the morrow. Have your work definitely planned ahead, and never start the day wondering what you will do next. It is well to solicit opinions from those associated with you. Their advice is frequently valuable, and it stimulates their co-operation in your undertakings.

It is the growing tendency in this and other States to erect County Hospitals, that each section may care for its own insane. The results in those counties where this has been done demonstrates that the plan is successful and a step in the right direction. I take pleasure in announcing that Somerset county has decided to erect, and will break ground in the spring for a new modern hospital for the care and treatment of the insane. The buildings will be of brick and concrete and will have a capacity for from 225 to 250 patients. There will be accommodations for both indigent and private cases. Every effort will be made to make this a thoroughly modern and model institution.

In closing, gentlemen, let me urge, yea, let me caution you who represent the guardians of the poor of this State, to use your best judgment and exercise the utmost care in the selection of those whom you place in charge of your hospitals and homes. Let not poli-

tics, friendship, personal favor, creed, or relationship influence you. But rather be guided by those sterling and finer qualities which go to make up the man of good sound moral principles and judgment. Lend to him your hearty co-operation and assist in every way possible the work he may undertake to accomplish. By so doing, you will make the path of these poor unfortunates so bright that they may catch the reflection of the skies even in their poor and humble surroundings.

May God's blessings rest upon the work which you have already accomplished, and may He ever give you the courage to fight and chivalry to make another's cause your own; and may there ever be present that hope for better things which makes the future rich in golden hues.

DR. J. J. EMMENS,
Supt. Somerset Hospital for Insane, Somerset, Pa.

President Smith:—We have with us Mrs. Faulkner, of the Mercy Training School and I will ask her to give us a short talk.

Mrs. Faulkner:—Mr. President and Friends: I come with a grievance, because on the program we are called a Reform School. I am very glad to have heard Judge DeLacy, whom I have heard before, and I have had the pleasure of visiting his court, and I appreciate the splendid work he is doing there. I wish we had more such men holding people to their responsibilities; more men of his spirit and his willingness to help those who need help and to help parents to meet their responsibilities; there would then be less need for such schools as we have.

The Girls' House of Refuge is in the city, and we are trying to move to the country. It is behind a hideous wall and in an old building. We try to keep the girls busy, first, with industrial training half a day and in school half a day; we try to fill their time full, with work and play. Most of the girls come from broken homes, and such girls need a great deal of training. We have a farm near here, given to us by Mr. Alfred Harrison. We use the station at Darlington. Some of the girls are living in the old farm house there and in tents. I think it is a good thing to try and teach in the school the value of fresh air and sunshine. We have about fifty girls living in this small farm house and in the tents, at present. The children are very happy. We are building cottages, and we hope two of them will be finished for us to occupy January 1st. I am happy to say that our place in the city has been sold, so we must move. I believe the country is the best place for a school for the girl or boy. They get more outdoor life. The colored girls receive the same training as the white girls. They live entirely by themselves. We think that is better both for the colored girl and the white girl. We are trying the system of honors and working for privileges. Our Catholic girls go to Mass every Sunday morning, and the Sisters come to give them instruction. The Jewish girls go to the synagogue on Saturday, and have their own Sunday. We want each girl to be true to her own religion. In the country we cannot do those things. We go to the park once a week and try to have a very happy life, and to take advantage of all there is in the neighborhood. When we are in the country we will have to have more outdoor sports and games.

A new girl begins in the laundry, and from there through the plain sewing department, and some in the dressmaking department, and we want every girl to know something about being a home-maker. Most of the girls have come from the factories and mills, and many of them have worked there since they were eleven or twelve years old. Some of them are very low grade, mentally, and ought to have custo-

dial care. They can be made self-supporting. They are usually good natured, but they cannot be self-directing. They ought to have custodial care past the child-bearing period of their lives.

There is no place to keep them. It is a very poor way for the State of Pennsylvania to do with its feeble-minded girls and women. When they leave us we have a visitor who tries to keep track of them. We let fewer and fewer of them go home, because they generally come from broken homes. It is useless to send a girl back to that same community and to the same old companions waiting to drag her down. We try to get her started in another locality, usually as a mother's helper.

If we don't provide pleasures for the girls they will provide them themselves. I would be glad to have you visit Darlington, although it is very crude at this time. We hope to have a well-equipped school there. I thank you.

Applause.

Mr. Colborn:—We have been so highly entertained at this session that I feel we ought to quit now and take these matters home and think of what has been said.

I want to say here, that as one of the members of the Program Committee I asked all of our State officers to be present with us. One or two of them replied that it was impossible to be here; some of them didn't answer at all. I took the liberty of writing to our noble, wise and just President, the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, to be with us or to contribute a paper. He immediately answered my letter and said he had been away on his vacation and on his return found so many matters awaiting him that it was impossible for him to be with us, although he wished us God speed in the work we were doing, and he took from his message to Congress last year what he has said in regard to child and women labor, and he said, "If this will aid you or give you any suggestions I send it to you with my prayer." The President of the United States, who is as busy as any man in the world, could take time to write a letter to this Association, while our own authorities could not visit us, although if they were asked to go to the other end of the State to talk on good roads they would be there.

Applause.

Mr. H. W. Ochse, Chairman of the Committee, here presented the following report of the Auditing Committee:

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The account of L. C. Colborn, Treasurer of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, for the year ending October 12, 1908:

The Treasurer charges himself with the balance in his hands	
October 9, 1907, as per Auditor's report.....	\$47 95
To amount received from various Directors of Poor and Institutions and Societies as follows:	
1908.	
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Chester Co.	5 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Chester Co.....	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Somerset Co.....	15 00
To amount received from Children's Aid, Fayette Co.....	5 00
To amount received from Feeble Mind Institute, Elwyn.....	15 00
To amount received from State Hospital Insane, Harrisburg..	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Delaware Co.....	15 00
To amount received from Trustees D. & D. School, Edgewood	10 00

To amount received from Directors of Poor, Bedford.....	15 00
To amount received from Directors of the Poor, Mercer.....	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Jenkins and Pits	15 00
To amount received from Organizing Charities, Lancaster....	5 00
To amount received from Feeble Mind Institute, Polk.....	15 00
To amount received from Bethesda Home, Pittsburg.....	5 00
To amount received from Department Charities, Allegheny..	15 00
To amount received from Central Poor District, Luzerne.....	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Washington....	15 00
To amount received from Children's Aid, Western Penna....	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Allegheny.....	15 00
To amount received from Roxbery & Lower Dublin Poor Dis.	15 00
To amount received from Trustees of Blind School, Pittsburg	10 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Titusville	5 00
To amount received from Trustees State Hospital, Warren....	15 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Clearfield..	5 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Fayette Co.....	15 00
To amount received from Middle Coal Field Poor District....	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Germantown....	15 00
To amount received from Trustees House of Refuge, Phila.	15 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Meadville..	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Clarion.....	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Venango....	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Bradford..	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Somerset....	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Phila.....	15 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Warren....	5 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Scranton.....	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Blakely, P. D...	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Montgomery....	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Lancaster.....	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Franklin.....	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Erie.....	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Cambria.....	15 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Indiana....	5 00
To amount received from Trustees Reform School, Morganza	15 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Allegheny	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Green.....	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Elk.....	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Butler.....	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Jefferson..	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Mercer.....	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Delaware..	5 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Carbondale....	10 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Blair.....	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Huntingdon....	15 00
To amount received from Board of Public Charities, Phila...	15 00

Total amount received by Treasurer..... \$652 95

The Treasurer claims credit for the following payments and disbursements, to wit:

By amount paid Alexander Johnson, expenses.....	\$ 25 00
By amount paid Adams Express Co., express.....	6 00
By amount paid U. S.. Express Co.....	2 50
By amount paid J. M. Hall, photographs.....	2 25
By amount paid Ira E. Briggs, stenographer and typewriter	112 00
By amount paid Somerset Herald, circular letters and postals	6 35
By amount paid C. H. Fisher & Son, envelopes.....	3 95

Association of Directors of Poor and Charities.

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By amount paid E. P. Gould, express on reports.....	6 00
By amount paid Pittsburg Photo and Engraving Co.....	28 80
By amount paid Tribune Publishing Co., printing reports..	111 64
By amount paid National Conference, dues.....	2 50
By amount paid Bessie Crise, Mayme Darr, stenographing and typewriting, etc.....	26 50
By amount paid First National Bank, check not pd.....	5 00
By amount paid F. H. Hoffman, postmaster, postage on re- ports, circulars, letters, etc.....	27 30
By amount paid Somerset Herald, Letters, Stationery, etc....	9 50
By amount paid Somerset Telephone Co., telephone, mes- sengers and messages	10 95
By amount paid Levi Thomas, expenses as delegate to Na- tional Conference, Richmond	29 81
By amount paid John L. Smith, expenses to same.....	32 40
By amount paid Corresponding Secretary's expenses.....	50 00
By amount paid Miscellaneous items	9 70
By amount paid Joseph Horne Co., gavel.....	7 50
By amount paid Somerset Democrat, Directors' Reports.....	2 75
By amount paid Treasurer's salary	25 00

\$543 40

Balance in Treasurer's hands, October 14, 1908..... 109 55

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer and fix the amount of the assessment for the ensuing year, respectfully report, that we have performed our duties, and find the account of the Treasurer correct and true as stated, and that there remains a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$109.55, and no indebtedness. We feel that this Association is to be congratulated on the fine showing of its finances. The amounts expended have been economically and wisely expended.

We would recommend that the same assessments be levied the ensuing year as was for the past.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. OCHSE,
PHILIP HERTZOG,
Auditing Committee.

West Chester, October 14, 1908.

Upon motion the report is adopted, and ordered printed in the record.

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie), moved that the reports of the convention be sent out by express free prepaid to the different delegates. The motion was agreed to.

Colonel Gould, Chairman of the Committee on the resolution of Dr. Philips to be presented to the Legislative Committee, submitted the following report, as a recommendation for an amendment to the Compulsory Educational Law:

The Legislative Committee reports the following amendments to the Compulsory Attendance Act, as suggested by the resolution offered by Prof. G. M. Philips:

Whenever the attendance officer or other proper school authority shall report that any child between the ages of eight and sixteen years is unable to attend school as required by this act on account of lack of necessary clothing or food, or because such child's labor is necessary to the support of its family, the Board of School Directors, or its dele-

gated representative, shall promptly report such case to any suitable relief agency operating in the school district, or if there be no such suitable relief agency to which the case can be referred, shall report it to the proper directors or overseers of the poor for investigation and proper relief, whose duty it shall be to render the necessary aid.

Upon motion of Mr. Colborn the report was received and ordered to be printed in the proceedings.

Mr. Ochse:—They state there that the proper authorities shall furnish necessary aid upon the complaint of the representative. I suppose that means the truant officer. There is hardly a day in the week that the truant officer doesn't send to me for shoes for some one who is going to school. In my town I know of men who are lying around and doing nothing that I am supporting their families, but the truant officer will not try to get work for the father, but he sends to me for shoes.

Col. Gould:—I think you do not understand the report. It says when such complaint is made by an authorized person it shall be referred to some organization in the community to investigate, or, if there is no such organization then to the Directors of the Poor to investigate, and if after investigation it is found necessary to do this they have the authority to do it; it is not compulsory.

Mrs. H. S. Rankin (Fayette):—Our Directors are scattered. That child would be kept out of school for some time. The truant officer comes and calls attention to it. I think in those cases they should be acted on at the time. We generally act on it in the Children's Aid Society, when we know it is necessary.

The motion in relation to the resolution offered by Colonel Gould was again voted upon and unanimously carried.

Upon motion of Colonel Gould the Convention here adjourned until 7.30 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by President Smith, as per adjournment.

An orchestra from the High School of West Chester gave some pleasant music.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Edward C. Griffith.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary of the Commission of Lunacy, here read the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

COUNTY CARE OF THE HARMLESS INSANE BENEFICIAL TO PATIENT AND ECONOMICAL TO STATE.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, of Philadelphia, Secretary to Commission on Lunacy of State Board of Public Charities, opened the discussion by invitation.

I think that we can all agree upon one proposition—that the insane must be cared for. That statement will not be questioned. The next proposition that they shall be treated humanely, likewise will not be disputed by this audience. The question of how they shall be cared for, however, cannot be so easily passed over. With the class who have rich relatives to provide for them, we need not concern ourselves at present. The private hospitals of Pennsylvania are well equipped and can take good care of the rich insane. But when we come to the

indigent insane, we are confronted not by a theory, but by a condition that demands serious consideration; a social problem that cries loudly for solution. At the present time, supplementing the large State Hospitals, by the county care method, in my opinion, offers the only practical solution to this problem. It not only treats the insane patient humanely, but also treats the taxpayer humanely by reducing the cost of maintenance by a considerable amount from that prevailing in the large State hospitals. Right here, I will make the observation that whether the indigent insane are cared for in the large State hospitals or in the small county institutions, they must in the end be supported by the taxpayer. As a class they can never be made self-supporting, or only to a moderate degree. Under good management and favorable conditions, I am of the opinion, however that their labor could be utilized more profitably in smaller institutions of 200 to 250 inmates, especially in a farming or dairying region, than in the great hospitals where several thousands are congregated together.

A petition was presented to the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania on January 23, 1751, praying that public provision be made for the care of "persons distempered in mind and deprived of their rational faculties," in consequence of which a grant was made and the Pennsylvania Hospital was instituted, thus publicly recognizing the claims of the insane to humane care and treatment. In 1744, the Pennsylvania Legislature appointed a special committee to hear a report made by Dorothea L. Dix upon the condition of the insane in the poor houses and jails of this State. As a result the Harrisburg State Lunatic Asylum was opened in 1845. Since that time State Hospitals at Dixmont, Danville, Norristown, Warren and Wernersville have been opened.

I have quoted these two historical occurrences with which all of you are familiar, in order to demonstrate or emphasize the fact that the people of Pennsylvania are on record as recognizing, first, the claims of the indigent insane to humane treatment; and, second, the duty of the public authorities to make proper provision for them.

In 1883, the Lunacy Law was passed creating the Committee on Lunacy of the State Board of Charities of Pennsylvania. For twenty-five years this committee, as is shown by its annual reports, has safeguarded the interests of the insane, and has studied the problems of economic administration. A little more than ten years ago finding that the Legislature would not, or could not, appropriate enough funds to construct the new buildings demanded by the growing numbers of the insane, the Committee sought for some other means for relief. Finding that Wisconsin had been in the same predicament sixteen years previously, and had been successful in solving the problem, the Committee examined the method of so-called county care and was so well satisfied with the result, that at its suggestion, a law was passed in 1897, making the system operative in Pennsylvania. The principles of county care are easily understood and may be briefly stated. It contemplates removing a considerable number of the mild, harmless insane from the State institutions, thereby relieving overcrowding, and having them cared for in County Homes of less expensive construction, usually in connection with almshouses. In a few words the Wisconsin plan contemplated:

1. The removal of all chronics who are not ill, feeble, violent nor dangerous, from the State hospitals.
2. Encouraging and inducing a sufficient number of counties to construct each a local asylum for its chronic working insane, by the offer of \$1.50 per week, paid by the State treasury to the county for each patient so maintained.
3. The gathering into the relieved State hospitals and newly constructed county asylums of all the insane persons kept in poor

houses, in jails, thus bringing the entire number under proper treatment and humane care.

4. Establishing these asylums upon an industrial basis so that each chronic patient, able to be employed, should contribute his labor towards the cost of his support primarily to promote his health, contentment and well being; secondarily, as a proper economy; and, finally—
5. The assembling of classified chronic, harmless insane in small asylum communities, near to their former homes, friends and relatives, who would exercise a general supervision over them by frequently visiting them and would thus keep up their own interest in the afflicted.

In the twenty institutions in Pennsylvania now enjoying county care there were not less than 5648 patients reported at end of last year, September 30, 1907.

In the seven State hospitals, having a capacity in the aggregate of 6170, there are at present 8349 patients, or an excess of about 35 per cent. above their comfortable capacity.

Query—Where would we be now if we had not ten years ago introduced county care?

Just a word in conclusion as to the practical side of the question:

We have at present in the institutions, public and private, of this State, nearly 16,000 insane, nearly all indigent and nearly all chronic. The number of the insane gradually increases in this State. It has been observed that the annual growth is about 600, or enough to fill a good-sized hospital if one should be built each year. The question is "shall the people keep on building State hospitals that cost from say \$1000 to \$2000 per bed, or will they favor county care for the chronic insane at a cost say of \$300 to \$500 per bed?"

The per capita cost for keeping patients in the State hospitals does not take into account the interest upon the investment, the enormous first cost, but the limit of expenditures fixed by the State is \$4.25 per week for each indigent patient. The chronic insane can be kept in the county institutions at from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per week. At the Chester County Hospital at Embreeville, a model institution, the per capita cost for 238 patients is \$2.73 per week.

Let us read a couple of paragraphs from a paper read by Mr. James E. Heg, before the National Conference of Charities, after sixteen years of experience with the county care method in Wisconsin:

"About 2700 of the chronic insane are cared for in twenty-three county insane asylums, and are fully as well cared for as in any State institution in the country. To have cared for these by the State would have required buildings that would have cost two millions of dollars. To have obtained that vast sum from the Legislature would have been almost impossible, and if possible, would have entailed heavy burdens upon the people."

For each indigent insane person cared for in county asylums the State pays the county \$1.50 per week. If he had been sent to the State Hospital the county would be obliged to pay the hospital \$1.75 per week. The county caring for its own insane therefore gets \$3.25 per week is what it saves and receives. The average cost of keeping the chronic insane being about \$1.75 per week, making a gain of \$1.50 per week for each inmate. In addition the patients are able to work on the farm or about the house, and many of them earn the whole amount of their maintenance in this way.

In Wisconsin Mr. Heg reports that the counties that have had asylums for ten or twelve years have paid for their entire permanent investment in land, buildings, improvements and repairs. In other words, the people have paid no more than they otherwise would have had to pay for the care of these insane in State institutions, yet have

been able to save enough in twelve years to pay for their entire investment in handsome buildings large farms, barn and the like.

He inquires, "As a matter of economy, could any better showing be made than this?"

Following the reading of this paper the Girls' Chorus of the High School favored the Convention with some pleasing songs, which were received with applause.

President Smith here introduced Hon. Isaac Johnson, member of Commission of Lunacy, and Judge of Delaware county, who was received with applause, and addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I can add but little to what Dr. Woodbury has said about county care of the insane in Pennsylvania. I may say, however, that while the State Board of Charities and the Committee of Lunacy of the State regard county care as a success every one in the State doesn't take that view of it. After ten years of experience and observation I want to bear testimony to the fact that I consider it a great success. As has been said by Dr. Woodbury, the insane must be cared for, that is beyond the realm of discussion. How to do it best for them and for the State is a very interesting question. Indeed there are few questions presented to us to-day, economically, that are given more importance than the care of the dependent; not only the insane, but the idiotic, are increasing with great rapidity, and in the near future we shall be confronted with it as a great practical question, for not only do they increase as population increases, but as the interests of the people increase, as the kindly Christian sentiment grows, as it does in our civilization, we extend it more in proportion, year by year. We are to be confronted in the near future with the problem of caring for the dependent, and I am glad to come to West Chester to-night, not to make a speech, but to look into the faces of the people who are interested in these matters, and to meet with the Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania.

In the hands of these men are the care of the poor and of the indigent insane. Two classes absolutely unable to help themselves, unable to complain of the wrongs that may be shown them, unable to protest, and in your hands is the destiny of these people. Of no class is it so important to have proper care as the insane. The poor can speak, but one where reason swings loose from its moorings, where the machine will not work, or if it works work wrong, and where their liberty and life are in the hands of somebody else, it is important that those who have charge of such be men of character, probity, honor, honesty, and no body of men ought to be selected with greater care.

The great hospitals of the State (and I do not speak unkindly of them, or of their management, because I regard them as the equals of any hospitals in the nation, and the management of them as second to none), Drs. Richardson and Wolf, at Norristown; Hill, at Wernersville, and the physicians at Wilkes-Barre and Warren and Dixmont, and in the institutions in Philadelphia, and in Chester county, they are the equals in skill of any to be found in the nation (Applause). The object in creating county care, and in this Act, was not because there was any lack of confidence in the ability and skill of those in charge of the great institutions, but there is a reason why county care is a success and a reason why it should be more successful in the future. As you have been told, we borrowed it from Wisconsin. I don't say anything against the Legislature. I don't think there has been an appeal made to them in the matter of the care of the insane that they have not promptly responded to. Our mistake in the past, and which

we hope to remedy in the future, is that we haven't gone to the Legislature in a proper spirit and with the proper faith. We have allowed the different institutions to go to the Legislature and make their appeals. Of course Wernersville doesn't know anything about the needs of Norristown, and Warren cared nothing for Dixmont; and they appealed in favor of their own institutions, and there was no combined effort.

The Board of Public Charities have resolved to adopt a different rule, and to ask for these appropriations for all the State and we know that no proper appeal to the Legislature will fail of response.

But for county care: It is a success; because the caring for these people at home, among their friends, in smaller numbers than they can be cared for in the great hospitals, must be an advantage—financially—not a very high ground to put it on, but we must meet the question financially also. It has been shown to be the cheapest method. But there is another reason, and a very good one; and in these comparisons I make it is not intended to be a reflection on the management of the State hospitals. In the State hospitals, in 1906, only 2.87 per cent. were discharged as cured, while under county care 7 per cent. Restored improved in the State hospitals, 2.64 per cent. and about 9.50 per cent. in the hospitals under county care, almost three times as great a percentage.

It is part of our business to complain. The Board of Public Charities has been doing that ever since I was with it. It does good, sometimes. It has been said that the care in the county-care hospitals isn't up to the care in the State hospitals. I wouldn't be surprised if that were true, in a sense, because in the smaller hospitals there is not the opportunity to employ the highest medical skill and care. But the higher degree of care doesn't show itself in the percentage restored or in the percentage discharged as cured, and there is a reason for it. In the big hospitals they do the very best they can. They cannot give them the individual care and the kind of treatment calculated to restore them as they can in the home hospital, and, besides, the home hospital is home rule; protective tariff, so, you see, I am a Republican. And, outside of that, on the ground of humanity it commends itself to every one. Take Dixmont, for instance, away out on the Ohio river below Pittsburg. Some of the homes of the inmates are hundreds of miles from there. Their friends cannot visit them. Their friends are generally poor. If you go to Dixmont there is no place to stay over night. You can hardly get there without a balloon. I don't know what effect it has on these poor people to have their friends visit them, and pour a little ray of sunshine into their lives, but I think it has a great deal to do with their improvement, certainly with their happiness. In the county homes they can be visited. I presume there are eight or nine thousand people in the big hospitals, leaving out Philadelphia, and I presume there are two-thirds of them that their friends are unable to visit them.

Besides this there is another reason, and that is an economic reason; they will always be maintained cheaper in county-care hospitals than in the large hospitals.

And there is another reason: it makes a home market for the people, which is of great importance to every county. It helps the farmer and the gardener to have these county hospitals. And, again, it arouses some home feeling towards these institutions. Cart a man from down the Maryland line over to Dixmont and they lose sight of him at home, you might as well bury him.

There is no public sentiment in favor of the great institution that is to care for them.

In the future, we must care for twenty-five or thirty thousand of these people.

Now, it is absolutely impossible to care for them under the old institutional system, in my opinion. Everybody on the Board of Public Charities doesn't agree with me. But we do agree, because it is before us continually, that the present method is not a good one. If we are going to abandon county care and not extend it to the other counties of the State the Legislature must provide for a new institution every time it meets, to take care of the insane, because every two years there is an increase of a thousand, and every one of the large institutions are crowded to-day and overcrowded.

Therefore it gives me pleasure to come before you and say a good word for county care, and to ask that your Directors shall use every effort to extend it to every county in the State, believing that it will be for the best interests of these poor unfortunates whom we must care for. It is a public, and State and national duty that no civilized community seeks to escape. We need the big institutions to care for the acute insane. I hope you will all take this matter up and look at it, in the interest of these poor unfortunates and in the interest of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I thank you.

Applause.

The Girls' Chorus of the High School sang, "Annie Laurie," very sweetly and were greeted with hearty applause.

President Smith here introduced Mrs. Frederick Schoff, President of Probation and Juvenile Court Association, who read the following very interesting paper, which was received with hearty applause.

THE PLACE AND WORK OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION SYSTEM.

By Mrs. Frederic Schoff, President of Philadelphia Juvenile Court and Probation Association, Chartered.

The first Juvenile Court established by Legislative enactment was opened in Chicago in April, 1899. Whatever effort was made to separate children from adult criminals before that was purely voluntary on the part of the sitting Judge.

Massachusetts had used probation by legislative enactment for many years, but its benefit was rarely extended to children, and the fact that there were but two or three probation officers in Boston for all the adults as well as children made the system one of parole rather than probation which for children is rarely effective.

A small group of men and women in Chicago had become deeply interested in the evolution of a system which would remove children from the influences and associations of the prison and the criminal court and which would give to each child individual, careful consideration.

Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, an able lawyer, a wise statesman, a father and grandfather, in 1899, drafted the now famous Juvenile Court Acts of Illinois. Judge Hurd gave the ripe experience of a remarkable life to planning this system of dealing with children. Familiar as he was with the courts and the children who came into them, he felt that the method of procedure made criminals. To make things better for the children before he dies was his earnest wish, and in his enthusiasm over it, he gave days and weeks of his time in explaining its workings as in his plan he wished to see it carried out. Judge Hurd was wonderfully adapted for making an adequate system for the State to use in guarding the interests of childhood. He understood children. He

loved and knew them as few men do. Children and grandchildren had given him experience. He also knew the unfortunate children who were caught in the drag net of the police, and day after day were imbibing the poison of criminal courts and prisons.

To know children, to know conditions affecting them seriously, to know legal requirements and to have the earnest purpose to better children's opportunities was the combination of qualities which brought into practical realization the earnest desires of many lovers of the children, and which was to revolutionize the methods of centuries. 1899 saw the first Juvenile Court in Chicago, 1901, the Juvenile Court and probation laws were passed in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Kansas. 1902 gave Maryland the system. 1903 six States passed acts establishing it. 1904 two more adopted it. 1905 eight others passed Juvenile Court and probation laws. In 1906 two others secured this legislation. In 1907 Great Britain passed laws modelled after those in use here. Canada has just adopted the system by Parliamentary enactment. Sweden, Norway, Germany Austria-Hungary, France and Italy have all sent their representatives to America to study the system, and as rapidly as possible they are modelling laws after those in use here.

In 1899 a little eight-year old girl in Philadelphia set fire to a house "to see the fire burn and the engines run," she said. She was tried in the criminal court awaiting her turn among every sort of criminal. Newspapers gave an entire page to this "Prodigy of Crime" as great head lines under the picture described her.

Motherless since she was two years old, taught to steal by the caretaker provided by her father, whipped when she would not do it, an inmate of an orphan's home, a drudge in a city boarding house, what had there been in all her life to give her any true ideal of life. The Judge reluctantly committed her to a reformatory, where necessarily girls who knew more of evil than she would be her companions.

I did not know the child, but I did know well what I would want done for my dear child, if I had left her motherless, and I determined to save that little girl if possible. That was the beginning of the work for Juvenile Courts and probation in Pennsylvania.

The Judge revealed to me a condition that in my protected life I had never dreamed of. He said, "I had no choice in the matter; I had no other place to send her, and they do not want her there." With an inward vow never to rest until Pennsylvania had other alternatives and other methods of treating its little children I began a study of conditions in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

First, however, the Judge gave the child to Mrs. Wm. T. Carter, whom I had interested to take her. The so-called prodigy of crime has been a teacher for two years, and ambitious to rise, is now in a normal school. She has taken prizes for Bible study, and is a respected, useful member of society.

This result can be secured in most cases with the same careful, wise, loving care that little Annie has had.

What was the condition in Pennsylvania then? In Philadelphia there were five hundred children, from six to sixteen in the county prison in one year. Children were held as witnesses and had remained two months in custody. Three hundred children a month were passing through the station houses of Philadelphia for offenses of a more or less serious nature, yet there was no one to care, and no one to help them do better. The Courts could not help them however much they might desire it. The children were left uncared for, until it became necessary to send them to a reformatory.

The sixty-nine counties of Pennsylvania each had its jail, and in every one children were sentenced and subjected to the vile association with criminals of every sort. Eight hundred churches in Phila-

delphia, thousands of good homes, but utterly oblivious to the little ones who so sadly needed help. In pursuance of information as to what was being done for children throughout the United States, and in order to secure the best system, I organized a committee of women, for Pennsylvania, and months were spent in studying the statutes of every State concerning children. This compilation of the Statutes was published by the New Century Club and has since been used by the Commissioner of Education in Harvard and Yale, and has served a purpose in showing how meagre child protection was in nearly all States at that time.. Illinois, Michigan and Massachusetts were then in the lead, and in my travels of investigation I met Judge Hurd, and in the new Juvenile Court and Probation Act of Chicago I recognized the wonderful opportunities for children and the foundation of better methods of protecting and helping them.

It was a group of earnest experienced mothers who had the Juvenile Court and Probation Acts of Pennsylvania drafted in 1900 and also the act providing rooms or buildings separate from the jail for children awaiting hearing.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania listened to the pleas of mothers in behalf of the children, and in June, 1901, Pennsylvania opened its Juvenile Court in Philadelphia, the second Juvenile Court in the United States established by legislative enactment. The probation officers were provided by the efforts of the women who had taken the initiative in securing the laws and from June, 1901, until to-day an efficient, faithful corps of probation officers has been provided by the group of mothers who with added numbers from the Philadelphia Juvenile Court and Probation Associations which is chartered by the Courts.

The first Juvenile Court Act was declared unconstitutional in 1903, but even before the Superior Court so decided, new acts were drawn and presented to the Legislature. The decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was the first Supreme Court decision sustaining the validity of this system of dealing with children. No indictment, no jury, no plea of guilty or not guilty, but an enquiry into what the welfare of the child and the State demand. No prisons any more for children, no lonely sad little ones without a friend to counsel or aid, but a good woman ready with help and care, before the habits are fixed.

Quietly and with no realization of the vast import of its acts the Legislature reversed the methods of centuries and inaugurated a new era for helpless childhood.

From June, 1901, up to the present time every child held for the Juvenile Court and thousands who were merely arrested and not held have had consideration and care by the Juvenile Court Association and its probation officers. Medical and surgical examinations have been made when necessary. Homes have been helped, parents made to realize their duty and responsibility, and a complete, accurate record has been kept of all the cases from that date to this. Churches have been enlisted in the movement, and every agency used to help the children.

Nine years of work with a single purpose, viz.: To give to Pennsylvania the best system possible for caring for the dependent, neglected and erring children through legislative enactments and co-operation with courts in carrying them out, has shown great progress, but there are still important points to be covered and we desire your help in completing the system which year by year the Legislature has aided us in building.

Pittsburg and Philadelphia Juvenile Court Associations are co-operating in plans for the completion of the Juvenile Court system. Mr. Alexander Simpson, Jr., Chairman of the Law Reform Committee of the Bar Association, has made it his only work during the summer to study the needs and draft acts to strengthen the parts which need

rounding out for the systematic, harmonious working of the entire system.

Judge Beitler, President Smith, of the Pittsburg Bar, have conferred with Mr. Simpson, and many counties in Pennsylvania have been interested to co-operate in a movement which will give the benefit of the system to every county and which will put Pennsylvania in the lead in its system of court and probation work.

Legislatures, which for years have been inert regarding laws for child protection, have enacted more statutes in the last nine years than in a quarter of a century before.

The conscience of the people has been aroused. Their eyes have been opened to the injustice that has been done to helpless, erring little ones, and not only in America but in Europe the leaven is working and old methods are being replaced by others whose purpose is to consider what is best for each child rather than to mete out punishment in accordance with a criminal code that may have been suitable a thousand years ago, but which has long outlived its usefulness for to-day.

In the Juvenile Court the child who steals, the truant, the runaway, and the vagrant child are considered as children needing treatment. It is more important to prevent continuance in wrong doing than to punish. It is necessary to consider children individually rather than en masse. Punishment that does not reason from cause to effect usually avails nothing. Before the Juvenile Court and Probation Laws were established what did we have? Children in every Criminal Court. Children in every prison.

No one to help them, no one to treat them differently from the crime-hardened adult. They entered the mill which grinds out criminals, and it was next to impossible ever to escape the meshes which entangle these who once sin against the laws.

The child, usually already handicapped by bad influences and environment, by his trial and imprisonment, met obstacles that few could surmount in the way of a good life. Hardened and embittered against society, his life was turned to evil.

The Juvenile Court is the State's guarantee that every child shall be given a chance to become a good citizen, that at the time when he is unable to guide his own life, when ignorant weak parents have failed, when perhaps criminal parents are guiding him into crime, when orphanage and poverty or neglect have sent him adrift, a waif with no one to whom he is responsible, the State may have the authority to consider his future welfare, which is equally the welfare of the State, and provide therefor.

The Juvenile Court is the hospital for treatment of moral disease. The probation officers are the nurses.

The recovery of the patient will depend much on the efficiency of the diagnosis of each case, and on the treatment it receives.

The Juvenile Court has been the means of revealing conditions which no one realized. I have taken the report for one week in a large city as typical of the vast work that lies before those who would help these blameless, though erring children.

There were 197 children arrested; 197 children under sixteen; 74 of these were for larceny; 45 as runaways; 40 for incorrigibility. Vagrancy, assault and malicious mischief were the causes of arrest for the rest. One hundred and eighty-two were boys, 15 girls; 75 were Americans; 20 were between eight and ten; 63 were between 10 and 13 years, and 114 were between 13 and 16 years.

This week was less than the average in numbers, yet you will see that would bring up the yearly number of arrests of juveniles in a year to over ten thousand.

These are the children who are standing at the parting of the ways. These are the little ones who may be saved if they meet at this

time a loving, wise friend who will guide them and mother them, but who, before the Juvenile Court was established, were either neglected or sent to reformatories.

The hospital which had but one remedy for every disease would in these days be considered as absurd. The Juvenile Court which does not recognize the individuality of each case, which does not study the home, the conditions and the motives which have led to the offense, and which does not have at its hand a variety of agencies to help the children may be compared to the hospital with a single remedy.

It might cure a few, but it would kill the many. That is what the methods of the past have done. That is why crime has increased. That is why our prisons are full. The widespread idea that we must accept the situation, that crime and prisons are a necessity, that there is a criminal class made of different clay from the rest of humanity has kept away the good men and women without whose help these erring brothers and sisters of ours will never be saved.

The Juvenile Court without its corps of probation officers who are guarded by a loving insight into child nature and who also have the ability to inspire in the child true standards of right living is almost useless. It is the hospital without any nurses, and everyone knows that in illness good nursing is more than medicine.

The success of the Juvenile Court depends far more on the quality of the probation officers than on the Judge, for while he has the opportunity to impress the child for the few minutes he is before him, real success in character building comes only in the old way. It is line upon line, precept upon precept and over it all must brood the spirit of love without which no child is helped.

Probation work is character building, nothing more, nothing less. It is joining hands with God to lead His little ones to His fold.

The duty of a probation officer is not only to the child. It extends to helping the parents. Good housekeeping, better home-making in its best sense must be understood by a good probation officer. Often it is ignorance of these things that is the cause of the trouble. No better training can be given than what is given to kindergarten teachers, which dwells especially upon the study of the child and his needs and development.

Study of charity work and college training are required in some schools of philanthropy while the vital and essential qualification, study of child development, is left out.

One may be thoroughly versed in every form of charity, and have the highest college degree, and yet be a very poor probation officer. There are some individuals whose faith in human nature brings out the best in those whom they have under their care. They have a heart to sympathize and a spirit consecrated to the service of uplifting childhood. The more difficult the case the greater is their interest in it. Patience, love, common sense, dignity and experience of life are essential to one who is to guide children.

No children are hopeless. In the heart of each one is enfolded the germ of goodness which may be quickened and grow to eternity, but which is often crushed by those who do not understand the delicate, sensitive nature of an immortal soul.

The Juvenile Court gives the opportunity never before afforded to study the needs of children. Under the old system no separate account was taken of Juvenile crime. It was but part of the criminal record which includes all of every age who violate our laws. The sole duty of the Court was to carry out the law to punishment.

Less than ten years' experience in the Juvenile Court and probation work has proved that in nearly all cases the children's presence there is due to conditions over which they have no control, which have been made by the community in which they live, which can be

changed, and which will be changed as a result of the new light that has come to those who all over this country are coming in touch with the beginning of crime.

It has dawned on many that to punish children for crimes which are the direct result of the conditions of their lives is about as sensible as to put a healthy child into a small-pox hospital and then punish him because he contracted the disease.

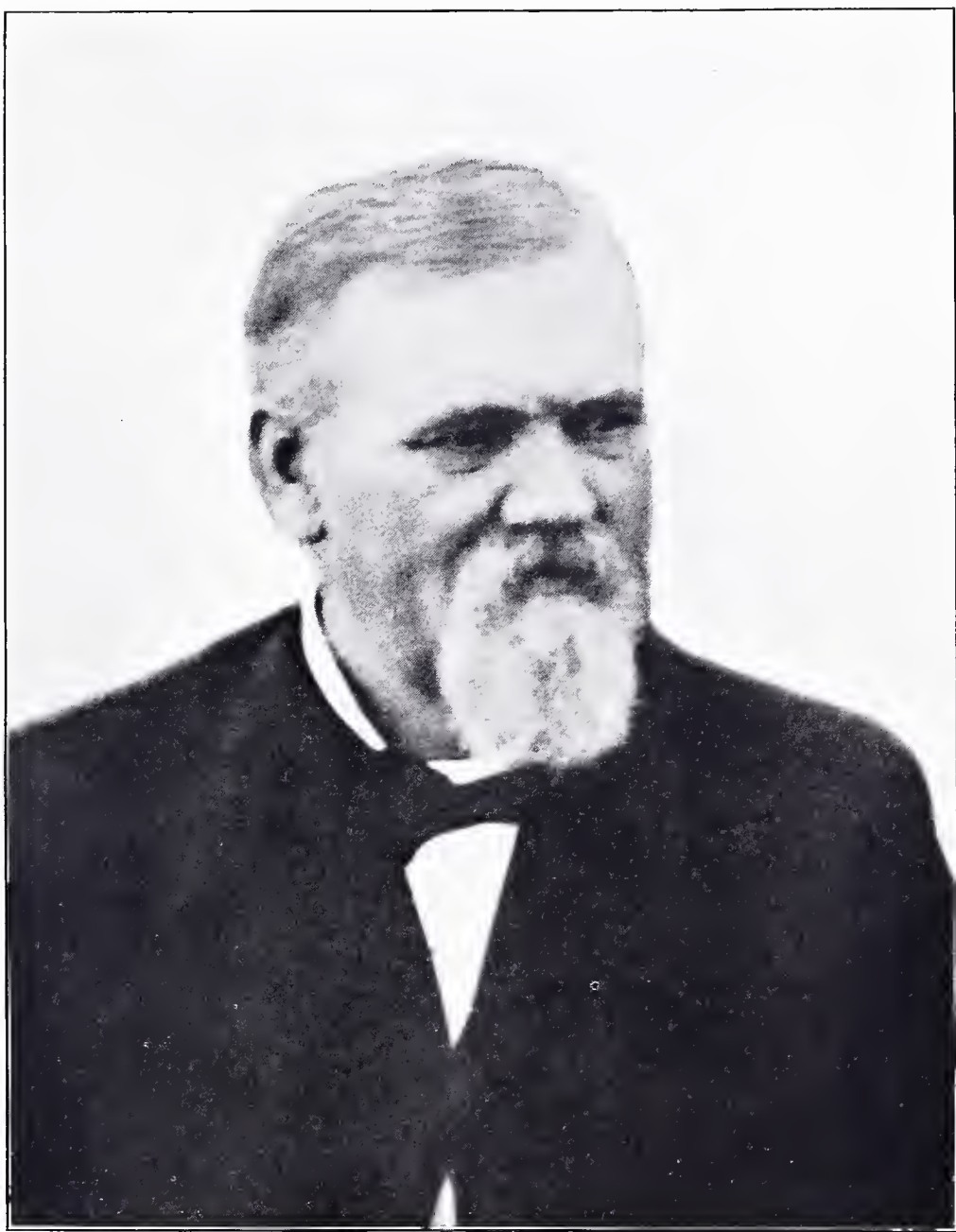
The Juvenile Court treats juvenile crimes, and already like the physicians who stand highest in their work for humanity, movements are everywhere being inaugurated to prevent the necessity of bringing children into Court.

If it is the condition of their lives which bring them there, every true friend of childhood will bend her energies to removing these conditions.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has put itself on record as sustaining the Juvenile Court, and as considering it for protection and guardianship, and in no sense a criminal court. The decision states that, "As the welfare of the State requires that children should be guarded from association and contact with crime and criminals, and as those who, from want of proper parental care or guardianship, may become liable to penalties which ought not to be imposed upon them, it is important that the powers of the Court, in respect to the care, treatment and control of dependent, neglected, delinquent and incorrigible children should be clearly distinguished from those exercised by it in the administration of the criminal law. After defining the powers of the Court the Act proceeds to direct how they are to be exercised in giving effect to its purpose.

"It is not for the punishment of offenders, but for the salvation of children, and points out the way by which the State undertakes to save, not particular children of a special class, but all children under a certain age, whose salvation may become the duty of the State in the absence of proper parental care or disregard of it by wayward children. No child under the age of sixteen years is excluded from its beneficent provisions. Its protecting arm is for all who have not attained that age and who may need its protection. It is for all children for the same class. That minors may be classified for their best interests and the public welfare, has never been questioned in the legislation relating to them.

"With its jurisdiction unrestricted by the constitution, it is for the Legislature to declare what shall be exercised by it as a general police court, and instead of creating a distinctively new court, the Act of 1903 does nothing more than confer additional powers upon the old court and clearly define them. On this point nothing can be profitably added to the following from the opinion of the Superior Court: 'No new court is created and the ancient Court of Quarter Sessions, which is older than all the Constitutions of Pennsylvania, is given thereby not greater but different powers from those previously exercised.' It is a mere convenient designation of the Court of Quarter Sessions to call it, when caring for children, a juvenile court, but no such Court, as an independent tribunal, is created. It is still the Court of Quarter Sessions before which the proceedings are conducted, and though that Court in so conducting them, is to be known as the Juvenile Court, the records are still those of the Court of Quarter Sessions. To save a child from becoming a criminal, or from continuing in a career of crime, to end in maturer years in public punishment and disgrace, the Legislature surely may provide for the salvation of such a child, if its parents or guardian be unable or unwilling to do so, by bringing it into one of the Courts of the State without any process at all, for the purpose of subjecting it to the State's guardianship and protection. The natural parent needs no process to temporarily deprive his child



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of its liberty by confining it in his own home, to save it and to shield it from the consequences of persistence in a career of waywardness, nor is the State, when compelled, as parents patriae, to take the place of the father for the same purpose, required to adopt any process as a means of placing its hands upon the child to lead it into one of its Courts

"When the child gets there and the Court, with the power to save it determines on its salvation, and not its punishment, it is immaterial how it got there. The Act simply provides how children who ought to be saved may reach the Court to be saved. If experience should show that there ought to be other ways for it to get there, the Legislature can, and undoubtedly will, adopt them, and they will never be regarded as undue processes for depriving a child of its liberty or property as a penalty for crime committed. As already stated, the Act is not for the trial of a child charged with a crime, but is mercifully to save it from such an ordeal, with the prison or penitentiary in its wake, if the child's own good and the best interests of the State justify such salvation. Whether the child deserves to be saved by the State is no more a question for a jury than whether the father, if able to save it, ought to save it. If the latter ought to save, but is powerless to do so, the former, by the Act of 1903, undertakes the duty, and the Legislature, in directing how that duty is to be performed in a proper case, denies the child no right of a trial by a jury, for the simple reason that, by the act, it is not to be tried for anything. The Court passes upon nothing but the propriety of an effort to save it; and if a worthy subject for an effort of salvation, that effort is made in the way directed by the Act. The Act is but an exercise by the State of its supreme power over the welfare of its children, a power under which it can take a child from its father, and let it go where it will without committing it to any guardianship or any institution, if the welfare of the child, taking its age into consideration, can be thus best promoted. The true rule is: 'That the Courts are to judge upon the circumstances of the particular case, and to give their directions accordingly.'

"There is no restraint upon the natural liberty of children contemplated by such a law, none whatever; but rather the placing of them under the natural restraint, as far as practicable, that should be, but is not, exercised by parental authority. It is the mere conferring upon them that protection to which, under the circumstances, they are entitled as a matter of right. It is for their welfare and that of the community at large. The design is not punishment, nor the restraint imprisonment, any more than is the wholesome restraint which a parent exercises over his child. The severity in either case must necessarily be tempered to meet the necessities of the particular situation. There is no probability in the proper administration of the law, of the child's liberty being unduly invaded. Every statute which is designed to give protection, care and training to children, as a needed substitute for parental authority and performance of parental duty, is but a recognition of the duty of the State, as the legitimate guardian and protector of children when other guardianship fails. No constitutional right is violated, but one of the most important duties which organized society owes to its helpless members is performed just in the measure that the law is framed with wisdom and is carefully administered.

"None of the objections urged against the Constitutionality of the Act can prevail. The assignments of error are, therefore, all overruled and the order of the Superior Court, affirming the commitment below, is affirmed."

What, then, are its duties and what should it do for the children?

It deals with the care, treatment and control of dependent, neglected, delinquent and incorrigible children. What is its duty to the dependent children? No one dreams of transferring houses or land

from one to another without a record, and these records can be traced to the first settlement of the country. How much more important children are than houses or land, yet no record or report is required in Pennsylvania of such placing of children. Any agency responsible or otherwise can put children wherever it pleases them, and there is no one to question. Many families have been separated and have lost sight of each other through this careless method.

Many children have been placed in unsuitable homes. Justice and protection of helpless children can only be ensured by having every child placed with approval of the County Court and with accurate record of such placement and of any change made later. Annual reports should be made of children so placed. Records of this kind are of the utmost importance and the Court's approval would prevent much careless placing of children.

In large cities the appropriations for this work are utterly inadequate and with the duty given often to one man, without providing proper assistance it is impossible to do the placing as it should be done.

The neglected children should be brought into Court on petition. The parents should be obliged to explain their neglect, and the State should exercise its authority in using whatever means are necessary to give neglected children a fair square chance. Probation for parents is required in such cases and needed in many cases of childish misdemeanors, this is true.

The delinquent child is one who commits offenses which would be regarded as crimes in older persons. The Court's duty is to consider in each case what will best prevent the recurrence of the offense, and as each case must be considered on its individual merits no law can be made. Common sense, sympathy and insight into causes will go far toward a wise solution.

Finally the Court deals with the so-called incorrigible child. Many of these are so named from the desire of parents to let the State support their children. Many are children of incorrigible parents. The Court must exercise wisdom in deciding this, and through the law requiring commitments to be made only through the Juvenile Court no child can now be sent from his home and made an expense to the State without thorough investigation and with due consideration of the child's side as well as the parents' side of the case.

Children who are habitual truants can be brought into Court and placed on probation. Children who work should have their certificates from the Juvenile Court. The Juvenile Court of each county should have a record of dependent children, and where placed, of neglected children, of delinquent and incorrigible and also of the working children.

The Juvenile Court should have power to punish those who cause children to commit crimes. A bill providing for this has been twice passed by the Legislature and twice vetoed. It is on the statutes of many other States and after conference with the Governor and Attorney General it is our hope that this defect in the Juvenile Court work may be remedied.

The decisions rendered by the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania in sustaining the constitutionality of the Juvenile Court Acts are of the utmost importance in showing that the State has not only the power but the duty to protect its child citizens.

It clearly stated that the Juvenile Court is not a criminal Court, but a Court for the protection and guardianship of such children as require its protection. No new Court is created nor is a special Judge needed to ensure this.

The system of rotation in Pennsylvania was adopted after unfortunate experience with the other methods, and there is no reason why it is not just as advantageous in dealing with children as with other im-

portant matters which come under Court jurisdiction.

No county needs a special Judge for the Juvenile Court if the probation system is well organized.

The Judge holds a purely judicial position. He sits to listen to testimony in the hearing, and to give his judgment as to what is best for the child and the State. He may give good advice and kindly admonition, but there his duty ends. Probation is the right arm of the Court but distinct in its duties. Probation is not a function of the judiciary nor can our busy Judges be expected to supervise or have the responsibility for the probation work, which is in the highest sense good mothering of children who need it. We have admired the work of Judge Lindsey and some others who have thrown themselves into the children's work with all their heart, but this would not be practical or possible in most instances. It would be utterly impracticable, unnecessary, and too expensive in Pennsylvania to have a special Judge in every county for children and to do this would require a constitutional amendment. With thoroughly organized probation work, the Courts as constituted at present are fully able to do the work for children.

There should be a Probation Association in every county authorized by the Legislature and composed of men and women whose interest and love for children fits them for their duties, and who should receive no remuneration for their services.

There should be a State Probation Commission appointed by the Governor whose duty it should be to supervise the probation work of the whole State, and to which every county association should report. Each County Probation Association should choose the probation officers and direct their work, making what rules are necessary, advising with them concerning their cases, and co-operating with them in every way possible in the care of the children.

The Association should be required to dismiss any officer by request of the Court. It should require monthly reports from each officer and should make reports at least annually to the State Commission and to the Court.

The salaries of the Probation officers should be paid by each county on warrant of the Probation Association and should be fixed by those whose duty it is to fix the salaries of other county officers. This makes it possible for each county to regulate the expense for itself. The rooms or buildings provided for the children who must be held until the Court should be under the direction and management of the County Probation Association, and from the arrest of any child, this Association should be responsible for his care. The probation officer should have every right that counsel has in making investigation, attending preliminary hearings, and in examining the child. Such officers should have a clear, accurate knowledge of the whole case to present to the Judge at the hearing.

Wherever possible every child should have an opportunity to do better in his own home unless it is a criminal one. In that case the welfare of the child and State may demand permanent separation, and a real home should be found as soon as possible.

There should be a sufficient number of probation officers to give the frequent close companionship and visits that will have an influence on the child. Sympathetic tact, common sense, and a knowledge of child nature and home making are essential to a successful probation officer. Those who have had experience of life do better than those who are too young, but above all, the probation officer must love the work or it will not be a success.

The Juvenile Court gives the opportunity to help children at the first downward step when formerly trivial offenses were ignored until serious measures were necessary. The work is preventive and there-

fore takes cognizance of all that tends to tempt and lead children astray. The County Probation Association should enlist the sympathy and interest of the entire county in making conditions better for the children. It co-operates with the teachers, with the truant officers, with the police, with the Court. Its business is to consider the welfare of the children of the county. The children cannot be saved by the best of Judges or by a few probation officers unless they are supported and aided by good women and men of the community. Many agencies are needed to prevent our children from going astray. Under this system not one should escape. Each one should have the consideration which is impossible in a busy court room or by men who are the bread winners, and who have little time to give to the care of even their own children. Mothering in the home fits for mothering the children of the State who lack that, and good mothering means more than anything else in giving children true ideals of life and fitting them to be good men and women.

President Roosevelt has well said that "All questions of social life will solve themselves if our social and family relations are as they should be; if not, no material prosperity, no progress, in literature, art, success in business or victory in war will make up for it to the nation."

The Juvenile Court's great opportunity is to strengthen and improve the home. In the long run and finally, the home is the place for the child. Until the Juvenile Court and probation came into being there was no organized way of reaching weak, poor homes to benefit them. The only possibility was to take a child away for a time.

How much stronger the system which recognizes that a home and father and mother are better for children, and when homes need help to make them right to give it to them. This is one of the strongest and best possibilities of the Juvenile Court.

President Smith:—We have with us this evening one who has devoted much of his life to improving the condition of the unfortunate and those needing care, the General Superintendent of the Children's Home and Aid Society of Illinois, as well as Chairman of the Russell Sage Commission for the study of child-placing in the United States, Dr. H. H. Hart, of Chicago, who will give us a short address.

Dr. Hart was received with applause, and said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mr. Nibecker and I have agreed to divide the time, it being a late hour, and he has kindly consented to give me fifteen minutes and he will take ten.

I have just returned from the meetings of the State Conference of Charities of California and Washington. I have come to this gathering with a great deal of delight. I always feel at home when I am among county officers. For fifteen years I worked with them in Minnesota. I wish there was time to say a word about the county care of the insane.

Last spring I made an investigation in behalf of the State of Oklahoma. I visited some of the county insane asylums and there is no question as to the admirable quality of the work done in the State of Wisconsin. I made it a point to talk with the patients privately, and I think I found but one exception in all the patients I talked to. The patients said they preferred a county asylum to a State hospital. They say, "We know the Superintendent, and feel more at home here." The State of Wisconsin is the only State where the State hospitals are not overcrowded, and you can reach that point in this State. That is the

object of the county system. It is a tremendously difficult thing to build a State institution. It takes five years to build it, but the county system is in a sense, automatic. You can add new provisions for the insane without any legislation whatever. I have a suggestion to make, which is original with me. Get your next Legislature, instead of making appropriation for a new State hospital to make an appropriation which shall be placed in the control of the State Board of Charities with authority to allow \$25,000 to every new county hospital that is built until you shall have relieved the overcrowding in the State hospitals. This will provide a special inducement to the counties to build county asylums.

I know of nothing more dreadful than to see the patients spread so thickly on the floor of a State Hospital that you cannot walk over the floor without almost stepping on a patient. For the past six months I have been engaged on a special commission from the Russell Sage Foundation.

My plea is not for the bad or delinquent child. You have made advances in that line. You have in this State, at the head of your institution at Glen Mills, a man who stands second to none in the United States, Mr. F. H. Nibeker (Applause).

I am not giving taffy. I heard him make an address in Illinois some three years ago that was one of the most manly and eloquent pleas for the administration of institutions along right lines that I ever heard.

You have at the head of your House of Refuge for girls, in Philadelphia, a woman who was my assistant for six years; one of the strongest and most capable women I ever came in contact with. She is devoted to her work, and is doing great work in that institution (Applause).

In the Morganza institution the Board of Directors, I understand, are planning great advances in its administration to bring it to the highest plain. We have heard to-night one of the best papers I ever heard in regard to the Juvenile Court (Referring to the excellent paper of Mrs. Frederic Schoff).

I would like to ask how many people here have the impression that the Juvenile Court is for the most part for the child that has committed some fault? Now, how many have the impression that the duty of the Juvenile Court for the dependent child is as important as it is for the delinquent child? I want to say that the work of the Juvenile Court for the dependent child is at least of equal importance with its work for the delinquent child. The dependent child is not accused of anything. That is the child for whom I am to speak to-night.

When you work for this delinquent child your work is all done in two or three years, and he goes back into the community and the Court lets go of him. But the work for the dependent child is for his whole life. He ought to be under the care of the State until he reaches his majority. If you make a mistake in regard to your action for the dependent child that mistake is not discovered perhaps for twenty years. We had a child in the State of New York that recently won a suit that gave it over \$100,000, and the question turned on the validity of the action of the Court, made some eight or ten years ago. The witnesses were dead or scattered; and I say that from a legal standpoint the work of the Juvenile Court in the care of the dependent child is at least equal in its importance to that for the delinquent child.

The most important sign of the times, in this field, is the tremendous growth of the public conscience in regard to our responsibility for the dependent and delinquent child. People are awakening to what it means. In Philadelphia two years ago there was a paper read by Mr. William H. Rear, the Assistant Superintendent of the

Boston Children's Aid Society, "The Full Measure of Responsibility in Child-Helping Work." Everyone of you should read it. It is the most important contribution to the literature of child work that has been made in many years.

I printed some ten thousand copies and distributed them, and I am going to print it again.

That paper emphasizes what Mrs. Schoff has said to-night, the absolute necessity for a proper diagnosis. I remember the time when a man could take two courses of lectures and go out and practice medicine. Now it isn't much use for a young man to attempt to be a physician unless he has been through college and has had four years in a medical school. We don't allow a man to practice as a veterinary surgeon unless he has passed a State examination and proved his ability to practice. But until recently anyone was good enough to take up children's work. But we have awakened to the fact that we need the best that can be had in the community. People are awakening to the need of study of the case. We are getting the best people we can get, and the time will come when our probation officers will be even better than they are now, and will have time to deal properly with each case.

Now, as to the recognition of the need of watchful care and supervision of children after they are sent into family homes. The family home method is now recognized as the method. We are not going to build any more Girard Colleges. It is recognized that the family home can do most of the work necessary for the child. We must have temporary care and training for the dependent child, but it is recognized by every one that the work of the institution, for the healthy and normal child, is temporary, and educational, and that the family home can do most of the work.

There are wonderful things going on in Massachusetts along this line. I have a list of thirteen orphan asylums and children's homes closed in that State in the last twenty years. They are substituting the family home; but they have come to recognize that it is not merely economy to be considered: take care of them right, and spend what is necessary (Applause).

When you have sent a child out and put it into a home you have no right to abandon that child and take it for granted that he is going to receive proper care. There must be co-operation between the people who have placed that child out and the good people who have taken it. I want to leave that message with you.

My time is up. (Cries of go on.)

I have found counties in Pennsylvania where there was no list of children out in homes, under the charge of the county. I found one county where the Poor Directors go in a body, every year, to visit the children. The important thing is that some one should get next to that child, and get his confidence, and you can do it by the committee method. In Massachusetts the State is spending \$400,000 a year in placing children in homes and looking after them.

There are three societies in the City of Boston doing that work. Now you must confront this proposition. We must raise our standard of work for dependent children (Applause). We must realize that we have no right to place children in family homes unless we are prepared to watch over and supervise them with the utmost fidelity. We must employ people of character, consecration and training to do this work and we must expend freely as much money as may be necessary in order to do it right.

Mr. F. H. Nibecker, Superintendent of the Institution at Glen Mills, was received with applause, and addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Having only a few minutes I propose to exercise the prerogatives of a member of some years standing in this organization, and also one who is particularly interested in children, having given most of the effective years of my life to the care of children, and protest against our organization becoming simply an organization for the consideration of subjects dealing with children. This is the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities, and if we are to influence all forms of charity and build them up and make this an effective association it will be necessary for us to take into consideration, each time we meet, all the various phases of charitable and correctional work that are prosecuted in the State, else we will reduce the field of our organization simply to the work of an Association to consider the welfare of children. I think that would be a misfortune, and would place us out of the category of Associations of Charities and Corrections. So I hope our officers and committees for next year will see that our whole time is not given to the consideration of the child. I know there is nothing more important in the world than the child. I believe that work for and with children is the pleasantest because it gives the most absolute, quick and patent results from the effort that is put forth; but all the rest of this work must be done and other workers need the benefit of the exchange of confidences and of views, and we ought to have in Pennsylvania, with all our efforts, an effective organization that shall deal with Charities and Corrections of every type. This year almost every session has been given up to the interest of the children. I think we have erred a little in that respect.

The most that has been said about the child has been said with reference to it from an objective and outside standpoint. The contributions have been from those whose observations have been dealing with it in only a fragmentary way, once a month or once a year seeing and observing some particular child and consequently do not deal with the possibility that there may be an appeal from the delinquent child the same as from another child. When we consider what is the basic cause of a child's delinquency, we are dealing with, and after we have come to a definite conclusion, we should consider what should be our basic effort to place that child upon a proper footing. We will immediately, in considering the basic causes of children's delinquency find that there is an absence in the child's attainments of proper education, I mean education in its broadest sense, that shall bring out of the child all that there is in it and develop every possibility that he may have.

What I appeal for in behalf of delinquent children is this kind of education. Suppose we bring the delinquent child before the Juvenile Court; suppose he is investigated and put on probation. Now, even if he remains on probation, what is done to give him the education he requires? Isn't he the same as he was, so far as education is concerned? The fact that he may not steal again, or that you may not see him when he steals, doesn't prove that he has been placed on the proper foundation for citizenship. If he is undeveloped then we haven't done anything for him, and our probation and our Court has failed. Now, I appeal for those children in whose case it develops that one of the causes of their delinquency is the fact that they have not been properly educated, mentally and morally, and physically, that they should be educated and the State and the schools of the State should do it.

If it were not that I am on record in print, many years ago for saying some such things, I would be afraid of saying what I am about to say, for fear of being accused of joining in the hue and cry against the public schools. A good many years ago I publicly stated that the graded school system of the United States was a mere fetich that we

worship as a savage in Africa worships a bunch of bones or a whip of hair. To prove the virtue of the system, we pick out the few children who have gone to college and forget the great multitude who have never gone far, because the education hasn't been furnished of the kind that will attract because it is adapted to the child; the great multitude have dropped out, simply because, as a teacher said to me once when I was advocating the breaking down of standards, "Where would be our standards, and what would become of our grades?" Not, "what would become of our children." The public schools should furnish this kind of proper education to our children. Don't speak of what they call the special grades in the public schools. Anyone who has investigated them will not put them as a solution of this problem. If the schools would do their work we wouldn't have to have schools that are adapted to doing the work of taking these children, that come untaught to fifteen years of age, and that have been out of school because they couldn't keep up with the grades.

My appeal is that something must be done so that these children in our schools may be educated so it won't be necessary for them to go away from home and away from their friends in order to be educated at all. Now, I will take a moment to make one more appeal: I think the highest crime committed against the juvenile delinquent, whom it is found necessary to send to a hospital, or a special school like mine, after every remedy has been prescribed and the surgeon's knife has proved too dull, and every experiment has been tried, I say it is crime in the people of this State to brand them because the State and society couldn't take proper care of them at home (Applause).

Because your homes, the result of your political and social systems—they are your homes; your body politics makes them what they are. Because your homes have failed, because your schools have failed to supply the needs, because your churches have failed to hold the character true, and your boys' clubs have failed to fill the life, because your Juvenile Courts have failed to check unfortunate tendencies, and everything in society has failed to do what this child had a right to expect of you; you have sent him to a hospital, then put the iron on his forehead and brand him, and the school, so that he never can get away from it.

I haven't much patience with those bearing official positions for the betterment of delinquents, who, after their amateurish efforts have failed, and they can no longer hide their failures, will brand the means that must take up their lost hope and correct the cause of their failures. These same, when all is lost, will place a danger warning on the plank and throw to the all but lost child, and make it to appear that life may be saved, but be blasted by the means of the saving. It is for the juvenile delinquent that I accept the retainer of love of justice, and stand at this bar to plead for justice.

If only the one saved, but cursed in saving, were to suffer, it were bad enough, but when you consider that every pupil who has gone before, and every one who is to come after, the enormity of the crime and injustice grows as the nations grow—by multiples. I hope God forgives those who brand the only instrument of hope that is left to them, and at last other influences than their own justice force them to use when they themselves have failed utterly. I say, I hope God forgives them for I have not yet reached that lofty height of perfect charity that can forgive anyone for any injustice that does not touch myself.

I have other pleas for the juvenile delinquent that the lateness of the hour compels me to allow to go unmade to-night.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Secretary of the Association extended a very cordial invita-

tion to Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, to be present at our Convention in West Chester, Penna., or if his onerous and official duties would not permit him at this time to be present, to contribute a paper that we could insert in our reports, expressing his views on the question of "Child Labor."

The following letter was received from the President expressing his regret at not being able to be with us on the occasion, and contributing a paper expressing his views on the subject, which is taken from his message to Congress at its convening in 1907, which we have the pleasure of inserting in our reports.

"The White House,"

Washington,

September 24, 1908.

My Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 21st instant has been received and in reply the President requests me to express his regrets that he will be unable to accept the kind invitation of the Associated Charities of Pennsylvania for October 13-15, 1908.

The President feels that he can not write such a letter as you request, especially in view of the fact that he has already expressed his views on the subject to which you refer in his last annual message to Congress, a copy of which I enclose herewith. The paragraph on page 23 on Child Labor may be of service to you in the direction you indicate.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,

Secretary to the President.

Mr. L. C. Colborn, Somerset, Pa.

"CHILD LABOR."

It is idle to hold that without good laws evils such as child labor, as the overworking of women, as the failure to protect employes from loss of life or limb, can be effectively reached, any more than the evils of rebates and stock-watering can be reached without good laws. To fail to stop these practices by legislation means to force honest men into them, because otherwise the dishonest who surely will take advantage of them will have everything their own way. If the States will correct these evils, well and good; but the Nation must stand ready to aid them.

No question growing out of our rapid and complex industrial development is more important than that of the employment of women and children. The presence of women in industry reacts with extreme directness upon the character of the home and upon family life, and the conditions surrounding the employment of children bear a vital relation to our future citizenship. Our legislation in those areas under the control of Congress is very much behind the legislation of our more progressive States. A thorough and comprehensive measure should be adopted at this session of the Congress relating to the employment of women and children in the District of Columbia and the Territories. The investigation into the condition of women and children wage-earners recently authorized and directed by the Congress is now being carried on in the various States, and I recommend that the appropriation made last year for beginning this work be renewed, in order that we may have the thorough and comprehensive investigation which the subject demands. The National Government has as an ultimate resort for control of child labor the use of the interstate commerce clause to prevent the products of child labor from entering

into interstate commerce. But before using this it ought certainly to enact model laws on the subject for the Territories under its own immediate control. * * *

Dr. J. Lewis Srodes submitted the following report of the Committee on Officers for the following year:

OFFICERS FOR 1909.

E. A. BOYNE	President
JAMES McN. ROBB, Allegheny.....	Vice-President
OLIVER P. BOHLER, Philadelphia.....	Vice-President
MRS. FLORENCE CAMERON, Chester.....	Vice-President
MRS. M. E. H. SOWERS, Elk.....	Vice-President
WALTER BOWDITCH, Germantown.....	Vice-President
W. C. GRUBE, Lancaster.....	Vice-President
ANNA BERTELS, Wilkes-Barre.....	Vice-President
THOMAS CASSIDAY, Luzerne.....	Vice-President
E. D. SOLENBERGER, Philadelphia.....	Vice-President
DAVID EMMERT, Huntingdon.....	Vice-President
COL. E. P. GOULD, Erie.....	Secretary
L. C. COLBORN, Somerset.....	Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer

MRS. J. H. McLEAN,
FLORENCE D. CAMERON,
JACOB S. STRINE,
CHARLES STILL, JR.,
J. LEWIS SRODES.

Upon motion the report of the Committee on Officers is adopted.

The Convention here adjourned until to-morrow morning, to meet at the Chester County Hospital for the Insane, after assembling in front of the Court House for the purpose of having a group picture of the delegates taken.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15—9 A. M.

The members of the Association assembled at the Court House and in front of the east porch a picture was taken. After which through the kindness of the Committee on Arrangements automobiles were provided and the members taken to the County Home and Hospital. The ride across the beautiful country and over splendid roads with a bracing air a distance of seven miles was most thoroughly enjoyed by all. Chester county has an ideal Almshouse, and one of the finest Hospitals in the State with a splendid farm of over 300 acres. She can well boast of the provisions made for her poor and unfortunate people. On our arrival we were met by a Reception Committee of the Children's Aid Society and the genial and very efficient Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Davis Garrett. The members were then conducted through the Almshouse Hospital and over the farm of this well-equipped and well-managed Almshouse and Hospital. It is the model farm of the county. The stock are all thoroughbreds and are the finest in all the country. Just back of the Home is a large hill upon which Washington camped and used as a lookout in the strug-

gle of the Revolution at Valley Forge and Brandywine. Upon this hill the Daughters of the Revolution have planted a flag staff from which floats Old Glory silently but with a world of meaning in its folds and stars and stripes. As we gazed on this scene involuntarily all hats were raised and a salute given over this impressive scene. On returning to the home a most bountiful luncheon was spread and all did justice to it. After luncheon an informal meeting was held in the chapel when the President-elect, Hon. E. A. Boyne, was presented and made a few appropriate remarks, and again cordially extended an invitation for all to be present at Bradford, McKean county, next year.

The President was authorized to appoint the Program Committee and Legislative Committee as well as Delegates to National Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions made their report which was adopted and ordered to be printed in the report, after which all took automobiles and from there visited Cedarcroft the home of Bayard Taylor, Valley Forge and Brandywine Battlefield, and in the evening many visited the State Normal School and Sharples' Separator Works and other places in and about the city.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we do hereby request the Legislative Committee to co-operate with the Commissioners appointed to codify the school laws of the State and to see that such provisions are enacted which will give authority to the School Boards or others to furnish proper and necessary clothing for children who are too poor or parents profligate by which they are deprived of them, and thus deprived of the schooling the law desires they should have.

Resolved, That this Convention learned with sadness of the deaths of Wm. H. Guy, Col. William Glenn and Thomas Hughes, who for many years were members of the Convention and who devoted much of their time to the ameliorating of the condition of their fellowmen in their institutions and their suggestive aid in our Conventions for so many years.

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy is hereby tendered to the relatives of the deceased and that a proper memorial be placed in our proceedings of them, and a copy of the proceedings be sent to the families of the deceased.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are hereby tendered to John L. Smith, our President; Col. E. P. Gould and the Corresponding Secretary, L. C. Colborn, for their untiring efforts in working out the details of the Convention and for the full, complete and beautiful programs, and for their constant efforts to make the convention a success.

Resolved, That inasmuch as this Association has never decided upon a proper badge for the members, and inasmuch as there is at every convention a variety of badges represented, it is believed the time is here that the Convention should adopt a permanent badge.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee is hereby empowered and authorized to select and have prepared a proper badge for this Convention.

Resolved, That the sincere appreciation and thanks of this Association are extended to the generous Directors of the Poor and the

Children's Aid Society of Chester County for their unbounded hospitality and their untiring efforts in behalf of the members of this Convention.

Resolved, That we express our thanks to the Commissioners of Chester county for the use of the Court House for the sessions of the Convention.

Resolved, That much of the inspiration of this Convention came from the fine music furnished by the boys of the Elwyn Institute, the Boys' Industrial School, of Glen Mills, and the High School students of West Chester.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention hereby tender their thanks to the Committee of Arrangements and the citizens of West Chester for their kindly welcome and generous hospitality.

Resolved, That we express our highest appreciation of the excellent and instructive addresses delivered by the speakers at the various sessions of the Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention is due to the editors of the "Daily Local News" for the full and generous space in their paper and correct accounts of the proceedings of the Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are due to the Directors of the Poor of Chester county, for the uniform kindness and hospitality on the visit to the Home and Hospital. The good citizens of Chester county are to be congratulated of having a Board of such efficient Directors and for the substantial, convenient, comfortable and beautiful buildings, and provisions for the care of the poor, insane, and the homeless children.

Resolved, That we hereby express our disapproval of the action of delegates who are commissioned to attend this Convention at the expense of their several districts and fail without cause to be present at its sessions.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Legislative Committee to again present a bill to the next session of the Legislature for the appropriation of two thousand dollars for the two fiscal years, to this Association to enable the Association through its officers to carry on the work of the Association to greater aims and purposes, and that all the members of the Association use every endeavor through their representatives to secure its passage in the House and Senate and approval by the Governor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. H. YOST,
DR. W. A. PAIN,
DR. MARTIN W. BARR,
MRS. ADALAIDE COMFORT,
THOMAS CASSIDY,
MRS. E. S. LINDSEY,
MRS. L. B. WALTON,
PROF. D. EMMERT,
O. P. BOHLER.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16.

A number of the members upon a very cordial invitation from Mr. F. H. Nibecker, Superintendent of the House of Refuge, took the train for Glen Mills where they were graciously welcomed and most royally entertained. Mr. Nibecker is a host within himself and nothing was spared to make the visit of each one pleasant and a surprise. This is an ideal place and an ideal institution. Superintended by one who is a master in the art of training and caring for delinquent boys.

All were doubly repaid for this visit. From thence a few stopped at Elwyn to visit the Feeble Minded Institute, superintended and presided over by Dr. M. W. Barr. No greater institution can be found in the nation than this. The marvelous work of training these unfortunate weaklings is wonderful and surprising to all. The entertainment and reception of the members was most delightful and pleasing in the extreme. Dr. Barr is the right man in the right place, and we return our thanks to him for his kindness to us. From thence the members took their leave to their homes with the universal verdict that the convention at West Chester was the largest, most interesting and best ever held.

APPENDIX.

Reports of Societies Presented During the Sessions to be Published in These Proceedings:

REPORT OF BUREAU OF CHARITIES, PHILADELPHIA.

Report of Almshouse and Hospital for the Philadelphia Poor District for the year ending 31st of December, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	4,623
No. admitted during year.....	13,091
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	17,714
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	12,637
No. remaining at close of year, December 31, 1907.....	5,077
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	4,700

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes, institution.....	\$900,296 93
Cost of repairs to permanent buildings and improvements..	197,011 70
Cost of out-door relief.....	not any
Cost of other outside expenses.....	23,859 02
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper, men's and women's outwards	142,272 65
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2 38
Total Almshouse expenses, institution.....	876,437 91
Total receipts other than county.....	93,210 41
Total cost to city for maintenance of Poor House, men's and women's outwards.....	122,741 42

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Addresses—Joseph S. Neff, M. D., Director, Department of Public Health and Charities, Bureau of Charities, Room 584, City Hall, Philadelphia; Joseph L. Baldwin, Assistant Director, Department of Public Health and Charities, Bureau of Charities, Room 584, City Hall, Philadelphia; Samuel Laughlin, Superintendent; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent.

Location, Bureau of Charities, 34th and Pine streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Number of acres, about 22.

We are caring for the insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals, males, 928; females, 948.

Total, 1876.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 5077.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, AT ELWYN, PA.

Report for year ending September 30, 1907:

No. of Inmates at close of last year.....	1086
No. admitted during year.....	73
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	1159
No. died, discharged or eloped.....	82
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	1077

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$246,370 10
Costs of improvements	9,738 87
Average weekly cost per capita.....	3 93
Total receipts	\$279,544 44

Improvements—Water supply, boilers and boiler house extension.

Directors and Officers—Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, President, Upland, Pa.; Mr. Franklin Taylor, Secretary, Germantown, Philadelphia; Mr. William H. Miller, Media, Pa.; Mr. Benj. H. Smith, Treasurer, 4704 Chester avenue, West Philadelphia; Hon. Wm. N. Ashman, 427 City Hall, Philadelphia; Mr. Henry Palmer, Avondale, Pa.; Mr. Amos Bonsall, 906 Walnut street, Philadelphia; Mr. Joseph R. Rhoads, 514 Walnut street, Philadelphia; Mr. Norris J. Scott, 1217 Filbert street, Philadelphia; Dr. Samuel D. Risley, 1827 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Mr. Charles E. Heed, 119 South Fourth street, Philadelphia; Hon. Wm. C. Sproul, Chester, Pa.; Mr. John B. Parsons, 1036 Land Title Building, Philadelphia; Mr. Charles Carver, Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia; Hon. Thomas S. Butler, West Chester, Pa.; Mr. W. Graham Tyler, 3638 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas R. McDowell, Elkview, Chester county, Pa.; Mr. Charles S. Forsythe, 304 Thompson street, Philadelphia; Dr. William T. Sharpless, West Chester, Pa.; Dr. Martin W. Barr, chief physician, Elwyn, Pa.; Mr. Nathan Dewees, steward, Elwyn, Pa.

Location, Elwyn, Delaware county, Pa.

Number of acres, 337.

Value of real estate, including buildings, \$770,000.00.

REPORT OF STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania is beautifully located on a plateau among the hills of Venango county. Polk—post office and railroad station on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway six miles west of Franklin—is but a few minutes' walk from the institution.

The Trustees of the Institution are: President, Hon. W. T. Bradley, Allegheny, Pa.; Secretary, Gen. John A. Wiley, Franklin, Pa.; Mr. O. D. Bleakley, Franklin, Pa.; Dr. G. W. Magee, Oil City, Pa.; Hon. S. H. Miller, Mercer, Pa.; George F. Davenport, Esq., Meadville, Pa.; Mr. Anderson H. Walters, Johnstown, Pa.; Mr. J. N. Davidson, Allegheny, Pa.

Superintendent—Dr. J. M. Murdoch.

The aim of the institution is to provide suitable training for all children in Western Pennsylvania, who, by reason of mental deficiency are incapable of receiving instruction in the common schools, and to provide a home and suitable employment for those who, after passing through the school department, have not developed mentally to a degree to make it possible for them to take a place in the outside world without detriment to themselves or others.

The institution is primarily for children. The training is carried along about the same lines as are pursued at the older institution at Elwyn, and as the Association is to visit Elwyn it would be needless for me to go into a description of the method of training pursued. The western institution is in fact an offshoot from the parent institution at Elwyn. It was established and opened its doors for the reception of children in 1897. The institution is now caring for 1300 inmates, is very greatly crowded and has a large number of applications for admission on hand.

The movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1908, was as follows:

Number in Institution at beginning of year.....	1273
Admitted during year	120
Discharged	93
Living in the Institution at the end of year.....	1300

Of the ninety-three discharged fifty-four were more or less improved; three were transferred to hospitals for the insane and thirty-six died. Of the one hundred and twenty admissions, twenty-two were re-admissions.

The average cost of each inmate per week is \$3.50.

There are 1260 acres of land connected with the institution.

The estimated value of real estate, including buildings, is \$857,463.

There are now under course of construction four buildings which will materially increase the capacity and efficiency of the institution. One custodial building, which will accommodate 250 children; one industrial building which will make possible more effective training of the children along industrial lines; two large barn buildings which will make it possible to largely increase the excellent herd of cattle and production of milk and provide storage for produce from farm and garden.

We expect the new custodial building will be ready for occupancy about April 1st and at this time the institution will be able to admit all children for whose admission applications are now on file.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Report of the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane for the Allegheny County Poor District for the year ending December 30th, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	500
No. admitted during year.....	221
Total number in and admitted during year.....	721
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	216
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	505
Average No. in hospital during year.....	509

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$166,818 57
Cost of buildings and improvements.....	89,610 87
Cost of other outside expenses.....	1,983 36
Total cost of maintaining hospital proper.....	75,224 34
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2 83
Total receipts other than county.....	46,803 03
Total cost to county for maintenance of hospital.....	120,015 54

Improvements—Completion of new cottages and dining room; cistern; addition to power house; carriage shed.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Addresses—Directors, H. W. Ochse, President, Etna, Pa.; F. T. Redman, Secretary,

Braddock, Pa.; James McB. Robb, Oakdale, Pa. Medical Superintendent, J. Lewis Srodes, M. D., Woodville, Pa.

Location, Woodville, Pa., ten miles from Pittsburg on the Washington Branch of P. C. C. & St. L. R. R.

Value of buildings, \$537,411.14.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME.

Report of Almshouse for the Allegheny County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	317
No. admitted during year	427
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	744
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	420
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	324
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	315

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$77,764	50
Costs of buildings and improvements.....	\$ 6,562	03
Cost of out-door relief.....	22,572	10
Cost of other outside expenses.....	7,604	90
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	41,025	47
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2	49 7-10
Total Almshouse expenses	77,764	50
Total receipts other than county.....	14,981	47
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House....	62,783	03

Improvements—New cistern.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, H. W. Osche, Etna, Pa.; F. T. Redman, Braddock, Pa.; J. McB. Robb, Oakdale, Pa. Superintendent, S. W. Lea, Woodville, Pa.

Location—Woodville, Pa., P. C. C. & St. L. Ry. (Chartier's Division).

Number of acres, 271; value of buildings, \$147,700.00; value of farm, \$112,200.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

We render separate account of our Department for the Insane, the Allegheny County Hospital.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the Bedford County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	69
No. admitted during year	38
Total No. in home and received during year.....	107
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	39
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	68
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	87

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$15,649	10
Cost of buildings and improvements.....	\$ 449	94
Cost of out-door relief.....	3412	73
Cost of other outside expenses.....	704	21
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	11,082	22
Average weekly cost per capita.....	1	89
Total Almshouse expenses.....	15,649	10

Total receipts other than county	634 46
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	15,014 64
Improvements—Fire escape.	

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, D. R. Smith, Wolfsburg, Pa.; J. B. Cessna, Rainsburg Pa.; J. B. Teeter, Loysburg, Pa. Steward, M. I. Diehl, Bedford, Pa. Attorney, H. C. James, Bedford. Treasurer, J. L. McMullin, Bedford.

Location—Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa.

Number of acres, 240; value of buildings, \$75,000.00; value of farm, \$10,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 11; females, 11.

Total, 22.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 47.

During 1908 twenty-four insane were transferred from the insane department of the Bedford County Almshouse to the State Hospital at Harrisburg and the insane house converted into a hospital.

BLAKELY POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Blakely Poor District Almshouse for year ending September 30, 1908:

No. inmates at close of last year.....	42
Number admitted during year, males.....	17
No. admitted during year, females	6
No. born, males	1
Total No. in Home and admitted during the year.....	66
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	18
No. remaining at close of year	48
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	44

EXPENSES.

Total expended for all purposes.....	\$25,308 23
Cost to buildings and improvements.....	6,332 95
Out-door relief	4,758 27
Paid to hospitals and asylums care insane.....	3,770 11
Cost of maintaining Poor House.....	5,374 92

Average weekly cost per capita, \$1.03 36-100.

Board of Directors—Thomas Grier, President, Dickson City; Jas. W. O'Brien, Treasurer, Olyphant; Jas. W. Smith, Secretary (Blakely Borough), Box 195 Peckville, Pa.

Officers—J. F. Ackley, Superintendent, Green Grove, R. F. D.; Mrs. J. F. Ackley, matron, Green Grove, Pa., R. F. D.

Location—Farm and Almshouse, Green Grove, 12 miles from Scranton and five miles from Blakely Borough.

Building and farm valued at \$41,000.00.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Asylums, males, 68; females, 36. Total, 104.

THE BLAIR COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

Report of Almshouse for the Blair County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	111
No. admitted during year	111
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	251
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	109
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	140
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	104

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$26,515	31
Costs of buildings and improvements.....	936	56
Cost of out-door relief.....	7,103	79
Cost of other outside expenses.....	2,577	33
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	26,515	31
Average weekly cost per capita, board and clothing only.....	1	05
Total Almshouse expenses	21,187	73
Total receipts other than county.....	9,256	72
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House.....	15,269	03

Improvements—Machine shop, planing mill and blacksmith shop combined, entire interior of almshouse and contagious disease hospital repainted.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, A. Lee Flick, President, Lynn, Pa., R. F. D.; H. H. Pensul, Altoona, Pa.; Simon Shoemaker, Hollidaysburg. Secretary and Treasurer, W. M. Brown, Hall, Pa. Steward, R. W. Robinson. Matron, Mrs. R. W. Robinson.

Location—One mile from Hollidaysburg.

Number of acres, 288; value of buildings, \$70,000; value of farm, \$25,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 3; females, 2 Total, 5.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospitals, 269.

BUTLER COUNTY HOME.

Report of Butler County Home, located at Butler, Butler county, Pa.:

Salaries, wages and labor.....	\$ 3,121	80
Provisions and supplies	2,524	52
Fuel and light	1,230	06
Clothing and other dry goods, etc.....	431	41
Medicine and medical supplies	277	01
Ordinary repairs	26	27
Traveling expense	87	10
Farm expense	1,042	96
Incidental expense	111	09

Total current expenses	8,852	22
Other ordinary expenses	72	25

Total Home expenses \$8,924 47

OUTSIDE EXPENSES.

Outdoor relief	\$ 5,149	17
Insane in State Hospitals.....	6,707	89
Children in homes and private families.....	98	65
Feeble-minded in training schools.....	604	55
Other outside expenses	18	00

Total receipts not tax receipts.....	\$21,502	73
	3,741	82

Net cost of poor to county.....\$17,760 82

Number of days support given inmates and vagrants, 28,686.

Average weekly cost per capita, \$2.19.

Report of O. W. Stoughton, Supt. of County Home and Farm for 1907.

Average of inmates at Home per quarter, 64 men and 40 women.

Products of farm—

Hay	85 tons (estimated.)
Oats	450 bushels
Ear corn	600 bushels
Potatoes	300 bushels
Wheat	280 bushels
Cabbage	3000 heads
Dressed pork	3000 pounds

Products sold—

Hay	\$ 542 11
Butterfat	1306 66
Calves	81 83
Pigs	45 50
Miscellaneous items	17 60

\$1993 70**Live stock—**

Work horses	5
Cows	19
Bulls	2
Heifers	13
Brood sows	3
Boars	1
Pigs	33

Poor Directors—William Siebert, N. S. Grossman, G. F. Easley.

Superintendent—Oliver W. Stoughton.

Matrons—Mrs. Permelia A. Stroughton.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Report of the Chester County Home and Hospital for the Insane, Embreeville, Pa.:

Since last report the Home and Hospital have received the repairs necessary to keeping the buildings in good condition. The Hospital for the Insane has had a ward for excited men begun, and at present writing under roof. In August the Commissioners purchased a farm of 189 acres, which adjoins the county farm.

Officers—Directors, John L. Smith, Chester Springs; Levi S. Thomas, Malvern; Chas. L. Huston, Coatesville. Superintendent of Hospital for Insane and Physician to Home, Jane R. Baker, M. D. Superintendent of Home and Steward to Hospital for Insane, Davis Garrett. Housekeeper at Hospital, Phebe P. Chandler. Matron at Home, Esther S. Garrett.

Home—Admitted, 118 men, 68 women, 72 children. Discharged, 83 men, 55 women, 70 children. Died, 23 men, 12 women, 7 children. There remained at the Home, September 30, 1908, 94 men, 80 women, 15 children. Born during year, 4 girls, 1 boy.

Hospital for Insane—Admitted, 40 men, 33 women. Discharged, 42 men, 30 women. Died, 20 men, 17 women. There remained under care September 30, 1908, 129 men, 109 women, 14 on parole.

Produce of Farm—Wheat, 457 bushels; rye, 38 bushels; Potatoes, 1360 bushels; corn, 1950 bushels; cornfodder, 6480 bundles; ensilage corn, 13 acres; hay, 165 tons; 7288 pounds of butter; 31,506 pounds of beef; 591 pounds of mutton; 9878 pounds of pork; 2218 pounds of chicken; 592 pounds of duck; 14,304 eggs.

Fruit—6413 boxes of strawberries; 400 boxes of currants; 620 boxes of gooseberries; 149 boxes blackberries, etc.

Garden—Beans, peas, sweet corn, asparagus, cabbage, turnips, to-

matoes, beets, celery and a great abundance of all minor vegetables sufficient for the use of the institution.

EXPENSES.

Orders drawn on County Treasurer.....	\$65,139	10
Paid to County Treasurer for board of insane.....	\$23,960	87
Cash on hand.....	755	77 24,716 64
Net cost of poor to county.....	\$40,422	46
Outside expenses—		
Children's Aid Society.....	\$3,662	31
Paid to other institutions.....	1,155	24
Aiding poor families.....	215	51
Outside medical relief	776	45
Paid to undertakers	90	25
Total outside expenses	\$ 5,899	76
Cash on hand September 30, 1908.....		755 77
Cost of maintaining Home and Hospital.....	34,522	75
Receipts from board of insane.....	\$23,960	87
Receipts from board of inmates.....	1,430	93
Receipts from farm	6,811	33
Total receipts	\$32,203	13
Average net cost of all cared for in Home and Hospital per capita per week, \$1.50.		
Total expenses of Hospital for Insane.....	\$34,109	84
Transferred to County Treasury	23,960	87
Net expenditure Hospital for Insane.....	\$10,138	97
Hospital purchased from county farm.....	\$3,897	10
Per capita cost per week in Hospital for Insane, gross, \$2.73.		
To county treasury, net, 81 1-2 cents.		

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the Central Poor District of Luzerne county for the year ending December 30, 1907:

	Almshouse.	Hospital for Insane.
No. of inmates at close of last year.....	236	544
No. admitted during year	324	162
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	560	706
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	310	112
No. remaining at close of year, Dec. 30, 1907.....	250	594
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	216 5-12	547

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$161,060	19
Costs of buildings and improvements.....	\$ 363	92
Cost of out-door relief.....	16,227	89
Cost of other outside expenses.....	35,628	22 52,220 03
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....		24,802 25
Average weekly cost per capita.....	\$1.77	17-100
Total Almshouse expenses		24,802 25
Total receipts other than county		66,658 48
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....		19,940 60

Improvements—Construction of hot house, additions and alterations to almshouse building including porches and rooms designed for care of tubercular patients, reconstruction of lavatories in Hospital for Insane.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Abram Nesbitt, Kingston, President; S. W. Davenport, Plymouth, Treasurer; Thomas Cassidy, Ashley, Secretary; George W. Mitchell, Plains; Geo. H. Butler, Dorranceton; A. P. Childs, Alden Station; Maurice Gaertner, Wilkes-Barre; Chas. A. Wersfield, Wilkes-Barre. Clerk, J. M. Shappert. Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, Charles B. Mayberry, M. D., Retreat, Pa.; Superintendent of Almshouse, D. A. Mackin, Retreat, Pa.

Location—Retreat, Pa.

Number of acres, 142; value of buildings, \$562,751.25; value of farm, \$7,400.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Females, 1; total, 1.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 844.

Office of Central Poor District, 20 North Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of the Almshouse for the Erie County, Pa., Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	203
No. admitted during year	126
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	329
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	131
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	198
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	184

EXPENSES.

Total amount for all purposes.....	\$50,651 10
Costs of buildings and improvements.....	5,934 41
Cost of out-door relief, including insane in State Hospitals....	18,311 53
Cost of other outside expenses.....	3,658 35
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper, less improvements	22,543 71
Total Almshouse expenses	25,506 09
Total receipts other than county.....	7,614 40
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House, Almshouse credits, \$4,221.62.....	21,284 47
Average weekly cost per capita, gross, \$2.66; net, \$2.22.	
Improvements—\$2,962.38.	

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Levi H. Roland, Erie, Pa.; J. O. Smith, North Girard, R. F. D. 1, Erie county, Pa.; Clark McAllister, Union City, Erie county, Pa., R. F. D. 7.

Location—West Mill Creek, Erie county, Pa.

Number of acres, 136 3-4; value of buildings, \$100,000.00; value of farm, \$35,000.00.

We are partly caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 90; females, 66; total, 156.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 198.

Remarks—Twenty children of feeble mind at Polk Hospital; seven children in homes.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Report of Directors of the Poor and Almshouse for the Delaware County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	128
No. admitted during year	232
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	360
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	209
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	151
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	132

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$42,408	53
Costs of buildings and improvements.....	2,934	41
Cost of out-door relief	3,209	42
Cost of other outside expenses.....	17,474	28
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	15,494	42
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2	30
Total Almshouse expenses	15,794	42
Total receipts other than county.....	3,088	41
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	12,706	01

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, James M. Smith, President, Lima, Pa.; William H. Jones, Upper Darby; Arthur Martin, Chester. Steward, John H. Kerlin, Lima, Pa.; matron, Mary E. Kerlin, Lima, Pa.

Location—Lima.

Number of acres, 96; value of buildings, \$60,000; value of farm, \$15,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 116; females, 100. Total, 216.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 367.

The Children's Aid Society of our county, comparatively a new organization are working energetically and their efforts are highly appreciated.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the Franklin County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	104
No. admitted during year.....	68
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	172
No. died, discharged and eloped	58
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	114
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	85

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$19,064	85
Costs of buildings and improvements.....	1,099	46
Cost of out-door relief.....	4,345	88
Cost of other outside expenses.....	2,547	22
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	11,072	29
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2	29
Total Almshouse expenses	19,064	85
Total receipts other than county.....	3,926	63
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	15,138	22

Improvements—Slate roof on the Poor and Insane Departments.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Davison Greenwalt, John R. Pilgrim and Jacob W. Lehman, all of Chambersburg, Pa., R. F. D. Jacob Lehman, Steward, and Alice M. Lehman, Matron, Chambersburg, Pa. H. X. Bonebrake, Physician. W. O. Nicklas, Attorney and Clerk. John L. Black, Treasurer, all of Chambersburg, Pa.

Location—Two miles east of Chambersburg, Pa.

Number of Acres, 210; value of buildings, \$50,000; value of farm, \$15,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 11; females, 7. Total, 18. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 114.

GERMANTOWN ALMSHOUSE.

Report of Almshouse for the Germantown Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	67
No. admitted during year	79
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	141
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	75
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	62
Average No. in Almshouse during year	59 1-2

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$37,339 91
Costs of buildings and improvements	2,225 55
Cost of out-door relief	2,716 77
Cost of other outside expenses	5,482 03
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	10,903 60
Total Almshouse expenses	17,026 61
Total receipts other than county.....	2,986 40
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	20,606 86

Average weekly cost per capita, \$2.49 16-100

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Chas. E. Emes, 5430 Green street; Jos. V. Dirvin, 913 East Woodlawn avenue; Walter Bowditch, 423 High street; S. Mendelssohn Meehan, Dorset street; Pringle Boothwick, 8018 Germantown avenue; Charles C. Russell, 297 Grove's Lane; Jacob H. Pullinger, 6344 McCollum street; Chas. Still, Jr., 8513 N. 27th street. J. W. Pullinger, President; P. Boothwick, Vice-President; W. Bowditch, Treasurer; Charles Still, Jr., Secretary. John F. Rosenberger, Steward.

Location—Rittenhouse street and Pulaski avenue, Germantown.

Number of acres, 12; value of buildings, \$45,000.00; value of farm, \$55,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 79; females, 50. Total, 129.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 67.

We regret to say that owing to the financial stringency we are caring on the outside for 2007 people and have fed during the year 1010 vagrants. Our insane are about normal.

CHAS. SILL, JR., Secretary.

GREENE COUNTY.

Report of Poor Board and Almshouse for the Green County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	40
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No. admitted during year	21
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	61
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	11
No. remaining at close of year December 30, 1907.....	50
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	47

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$11,766	03
Costs of buildings and improvements	1,029	85
Cost of out-door relief	\$1,940	16
Cost of other outside expenses.....	2,699	75
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	584	42
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2	06
Total Almshouse expenses	6,105	27
Total receipts other than county.....	1,867	14
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House.....	4,238	13
Improvements—Built chicken house, roofed small outbuildings, painting and papering house, etc.		

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, John King, Treasurer of Children's Home, Jefferson, Pa.; F. M. Lemley, Treasurer of County Home, Waynesburg, Pa.; G. F. Grove, President and Secretary, Waynesburg, Pa. S. N. Kuhn, Attorney. H. H. Hughes, Steward, Waynesburg, Pa.

Location—Three miles east of Waynesburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 147 1-2; value of buildings, \$50,000; value of farm, \$45,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 15; females, 13.

Total, 28.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 94.

The total number, 94, includes the feeble minded.

Report of the Children's Home, Greene County, Pennsylvania, for the year ending December 30, 1907:

At beginning of year, 22; received during year, 21. Total number in Home and received during year, 43. Indentured, 9; left, 2; remaining at end of year, 32; average number, 30.

Board of Directors—T. M. Lemley, Waynesburg, Pa.; Frank Grove, President and Secretary, Waynesburg, Pa.; John King, Treasurer, Jefferson, Pa.; Charles King, Attorney, Waynesburg, Pa.; M. Shriner, Steward, Waynesburg, Pa.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$5,172	42
Cost of buildings and improvements.....	908	50
Total cost of maintaining Children's Home proper.....	4,253	92
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2	92
Receipts other than county.....	1,150	11
Total Children's Home expenses.....	3,113	71

Number of acres, 80; value of farm, \$24,000; value of buildings, \$30,000.

Location—Four and one-half miles east of Waynesburg, Pa.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the County of Huntingdon Poor District for the year ending, December, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	58
No. admitted during year	19
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	77
No. died, discharged and eloped	22
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	55

Average No. in Almshouse during year 49

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$13,775	22
Costs of buildings and improvements.....	129	78
Cost of out-door relief	4,075	59
Cost of other outside expenses	5,806	65
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	3,763	20
Average weekly cost per capita.....	1	60
Total Almshouse expenses	13,775	22
Total receipts other than county.....	458	01
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	13,317	21

Improvements—Electric light plant, power furnished by gasoline engine.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Geo. W. Zeetrick, Union Church; J. Q. Dell, Mapleton Depot; John C. Bare, Shade Gap. Steward, J. S. Appleby. Clerk, R. P. Smith.

Location—Aughwick Valley south end of Shirleysburg.

Number of acres, 200; value of buildings, \$15,000; value of farm, \$10,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 19; females, 14.

Total, 33.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 82.

The Electric Light Plant was installed in the month of May, 1908.

J. S. APPLEBY, Steward,

Shirleysburg, Pa.

JENKINS TOWNSHIP, PITTSTON CITY, PITTSTON TOWNSHIP.

Report of Ransom Almshouse for the Jenkins Township, Pittston City, Pittston Township, Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	89
No. admitted during year.....	14
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	103
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	9
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	93
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	91

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$	311	66
Cost of out-door relief	3,087	66	
Cost of other outside expenses.....	22	28	
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	21,590	32	
Average weekly cost per capita.....	1	54	
Total Almshouse expenses	17,075	12	
Total receipts other than county.....	6,536	49	
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	24,333	96	

Location—Ransom, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Number of acres, 267; value of buildings, \$50,000.00; value of farm, \$10,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 64; females, 44.

Total, 108.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 190.

Directors—Thomas J. Llewellyn, President; John P. Thomas,

Treasurer; P. H. Durkan, Secretary; J. H. Mullin and Thomas Maloney.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Report of Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the County of Montgomery, for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	237
No. admitted during year	217
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	454
No. died, discharged and eloped—31 died, 186 discharged; total....	217
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	237
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	222

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$45,320	62
Costs of buildings and improvements.....	\$4,617	74
Cost of out-door relief	8,970	13
Cost of other outside expenses.....	8,274	51
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	18,028	15
Average weekly cost per capita.....	1	56
Total Almshouse expenses as above stated.....	45,320	62
Total receipts other than county	5,430	03
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	39,890	59

Improvements—The Webster Heating System.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, John R. Kendig, Hatfield, Pa.; John H. McDowell, Red Hill, Pa.; George F. Longaker, Wm. Penn, Pa. Steward, J. K. Leidy, Royersford, Pa. Physician, M. P. Weber, Evansburg, Pa. Secretary, Freas Styer, Norristown, Pa.

Location—Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, Pa.

Number of acres, 298; value of buildings, \$110,000; value of farm, \$20,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 168; females, 140.

Total, 308.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 545.

All insane are removed to State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa.

MIDDLE COAL FIELD POOR DISTRICT.

Report Middle Coal Field Poor District Almshouse for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	193
No. admitted during year.....	141
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	334
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	143
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	193
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	192

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$51,565	24
Costs of buildings and improvements.....	13,288	53
Cost of out-door relief.....	10,750	75
Cost of outside expenses	16,387	76
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	64,853	77
Average weekly cost per capita.....	1	72
Total Almshouse expenses	4,062	85

Total receipts other than county.....	3,491 12
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	17,219 91
Improvements—New boiler house and boilers, new laundry and machinery; new floors in buildings, new pig pen.	

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address at present—
 Directors, Dr. J. E. Mauger, Frank White, Wm. S. Leib; Steward, S. W. Gangwer; Secretary, Franz Mackl; Solicitor, W. G. Thomas.

Location—Rockport.

Number of acres, 781; value of farm, \$157,292.77.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 126; females, 75.

Total, 201.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 193.

MERCER COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the Mercer County Poor District for the year ending September 30, 1908:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	148
No. admitted during year	170
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	318
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	151
No. remaining at close of year, September 30, 1908.....	167
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	174

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$38,579 57
Costs of buildings and improvements.....	\$ 677 75
Cost of out-door relief.....	11,093 32
Cost of other outside expenses.....	7,913 79 19,684 86
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	18,894 71
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2 31
Total Almshouse expenses	19,572 46
Total receipts other than county.....	7,771 73
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	11,800 73

Improvements—Ten-thousand gallon elevated water tank 68 feet high; one hospital of eight rooms for tuberculosis and painting of administration part of main building.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, J. T. Hoover, Secretary, Sandy Lake, Pa.; Samuel T. Bell, President, Sheakleyville, Pa., and A. I. Baker, Sharon, Pa. Steward, T. C. White, Mercer, Pa. Matron, Mrs. Amanda White, Mercer, Pa. Attorney, T. C. Cochran, Mercer, Pa. House Physician, M. G. Yeager, M. D., Mercer, Pa.

Location—One and one-half miles from Mercer.

Number of acres, 208; value of buildings, \$135,000.00; value of farm, \$18,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 18; females, 25.

Total, 43.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 210.

Number of children in Polk—Boys, 23; girls, 26. Total, 49.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the Mifflin County Poor District for year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	39
No. admitted during year.....	43

Total No. in Home and received during year.....	82
No. died, 4; discharged, 34; in families, 1; hospitals, 2.....	41
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	41
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	82

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	6,540	39
Costs buildings and improvements, included in Poor House proper	146	61
Cost of out-door relief.....	1,302	83
Cost of other outside expenses.....	1,637	67
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	3,598	89
Total Almshouse expenses, including salaries.....	3,598	89
Total receipts other than county.....	2,349	39
Total net cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	1,538	56

Average weekly cost per capita, 74 4-10 cents.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, David Rhodes, President, McVeytown, Pa.; Sylvester Brought, Lewistown, Pa.; Jas. B. Smith, Reedsville, Pa. Steward, Lewis H. Ruble, Lewistown, Pa.

Location—Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa.

Number of acres, 200; value of buildings, \$8,000.00; value of farm, \$16,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 5; females, 10.

Total, 15.

PITTSBURG, NORTH SIDE.

Report of Almshouse for the Pittsburgh, North Side, Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	313
No. admitted during year.....	313
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	739
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	315
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	424
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	409

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$ 99,116	94
Costs of buildings and improvements	425,000	00
Cost of out-door relief.....	19,168	11
Cost of other outside expenses	9,143	54
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	53,623	34
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2	46
Total Almshouse expenses	63,623	34
Total receipts other than county.....	18,707	97
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	33,575	23

Improvements—New barn, silo and pig stys, \$10,000.00.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Simon Kirschler, Deputy Director; Jas. F. Bailey, Deputy Chief Clerk; Chas. Young, Deputy Examiner.

Location—Warner Station, West Penna. R. R., Post Office, Hoken, Pa.

Number of acres, 97; value of buildings, \$325,000; value of farm, \$150,000.

We are now caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Females, 1. Total, 1.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 424.
Our institution is in very good condition.

ROXBOROUGH.

Report of the Overseers of the Poor of Roxborough Almshouse for the Roxborough Poor District for the year ending, December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	32
No. admitted during year.....	8
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	40
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	6
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	37
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....	40

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$5,122	35
Costs of Buildings and Improvements.....	50	81
Cost of out-door relief	840	75
Cost of other outside expenses	139	50
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	4,239	14
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2	03
Total Almshouse expenses	4,676	30
Total receipts other than county.....	1,290	00
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	3,386	30

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—President, Nathan L. Jones, 5639 Ridge avenue, Roxborough; Treasurer, Harry A. Markly, Manatawna avenue, Roxborough; Secretary, Wm. W. Umsted, Wissahickon avenue, Germantown.

Location—Shawmont avenue, Roxborough.

Number of acres, 40; value of buildings, \$14,000; value of farm, \$28,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 3; females, 6. Total, 9.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 40.

SCRANTON.

Report of Scranton Poor District, Scranton, Lackawanna county, Pa., Almshouse and Hospital, for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	601
No. admitted during year	327
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	926
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	311
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	34
Average No. in Almshouse and Hospital during year.....	599

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes, including bonds paid and interest	\$144,645	00
Costs of buildings and improvements and repairs....	\$22,604	
Cost of out-door relief.....	18,517	
Cost of other outside expenses	5,250	46,371 00
Total cost of maintaining Hospital and Almshouse proper..	78,579	00
Average weekly cost per capita.....	2	70
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses.....	80,272	00
Total cost of county for maintenance of Hospital and Poor House	80,272	00

Improvements—The ground wards for male and female patients have been converted into dining rooms, access to same by corridors, connected with all departments, will accommodate 400; male being separated from female, exclusively.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Timothy Burke, Fred Fuller, Esq., F. I. Dickert, Samuel Williams, Thomas Shotton, W. A. Paine, M. D., Willard Matthew, all of Scranton, Pa. W. G. Daniels, Secretary; Oscar Grambo, Treasurer; C. S. Seamas, Collector; John F. Sraag, Attorney, Scranton, Pa.

Location of farm and buildings, nine miles north of Scranton. Post Office, Clark Summit, Pa.

Number of acres, 500; value of buildings, \$572,320; value of farm, \$51,500; other improvements, etc., \$43,500. Total, \$758,943.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in Hospital—Males, 206; females, 195. Total, 401.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 601.

Our institution is named "Hillside Home," of Scranton Poor District. George W. Beemer is Superintendent; Mrs. Jennie Beemer, Matron; Frank S. Iinkseller, Resident Physician; Miss Josephine Beemer, Secretary. Address, Clark Summit, Pa., care of "Hillside Home."

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for Somerset County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year, including Hospital.....	126
No. admitted during year, including hospital.....	74
Total No. in Home and received during year, including Hospital....	200
No. died, discharged and eloped, including hospital.....	56
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907, including hospital	144
Average No. in Almshouse during year, including hospital.....	138

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$14,447 03
Costs of buildings and improvements.....	282 00
Cost of out-door relief	1,000 00
Cost of other outside expenses.....	432 13
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	10,530 20
Average weekly cost per capita.....	1 93
Total Almshouse expenses	12,431 95
Total receipts other than county.....	7,464 02
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	6,983 01

Improvements—No new buildings were erected. Several new concrete walks laid, and the porches of main building and the entire barn were painted.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, J. F. Reiman, President, Berlin, R. F. D., No. 2; William Baker, Somerset, Pa.; J. C. Deitz, Listie. Secretary, C. L. Shaver, Somerset, Pa. Superintendent, J. J. Emmens, M. D., Somerset, Pa. Attorney, H. F. Yost, Somerset, Pa.

Location—Two miles east of Somerset.

Number of acres, 347; value of buildings, \$50,000.00; value of farm, \$35,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—None.

Number of males at Polk, 5; females, 2. Total, 7.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 144 at end of year, 1907.

Arrangements have been perfected for the erection of a new Hospital for the Insane under the Act of April 17, 1866, P. L. 110 and as soon as plans are approved by State Board of Charities, the contract for the erection of the same will be let.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the Westmoreland County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of Inmates at close of last year.....	212
No. admitted during year	310
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	562
No. died, discharged and eloped.....	316
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	246
Average No. in Almshouse during year, 212 1-2.	

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$50,458 52
Cost of out-door relief	\$17,755 13
Cost of other outside expenses.....	3,005 33 20,760 46
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper.....	29,698 06
Average weekly cost, per capita.....	2 68
Total Almshouse expenses.....	29,698 06
Total receipts other than county.....	10,506 05
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House.....	19,192 01

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Daniel Bierer, President, Greensburg, Pa.; R. D. Wolf, Secretary, Greensburg, Pa.; I. N. Dixon, Branch, Pa.; J. W. Armbrust, Armbrust, Pa., John O. Martin, Ruffsedale, Pa. Attorney, M. N. McGary. Physician, Dr. John Portser. Superintendent, A. P. Darr, Greensburg, Penna.

Location—Two and one-half miles south of Greensburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 183; value of buildings, \$120,000.00; value of farm, \$60,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 115; females, 62.

Total, 177.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospitals, 423.

CHILDREN'S HOME FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Mary A. Rockey, Superintendent of Children's Home, for Washington County Poor District, for the year ending December 30, 1907:

Location—Three miles north of Washington, at Arden station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Washington County Poor Farm.

No. of inmates at close of last year.....	52
No. admitted during year.....	53
Total No. in Home and received during year.....	105
No. died	1
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907.....	53
Average No. in Home during year.....	53

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$ 8,421 36
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Costs of buildings and improvements.....	60,000 00
Average weekly cost per capita.....	1 50

Improvements—One brick building, 2 1-2 stories with basement, containing 52 rooms, heated by steam and gas, lighted by gas and electricity, hot and cold water throughout the building.

No. of acres, 22; value of farm, \$3,000.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Wm. Courson, President, Washington, Pa.; James A. Emery, Secretary, Eighty-Four, Pa.; John Irwin, Claysville, Pa. Superintendent, Mary A. Rockey, Washington, Pa. Physician, J. W. Burns, Washington, Pa.

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF FAYETTE COUNTY, From October 1, 1907, to October 1, 1908.

Number of children in boarding homes, October 1, 1907.....	65
No. of children received from Superintendent of County Home..	56
No. of children received from other sources.....	44
Total number received from all sources during year.....	—100
Total number received and in boarding homes during the past year..	165
Number returned to parents and friends.....	58
Number returned to their own counties.....	1
Number placed on other counties	9
Number released to support themselves	2
Number married	1
Number adopted	1
Number died in boarding homes.....	21
Number placed in Girls' Industrial School at Indiana.....	4
Number placed in Hospitals and Institutions.....	11
Number returned to our county	2
Number received from other counties.....	1
Number working for wages and under our care.....	4
Number placed in free homes	20
Total number passed from our care during the year.....	84
Total number of parents assisted	32
Total number of letters and postals written.....	596
Total number of letters and postals received.....	498
Total number of telegrams and telephone messages sent.....	490
Total number of telegrams and telephone messages received.....	451
Total number of visits made in interest of the Society.....	174
Total number of visits received in interest of the Society.....	634
Total number of children visited.....	348
Total number of children in boarding homes, belonging to last year's report	32
Total number of new children in boarding homes, this year.....	30
Total number of children in boarding homes, October 1, 1908.....	61
Total number under our care during the year.....	396
Total number in our care at present.....	180
Total number since we organized.....	887

Although we have not received as many children this year as last, our work has increased to a greater extent as we have had more to do with larger children, some that have been turned over by the Court to our Society to give them a better chance than if sent to a Reform School. We have not regretted taking charge of these, that might be called "Juvenile cases," as we have, through Children's Aid Societies of other counties, been able to place them in good homes, where they are kindly treated and trained to take care of themselves, in many cases getting wages. These girls are not bad, but belong to foreigners, who, because the child does not want to do as much work as they

wish, will bring them before the Justice to be sent to a Reform School to make them mind. The parents, not understanding that when they put their girl in jail, that is not what they wish. The Court, about two years ago, had a mother and stepfather commit a girl saying "they wanted her sent away for one year to make her a good girl." The Judge committed her to our Society. We found that she was not bad, but they did not understand how to manage her. Through another county she was placed in an excellent home. At the end of the year, the mother commenced to annoy us to return her girl, saying "If she is not good send her again back." We left the girl in the home that had been provided for her until the two years were up, when we allowed her to return to her mother, under our care, so we could protect her. She told me she was glad she was under the care of the Children's Aid Society, now she knew if her people didn't treat her right she would be protected by us.

We are still no nearer a temporary home for our children than last year and are having some trouble about boarding homes, as we are not able to get people that will take them for the small amount we can pay. It means a great deal of work, feeding, washing, ironing and giving these children the care they all require, especially as so many of them are babies. We have been and still are perplexed to know what to do with so many little ones and so few boarding homes for our children.

All of our county officials encourage us and tell us how satisfactory our work is to them; they appreciate all we are doing for these helpless little ones and think we are doing too much, but they do not know how they can relieve our work at present. If it were not for the kind words of encouragement we receive from our Judges, Commissioners and Directors, in fact from all our county officials, as well as all that know the great amount of work and the good we are doing, when we become discouraged and wish we could give up this charge, we think what is to become of this work that has taken so much time, patience and a great deal of worry to build up—what is to become of these innocent children that have been so neglected by their own families?

I am feeling the burden of these duties as I am getting up in years and in our county there are so few to do this immense work—in fact, about six or seven—but the greatest responsibilities come upon the Secretary, Mrs. Bowie, and myself. The young have too many pleasures to give up to undertake these heavy burdens and responsibilities, so the problem is "what are we to do with so many children?"

We are thankful and appreciate all that is done for our Society by our Directors, Superintendent and Matron, as well as by all our good friends. Our attorney, as well as any of our county officials and lawyers, are willing and ready at all times to assist us in a charity that is considered the best charity in the State—that of taking care of the little ones that, in many cases, are worse off than orphans—for by the Children's Aid Societies, they are being trained to be good men and women and take a place among honorable people in the world, when, if it were not for the Children's Aid Societies, in many cases, they would become criminals and a greater expense to the State as we claim, by training children, we are lessening the criminal list.

Again thanking all the friends that assist us, if only by kind words of encouragement, and to show appreciation of this work that is done by so few of us, and let us all remember what our Saviour said: "Whosoever shall receive one such little child, in my name, receiveth me."

5557-553

Form 45

361 # 32-34 P 38611

Directors of the Poor

Jun 31 '34

15675

225112

Jun 17 '52

9377

Form 47

361 # 32-34 P 38611

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